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高一英语

上册

Unit 7 Cultural relics

Warming up, Listening & Speaking

学 法 导 引

1. 掌握单词 cultural, relics, represent, include 的用法。
2. 掌握词组 base on, on the tape, send into 的用法。
3. 掌握表示提出建议或忠告的交际用语：
 - (1) What/How about. ?
 - (2) Why not. ?
 - (3) Why don't you. ?
 - (4) Shall/Should we. ?

知 识 要 点 精 讲

1. cultural ['kʌltʃərəl] adj. 文化的 如：

There will be many cultural activities in our school next year.

明年我校将举行许多文化活动。

We should pay attention to the cultural difficulties of children coming to a new society.

我们应该注意儿童进入一个新环境在文化上的困难。

2. relic ['relik] n. 遗物 遗迹 纪念物 如：

This stone axe is a relic of ancient times.

这把石斧是古代的文物。

This is a relic of early civilization.

这是早期文明的遗迹。

3. Complete the map of each site based on what you hear on the tape.

以你从录音里听到的为基础,完成每个景点的地图。

(1) 句中 based on 为过去分词短语作 sit 的定语。其中 base on 意为“根据 基于”,如：

One should always base one's opinions on facts.

意见应以事实为根据。

She based herself on the workers to rise to power.

她依靠那些工人而掌权。

(2) on the tape 意为“在录音带上 在录音里”,注意这时的 on 是不可用 in 的。

4. It will be sent into space so that anyone who finds it will understand who we are.
它将被送往太空以便让任何发现它的人明白我们是谁。

(1) 句中 so that 引导的是一个目的状语从句,其中状语从句的主语 anyone 又由 who 引导一个定语从句 who finds it,谓语动词 understand 又带上了一个宾语从句 who we are。

(2) send...into space 意为“把...送入太空”,其中 space 用作指“太空”时不与冠词连用。

5. represent [ˌriːpriːˈzent] *vt.* 代表 表现 如:

The picture represents a hunting scene.

这是一幅行猎图。

The black lines on the map represent railroads.

地图上的黑线代表铁路。

He represents his fellow members at the meeting.

他代表他的同事参加会议。

6. include [inˈkluːd] *vt.* 包括 包含 如:

The conference delegates included representatives from abroad.

大会代表中有来自海外的代表。

Does the price include VAT?

这价钱包括增值税在内吗?

We all went, me included.

大家都去了,包括我在内。

The band played many songs, including some of my favourites.

乐队演奏了许多歌曲,包括几首我最喜欢的。



同、近义词辨析

include 和 contain

include 用作及物动词,意为“包括 包含”,其宾语往往是主语的一个部分。

contain 用作及物动词,意为“含有 装有 容纳”,其宾语不仅是主语的一个部分,有时还强调不可分割,或与主语之间是一种同位关系。如:

The price includes postage charge.

这个价格包括邮资在内。

Sea water contains salt.

海水含有盐分。

The book contains twelve units in all.

这本书共有十二单元。

A foot contains 12 inches.

一英尺等于十二英寸。



精典例题再现

例 1 —What about having a drink ?

—

A. Good idea.

B. Help yourself.

C. Go ahead, please.

D. Me, too.

【解析】 What about doing sth. ? 是用来提出建议的交际用语。

【答案】 A

【点拨】 赞同别人的建议可以用 Good idea(好主意)来回答。

例 2 The terrible car accident on the freeway caused 50 people to be killed or injured, _____ ten children.

A. to include

B. included

C. including

D. include

【解析】 “特大车祸导致五十人或死或伤,其中包括十名小孩。”

【答案】 C

【点拨】 五十人中包括十个小孩 相当于 ten children included.



教材跟踪训练

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. —How can I improve my listening ability, Mr Guo ?

—Why not buy a radio and some tapes and listen more ?

—

A. I 'll have a try, thank you.

B. I 'm afraid they will cost me too much.

C. Do they really work ?

D. No, thanks.

2. —Daddy, what does the sign “&” mean ?

—It _____ the word “and”.

A. presents

B. shows

C. represents

D. means

3. —The room is so dirty. _____ we clean it ?

—Of course.

A. Will

B. Shall

C. Would

D. Do

4. —Come on, hurry up ! _____ your room and make your bed !

—No, I won't! It's not fair!

