**Unit 13 People Lesson 1**

**I. Match the words with the definitions.**

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| 1. description | A. something that tells you what something or someone is like  |
| 2. academic | C. relating to schools, colleges and universities, or connected with studying and thinking, not with practical skills  |
| 3. predict | B. to say that an event or action will happen in the future, especially as a result of knowledge or experience  |
| 4. deserve | K. to have earned or to be given something because of the way you have behaved or the qualities you have |
| 5. failure | J. lack of success in doing or achieving sth. |
| 6. mistaken | H. wrong in what you believe, or based on a belief that is wrong  |
| 7. association | I. a feeling or thought that relates to someone or something  |
| 8. possibility | D. a chance that something may happen or be true  |
| 9. disability | O. an illness, injury or condition that makes it difficult for someone to do the things that other people do |
| 10. entirely | N. completely |

**II. Complete the following sentences with the words you’ve learnt in the lesson.**

1. Chris ***deserves*** our special thanks for all his efforts.

2. At commencement, ***academic*** degrees are officially given.

3. She is deaf, but refuses to let her ***disability*** prevent her from doing what she wants to do.

4. It's still not possible to accurately ***predict*** the occurrence of earthquakes.

5. The two brothers have ***entirely*** different temperaments.

6. She has given the police a very detailed ***description*** of the robber.

7. Is there any ***possibility*** that you could pick me up from the station?

8. The success or ***failure*** of the plan depends on you.

9. If you think you can carry on drinking so much without damaging your health, then you're ***mistaken.***

10. Scotland has all kinds of happy **associations** for me.

**III. Get familiar with the words and expressions.**

1. accuse

The police ***accused*** him ***of*** (控告他) murder.

他被控告抢劫。(robbery) He's been accused **of** robbery/murder.

1. predict
2. ***it’s hard to predict*** (很难预见) what the long-term effects of the accident will be.
3. Earthquakes cannot be prevented, ***but they can be predicted*** .(但是它们可以被预测)
4. Unemployment ***is predicted to increase*** (预计增加) to 700,000 by the end of the year.
5. Please don’t ask me to ***make*** any ***prediction*** (n.) about tomorrow’s meeting.
6. get+done

get burned, get killed, get dressed, get changed, get engaged, get married, get separated,

get paid, get broken, get started, get drunk, get lost etc.

1) I'm afraid I haven't got a very good sense of directions, so I easily ***get lost*** (迷路).

2) If I don't ***get paid*** (拿到报酬) for that job soon, I’ll have to give up my holiday in France.

3) As we joined the big crowd I got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from my friends.

 ***A***. separated B. spared C. lost D. missed

4) Sarah, hurry up. I’m afraid you can’t have time to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the party.

 ***A***. get changed B. get change C. get changing D. get to change

1. deserve
	1. deserve + n./ pron.
		1. I think we ***deserve a rest*** (应该休息) after all that hard work.
		2. Paula ***deserves a special promotion for*** (由于…应该得到晋升) all the help she has given us.
	2. deserve + to do

她应该赢，因为她是最棒的。***She deserved to win because she was the best.***

他们罪有应得。***They deserve to be punished.***

1. compare
2. Shakespeare ***compared***  the world ***to*** (把…比作) a stage.
3. ***Compared to/ with*** (与…相比) our small flat, Bill’s house seemed like a palace.
4. I ***compared the copy with the original***(比较了原件和复印件), but there was not much difference.

**IV. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. 我知道这份工作报酬不高，但是从另一方面来说，我不必长时间地工作。

***I know this job isn’t well paid, but on the other hand I don’t have to work long hours.***

1. 有人卷入了这件事吗？(involve)

***Is there anyone who has been involved in the matter?***

1. 她对生活抱有积极的态度。(positive)

***She’s got a really positive attitude to life.***

1. 目前，在工作中取得成功对她来说是最重要的。(get ahead)

***Getting ahead at work is the most important thing to her at the moment.***

1. 他对她说谎这一事实作出了愤怒的反应。(react to)

***He reacted angrily to the fact that she had lied to him.***

1. 他被要求起草这份合同。(draw up)

***He was asked to draw up the contract.***

1. 我想我们应该想出一个计划来应对这个情况。(deal with)

***I think we should work out a plan to* deal with *this situation.***