- A. Cleaning B. To clean
C. Tidy D. Tidied

5. There are seventy five persons in Class Eleven, the teacher _____.

- A. including B. includes
C. included D. who includes

6. His job is _____ the school yard.

- A. to clean B. clean C. cleans D. cleaned

7. The capsule _____ so that anyone who _____ it will understand who we are.

- A. will send into space finds
B. will be sent into space finds
C. will be sent into the space find
D. will be sent into space find

8. You can select four students _____ your class _____ the speech contest.

- A. represent take part in B. standing for take part in
C. that represents and join in D. representing to take part in

9. Don't forget _____ the gas after you finish cooking each time.

- A. to turn down B. turning down
C. to turn off D. turning off

10. _____ the picture on the wall?

- A. Why not putting B. Why don't put
C. Why not put D. Why don't you putting



参考答案与点拨

1. A 点拨 别人提出建议,应表示“试一试”并感谢。
2. C 点拨 represent 意为“代表”,该符号应该是用来代表或代替 and 这个词。
3. B 点拨 shall 与第一、三人称连用,表示征求对方的意见。
4. C 点拨 这是一个祈使句。
5. C 点拨 老师被包括在七十五个人之内。
6. A 点拨 用不定式或动名词作表语解释主语的内容。
7. B 点拨 send...into space“把……送入太空”定语从句的先行词为 anyone,其谓语动词用单数。
8. D 点拨 representing 作 students 的定语 不定式 to take part in 作目的状语。
9. C 点拨 forget to do sth.“忘记做某事”forget doing sth.“忘记做了某事”。
10. C 点拨 why not put the picture... = why don't you put the picture...

Pre-reading, Reading & Post-reading

学 法 导 引

1. 掌握单词 ruin, burn, restore, rebuild, beauty, photograph, portrait, recreate, unite 的用法。
2. 掌握词组 give in, in ruins, bring... back to life 的用法。

知 识 要 点 精 讲

1. Where there is a river, there is a city.

有河流的地方就有城市。

句中 where 引导的是地点状语从句,如:

Where there is a will, there is a way.

有志者事竟成。

His father built a new house where the old one was.

他父亲在旧房子那儿又造了座新房子。

2. It was under attack for 900 days, but the people of the city never gave in.

这座城被攻打九百余天,但市民没有屈服。

(1) under attack 意为“处于攻击之中”,如:

The city came under attack during the night.

那座城市在晚间受到了攻击。

[延伸拓展] 介词 under 在此表示特殊状态,意为“在……中 在……过程中”,如:

The Chinese people are no longer under oppression.

中国人民不再受压迫。

The fire was under control an hour later.

一小时后,火灾被控制住了。

(2) give in 表示“屈服 让步 投降 认输”,其中 in 为副词,后面常接介词 to,如:

The boys fought until one gave in.

男孩们打架直到一个屈服为止。

Don't give in to his opinion.

别对他的意见让步。

[延伸拓展] give up 意为“放弃 戒掉 停止(工作)”,如:

The doctor told him to give up sugar and smoking.

医生告诉他停止吃糖并戒烟。

I've given up the idea.

我已放弃这种想法。

He has given up his studies.

他已放弃了学业。

3. ruin ['ru:ɪn] *n.* 废墟 遗迹 毁灭 崩溃

in ruins 意为“成为废墟 严重受损”。如：

There is an ancient temple which has fallen into ruin.

有一座已荒废的古庙。

Drink was your father's ruin and it will be the ruin of you too.

喝酒毁了你父亲，也会毁了你的。

An earthquake left the whole town in ruins.

地震过后，全城成为一片废墟。

His career is in ruins.

他已前途尽毁。

【延伸拓展】 (1) ruin 还可用作及物动词，意为“毁灭 毁坏 使破产”，如：

She poured water all over my painting and ruined it.

她把水泼在我那一整幅画上，结果把它毁了。

My company was ruined by the law case, and I'm a ruined man.

我的公司被那场官司弄破产了，我现在已倾家荡产。

(2) in ruins 中的介词 in 表状态情况，意为“处于……之中”，如：

in prison (蹲监狱) ; in danger (处于危险之中) ; in order (有秩序) ; in tears (眼含泪水) ;

in a hurry (匆匆忙忙) ; in pain (在痛苦之中) ; in despair (处于绝望) ; in rags (衣衫褴褛)。

4. burn [bɜ:n] *vt.* 焚烧 烧焦 点(灯) 晒 如：

The house was burnt to the ground.

这房子已焚为平地。

I'm sorry. I've burnt the toast.

对不起，我把面包烤焦了。

Working in the sun every day, he gets burnt.

每天在太阳底下工作，他晒黑了。

【延伸拓展】 burn 还可用作不及物动词，意为“燃烧 烧毁 烧焦 发热”，也可用作名词，意为“烧伤 灼伤”，如：

Wood burns easily. 木头容易燃烧。

The milk is burning. 牛奶烧焦了。

He was burning with fever. 他正发烧。

She asked a doctor to treat the burns on her hand.

她请了一位医生治疗手部的烧伤。

5. restore [ri'stɔ:] vt. 修复 重建 如：

The workers are restoring an old oil painting. 工人正在修复一张旧油画。

They have restored the ruined temple. 他们已重建了那座毁坏的神殿。

[延伸拓展] 动词 restore 还有‘归还 恢复’的意义，如：

The thief had to restore the stolen property. 那位小偷不得不归还赃物。

The government called in the army to restore law and order.

政府召集了军队来恢复社会秩序。

I feel quite restored after my holiday. 假期后，我觉得完全恢复了健康。

6. We will not let our history and culture be destroyed, and we will do everything we can to save our city.

我们不会让我们的历史和文化遭到破坏，并且我们愿尽我们所能来挽救我们的城市。

(1) 句中 be destroyed 为谓语动词 let 后省略不定式符号的宾语补足语；we can 为省略了 do 的定语从句，先行词为 everything，而后面的 to save our city 是句子中作目的状语的不定式。

(2) 句中 will 可看作是情态动词，表示有意识的行动，即表示意志、意愿或建议等，意为‘愿 想 要’，如：

I will tell you an interesting story if you like. 如果你愿意，我想给你讲一个有趣的故事。

If you will read it, I will read this one. 如果你愿读那篇，我就读这篇。

If he will do, no one can stop him. 如果他要做，谁也阻止不了他。

7. Painters and workers had to be very careful when they were trying to bring the city back to life.

画家和工人们尽力使城市恢复生机时，他们必须十分小心。

bring... back to life 意为‘使苏醒；使生动；使活泼’，其中 life 意为‘活力；生气；活动’，为不可数名词。如：

Anyway he was dead and couldn't bring him back to life.

不管怎样他已死了，我不可能使他复生。

Her stay in the mountains brought her back to life.

呆在山中使她恢复了活力。

The sunrise brings the village back to life.

日出使小村苏醒了。

[延伸拓展] come back to life 意为‘复活’，如：

The king wished that he would come back to life one day. 那位国王希望有一天他会复活。

With the money, the ruined company came back to life.

有了那笔钱，那家破产的公司又投入了生产。

8. beauty ['bju:ti] n. 美 美景 美好的东西 如：

She was a famous beauty in her youth. 她年轻时是个有名的美人。

That last goal was a beauty. 最后进的那个球真漂亮。

We enjoyed the beauty of the sunset on the top of the mountain.

我们在山顶欣赏了日落的美景。

9. portrait ['pɔ:trɪt] n. 肖像 人像 如:

The painter is painting his portrait. 画家正在给他画像。

She had her portrait painted.

10. unite [ju:'naɪt] vi. 联合 团结 统一 结合 如:

Let us unite in fighting the enemy. 让我们团结起来跟敌人作斗争。

Oil will not unite with water. 油水不相融。

They united to form a new union. 他们一致行动,组成一个新协会。

[延伸拓展] (1) unite 还可用作及物动词,意为“使联合;使团结;把……连接起来;使……结为夫妻”。如:

The same interests unite the two young people. 共同的爱好使这两位青年团结在一起。

They united the two pipes. 他们将两根管子连接起来。

They were united by the local priest. 他们由当地牧师证婚而结合。

(2) unite 的形容词形式为 united,意为“和谐的;团结的;联合的;统一的”。如:

They are a united family. 他们是和谐的一家人。

Let's make a united effort. 让我们携手努力。

In order to found a united country, many people lost their lives.

为建立一个统一的国家,许多人牺牲了。



同、近义词辨析

used to do sth., be used to do sth. 和 be used to (doing) sth.

1. used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事(现在不做了)”。只用于过去时态。如:

He used to get up early. 过去他常常早起。(现在不早起了)

I used to live there when I was a child. 我幼年时住在那儿。(现在不住那儿了)

He used to be a quiet boy. 他曾是一个不大说话的男孩。(现在爱说话了)

2. be used to do sth 意为“被用来做某事”,这实际上是被动态后接一个不定式作目的状语。可用于多种时态。如:

Wood is used to make paper. 木材被用来造纸。

The knife was used to cut apples. 这把刀曾被用来切苹果。

3. be used to (doing) sth. 意为“习惯于做某事”,其中的 used 为表语形容词,意为“习惯于……的;适应于……的”,后接介词 to。如为了强调动作,此时的 be 还可用 get 或 become 等来代替。可用于多种时态。如:

He will be used to getting up early soon. 他不久会习惯于早起。

He's got quite used to hard work. 他已非常习惯于艰苦工作。

She isn't used to living in the countryside now. 她如今不习惯在乡下生活。



精典例题再现

例 1

—Smoking is bad for your health.

—Yes, I know. But I simply can't _____.

- A. give it up B. give it in C. give it out D. give it away

[解析] 句意应为“我知道,但就是戒不掉”。

[答案] A

[点拨] give in “屈服 ;让步”; give out “分发 ;送出 ;消耗完”; give away “赠送 ;泄露”。

例 2

The few hours I had spent in the library _____ my old passion for reading, as the result of _____ I bought a lot of books.

- A. brought back ; it B. took back ; it
C. brought back ; which D. took back ; which

[解析] “我”买许多书是因为在图书馆的几小时使我恢复了往日的激情。

[答案] C

[点拨] bring back 意为“使恢复”; which 引导非限制性定语从句。

例 3

Several rounds of air and ground attacks from the allied force left the whole Baghdad, capital of Iraq, _____.

- A. in pieces B. in ruins C. in parts D. in places

[解析] 联军几轮的空中和地面攻击使伊拉克首都——巴格达沦为一片废墟。

[答案] B

[点拨] in ruins 意为“成为废墟 ;严重受损”。



教材跟踪训练

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. Your desk is crowded with too many unnecessary things. You have to _____ some of them.

- A. remain B. recycle C. remove D. renew

2. While people may refer to television for up-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television _____ the newspaper completely.

- A. replace B. have replaced
C. replaced D. will replace

3. The little boy kept on asking his mother to buy a toy car for him, and finally the mother gave
_____.
A. in B. up C. away D. out
4. His behavior at the party last night seemed rather out of _____. Many of us were quite
surprised.
A. practice B. place C. polite D. pity
5. Bill is a good man, kind and diligent. Don't be too hard on him. He's doing the job
_____.
A. as good as he can B. as well as he could
C. as far as he can D. as much as he possible can
6. You should _____ your brother to help you.
A. make B. let C. have D. get
7. I don't think _____ necessary to hold a meeting.
A. that B. it C. this D. what
8. I will do what I can _____ my pronunciation.
A. to improve B. improve C. improving D. improved
9. It's necessary _____ him _____ his studies before a new term.
A. for ; to make a plan for B. of ; making a plan for
C. for ; to make a plan of D. of ; making a plan of
10. He is a man used to _____.
A. live in the country B. country life
C. living in the country D. live a country life



参考答案与点拨

1. C 点拨 remove 意为“去掉 脱掉 搬走”。
2. D 点拨 主语从句中 replace 的动作应相对现在来说发生在将来。
3. A 点拨 最终母亲答应了孩子的要求,即母亲“屈服”了。
4. B 点拨 out of place 意为“不当 不适合”。
5. C 点拨 as far as he can 表示他正“尽他所能地”做那项工作。
6. D 点拨 to help you 为宾语补足语 如选择 make, let 或 have 则应省去 to。
7. B 点拨 it 作形式宾语, to hold a meeting 为真正的宾语。
8. A 点拨 what I can 为 do 的宾语从句 to improve... 为句子中的目的状语。
9. A 点拨 对他来说有必要用 for to make... 作主语, 其中“学习的计划”应使用 for
10. B 点拨 used to country life 作 a man 的定语, 相当于 who is used to country life。

Language Study & Integrating Skills

学 法 导 引

1. 掌握单词 artist, period, vase, stone, damage, project, brick, official, cave, pollution, breath, limit, sincerely 的用法。
2. 掌握词组 pull down, set up 等的用法。
3. 学习并掌握前缀 re-以及现在完成时的被动语态的用法。

知 识 要 点 精 讲

1. period ['piəriəd] *n.* 一段时间 时期 周期 ; 一节 如 :

There were long periods when we had no news of him.

我们已有很久没有他的消息。

The Victorian period of English history is the time when Victoria was queen.

英国维多利亚时代就是维多利亚当女王的时期。

He has been used to the rainy period in India.

他已经习惯了印度的雨季。

We will have a history period this morning.

今天上午我们将上一堂历史课。

2. The king wished to pull down the city wall and to replace it by a stone building.

国王希望把城墙推倒并用石头墙代替它。

(1) stone [stəʊn] *n.* 石 石头 宝石 如 :

What type of stone is this ? 这是一种什么石头 ?

There is a pile of stones in the corner. 角落里有一堆石头。

He has a ring with six blue small stones. 他有一枚镶有六颗小蓝宝石的戒指。

(2) pull down 意为“拆毁 摧毁 推翻”, 如 :

The cinema she used to visit had been pulled down.

她常去的那家电影院已经拆除了。

Half the houses in the street are being pulled down to make room for the new post office.

为给新邮局腾出地方, 街上一半的房子正在拆卸。

3. damage ['dæmɪdʒ] *vt. & n.* 损害 伤害 如 :

How did you damage the car ? 你是怎样把车弄坏的 ?

He had his house that was damaged by fire rebuilt.

他把因大火损坏的房子重建了。

The storm caused great damage. 暴风雨造成了巨大的损失。

What she did did a lot of damage to her reputation.

她所做的对她的声誉带来了极大的损害。

4. set up 意为‘设立 创立 建立 竖立起来’,如:

Edison set up a chemical lab of his own at the age of ten.

十岁时爱迪生建立了他自己的化学实验室。

A new government was set up after the war.

新政府于战后成立。

Roadblocks were set up by the police to catch the escaped prisoner.

为缉捕逃犯,警方设置了路障。

[延伸拓展] set up 还有‘安装(仪器、机械) 造成’等意义,如:

All this electrical wiring will take a day to set up.

全部的电线安装要一天的时间。

The high winds set up some dangerous driving conditions.

强烈的风造成危险的驾驶环境。

5. It is said to be the city's largest ever culture relics repair project.

据说它是该市最大的文化遗址维修工程。

(1) project ['prɒdʒekt] n. 计划 方案 工程 如:

This project did not seem to me to be very attractive.

这项计划对于我来说不那么有吸引力。

The project was estimated to have cost £100,000.

这项工程据估计花了十万英镑。

(2) 句中 It 指代上文提到的修复旧城墙的这一计划,即这个句子为句型:

主语 + be + said + to do sth. 如:

He is said to have studied abroad. 据说他曾在外国学习过。

They are said to have been separated from their families ever since February.

据说他们从二月份就与家人分离了。

[延伸拓展] (1) 这一句型还可以转换成‘It is said that + 主语 + 谓语’的复合句的句型,其中 it 是形式主语,that 引导的是主语从句。如:

It is said that carbon dioxide is important to the earth's atmosphere.

= Carbon dioxide is said to be important to the earth's atmosphere.

据说二氧化碳对地球大气相当重要。

It is said that the leader visited the small village last year.

= The leader is said to have visited the small village last year.

据说那位领导人去年访问过那座小村庄。

(2) 该句型中的动词 say 还可根据需要换成 report, believe, announce, tell 等及物动词,如:

A new school is announced to have been built in this city, but I even don't know when it was

put into practice.

据宣布,这座城市已建成了一所新学校,但我甚至不知道它是何时被实施的。

Another earth satellite is reported to be put into orbit next month.

据报道另一颗地球卫星将于下个月送入轨道。

6. official [ə'fiʃəl] *n.* 官员 公务员 *adj.* 官方的 正式的 公务的 如:

His father is an official. 他父亲是一位公务员。

The government officials will arrive at ten this morning.

政府官员们将于今天上午十点钟到达。

The news is almost certainly true although it is not official.

尽管消息是非官方的,但几乎确凿无疑。

They made an official visit to the king.

他们向国王作正式拜访。

[延伸拓展] official 用作名词常指政府或行政官员; officer ['ɒfɪsə] 用作名词常指身着特定制服的官员。如:

There is a police officer at the gate, gun in hand.

一位警官守在大门口,手里拿着枪。

7. pollution [pə'lju:ʃən] *n.* 污染 玷污 如:

The lake water became dirty because of pollution. 因为污染,湖水变脏了。

The men were clearing all the pollution off the shore.

那些人正在清除岸边的污染物。

8. breath [breθ] *n.* 呼吸 气息 如:

You can see people's breath on a cold day.

冷天能看到人们呼出的空气。

When he reached the school, he was quite out of breath.

当他到达学校时,已上气不接下气了。

He drew a deep breath. 他深吸了一口气。

[延伸拓展] breath 的动词形式为 breathe ['bri:ð], 意为“呼吸 低语 发出(气味等)”, 如:

He became ill after breathing coal dust for many years.

吸入了多年的煤粉后,他病倒了。

He breathed words of love into her ear.

他轻声地在她耳边倾诉爱意。

The new general was able to breathe into the army.

新到任的将军能鼓舞士气。

9. I think one way to solve the problem is to put glass walls in front of the paintings.

我认为解决问题的一个办法就是在这些画前装上玻璃防护罩。

该句宾语从句中的不定式 to put... 是宾语从句的表语,而 to solve the problem 是宾语

从句的主语 one way 的定语,相当于 one way of solving the problem.

The programme to save the animals is to find a place for them.

拯救这些动物的计划就是为它们找到一块地方。

[延伸拓展] 不定式作定语时,与所修饰的词之间存在逻辑上的主谓关系、动宾关系或同位关系。如:

There is no one to take care of her.

没有人能照顾她。(主谓关系)

There is no one to take care of.

没有人需要照顾。(动宾关系)

We got the instruction to leave the building.

我们得到离开这幢楼的指示。(同位关系,说明了 instruction 的内容)

10. limit ['limit] *vt.* 限制 限定 *n.* 界限 限度 如:

We must try and limit our expenditure. 我们必须设法限制我们的开销。

His intelligence is rather limited. 他的智力相当有限。

Only a limited number of places are available. 只有有限的地方可供使用。

The speed limit on the road is 70km per hour. 这条路的车辆限速是每小时七十公里。

There is a limit to what I can do for you. 我能为你做的事是有限的。



同、近义词辨析

a number of 和 the number of

1. a number of 意为“许多……”,后接复数名词,谓语动词通常用复数。

2. the number of 意为“……的数目”,后接复数名词,谓语动词用单数。如:

A number of students were absent from the meeting.

许多学生没有到会。

The number of students absent from the meeting was surprising.

没有到会的学生数很惊人。



精典例题再现



A great many people go to visit the temple, which is _____ to be very old but famous.

A. told

B. spoken

C. said

D. talked

[解析] 非限制性的定语从句的先行词为 the temple, 不定式为从句的主语补足语。

[答案] C

- Not until the experiment _____ .
A. has finished B. will be finished
C. has been finished D. had finished
4. This is the one of the happiest days _____ spent in my life.
A. that has ever been B. that have never been
C. which was ever D. we have never
5. We have been discussing the problem for quite some time, but no any conclusion _____ yet.
A. has reached B. had reached
C. has been reached D. had been reached
6. — _____ the letter _____ to Mr Black ?
—No. It 's still on the desk.
A. Has given B. Will be given
C. Was given D. Has been given
7. A new bridge _____ across the river. The congratulation ceremony will be held soon.
A. was completed B. is being completed
C. will be completed D. has been completed
8. John and I _____ friends for 8 years. We first got to know each other at a Christmas party—but we _____ each other a couple of times before that.
A. had been have seen B. have been have seen
C. had been had seen D. have been had seen
9. —How long _____ at this job ?
—Since 1990.
A. were you employed B. have you been employed
C. had you been employed D. will you be employed
10. —How many times _____ not to play with fire ?
—I 'm sorry. I 'll never do so again.
A. do you tell B. had you told
C. are you told D. have you been told



参考答案与点拨

(一)

1. A **点拨** 从下文 he studied in 可知, 在国外学习发生在人们传说之前。
2. B **点拨** 推倒附近的房子来防止火势的蔓延。
3. D **点拨** limit...to... 意为“把……限制在……内”。
4. A **点拨** do damage to 意为“对……造成损害”。