

UNIT 5 FIRST AID

Part 1 Reading and Thinking

基础过关练

I. 单词拼写

1. What are the immediate health effects of exposure to _____ (辐射)?
2. An expert physician was instructed to attend to this _____ (受害者) and handle this case.
3. The workers used traditional _____ (技艺) to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors (走廊).
4. Students, dressed in school uniforms made of special _____ (布料), line up to cross the zebra crossing.

II. 选词填空

be divided into; give first aid; get burned; at ease; sense of touch; electric shock; stick to; depending on

1. He who played with fire _____.
2. His _____ gradually took the place of sight.
3. I tend to have a different answer, _____ the family.
4. In the US about 100,000 people are given _____ treatment every year.
5. It can _____ two major regions, the highland zone and the lowland zone.

6.If you have the right knowledge, you can_____ when someone's life is in danger.

7.As long as you devote your energy to your study and _____ it, you will surely succeed.

8.Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, Chinese people are now living _____.

III.单句语法填空

1.I tried my best to convince them of the importance and _____ (urgent) of the operation.

2.Only a _____(minor) of people object to this proposal.

3.Make sure that you shut off the gas and _____(electric) before you go out.

4.Is _____(organ) food really healthier? Is it worth the expense?

5.I had to see a doctor, because my eyes were so _____(swell) that I could hardly see.

6.Seeing the teacher coming, the naughty boy_____ (loose) his grip and let go of Tom.

IV.完成句子

1.提醒他们如果必要的话就预订一间面试房间。

Remind them to book an interview room _____.

2.由于很多老人不知道如何扫描自己的健康码,中国正在推出新措施来帮助他们。

_____scan their health

code, China is rolling out new measures to help them.

3.随着教育的发展,迫切需要培养更多合格的教师。

With the development of education,_____

to train more qualified teachers.

V.课文语法填空

As an essential part and 1 largest organ of our body, the skin has many important 2 (function). Therefore, 3 (get) burnt can lead to very serious injuries, which need first aid in time.

We can get burnt by a 4 (various) of things, like hot liquids, fire or some chemicals. Depending on the depth of skin damage, burns can 5 (divide) into three types: first-degree burns, second-degree burns and third-degree burns. For first-degree burns, first, place burns under cool running water, especially within the first ten minutes. Second, dry the burnt area 6 (gentle) with a clean cloth. Meanwhile, remove any clothes using scissors if necessary, 7 you see the fabric sticking to the burnt skin. Then cover the burnt area with a loose clean cloth. Don't apply oil 8 the injured areas, as it will keep the heat in the wounds and may cause infection. It is important 9 (take) the victim 10 is suffering from second or third-degree burns to the hospital right away.

1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____

6._____ 7._____ 8._____ 9._____ 10._____

能力提升练

I. 阅读理解

A

主题语境：人与自然——安全常识与自我保护 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2020 山东师大附中高二上期末,★★)

Burns from fire or other sources of heat can be mild or life-threatening. Some burns can be treated at home, while others need emergency medical care.

·What to do if you get burned.

First, decide if you can take care of the burn yourself. If you can't get to a hospital right away or wait for an ambulance, follow these steps:

1.Remove clothes from the burned area. But do not remove clothes that are sticking to the skin and don't break any blisters.

2.Run cool rather than cold water over the burn until the pain lessens.

Do not put butter, oil or ice on the burn.

3.Lightly cover the burn with a bandage.

4.Remove jewelry that's close to the burn.

·Seek emergency medical care if:

—the burn is serious.

—the burned area is large (cover the area with a clean, soft cloth or towel).

—the burn is caused by fire, electrical wire or chemicals.

—the burn looks infected.

·Precautions first!

Be careful when using candles, heaters and curling irons. Do not allow children to play in the kitchen while someone is cooking. Children can easily get burned in the kitchen.

1.What should you do first if you get burned?

A.Call the doctor.

B.Check the burn.

C.Go to the hospital.

D.Clean the burned area.

2.Which is the correct way to deal with burns?

A.Run cold water over the burn.

B.Put some butter on the burn.

C.Cover a bandage gently over the burn.

D.Break the blisters quickly on the burn.

3.What is advised to avoid getting burnt?

A.Preventing possible problems in advance.

B.Staying away from the kitchen.

C.Reducing the use of candles.

D.Wearing no jewelry at all.

B

主题语境：人与自然——安全常识与自我保护 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(2020 北京延庆区高二下期中,☆☆)

First aid means what it says: the aid, or help that can be given to an injured person first and which is before any other help. Usually the first thing we should do if a serious accident happens is to telephone for an ambulance, but sometimes quick actions by us may save someone's life.

Shock: People often suffer from shock after receiving an injury. The face turns grey and the skin becomes damp and cold. They breathe quickly. They should be kept warm. Cover them with a blanket and give them a warm drink.

Broken Bones: Don't move the person. Send for an ambulance at once.

Poison: A person who has swallowed the poison should be taken to hospital at once. With some poisons, sleeping pills, for example, it is a good thing to make the person sick by pushing your fingers down his throat. But if he has swallowed some kind of acid, or anything that burns, it would be a bad thing to make the person sick by pushing your fingers down his throat. The poison would burn his throat as it comes up. It is, therefore, best to find out what the person has taken so that you can call to tell the doctor.

Suffocation: This means not being able to breathe. For example, a drowning person will have his lungs full of water. Lay him down with his head lower than the rest of his body so that the water will drain out. If a person has something stuck in his throat, try to remove it with your fingers, or by hitting him on the back. When a person has stopped breathing because of drowning, electric shocks, breathing in a poisonous gas, etc. you can help him to begin breathing again.

Remember: When an accident happens, send someone to telephone for an ambulance at once. Keep the injured person warm and quiet. Give him plenty of air. Do not let other people crowd around him. If you see an injured person who is being looked after, keep away.

4. When someone is injured, what should we do first?

A. Keep him warm with a blanket.

B. Send for an ambulance at once.

C. Make him sick by pushing your fingers down his throat.

D. Lay him down with his head lower.

5. The underlined words “drain out” in Paragraph 5 probably mean _____.

A. leave out B. squeeze out

C. flow away D. let out

6. The passage is mainly about _____.

A. the importance of first aid

B.the symptoms of shock

C.the types of injuries

D.how to offer first aid

7.Where would this article probably appear?

A.In a safety booklet.

B.In an advertisement.

C.In a newspaper.

D.In a popular magazine.

II.七选五

主题语境：人与自然——安全常识与自我保护 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2021 海南海口高二上月考,★★)

First aid on burns

Treating a hurt person quickly is called first aid. First aid does not require expert medical help—anyone can learn first aid. One of the most common injuries is a burn.___1___ So what should you do if someone suffers a burn?

First,look at the burn.Is it a small burn?Doctors say a small burn is about 23 millimetres across.Then ask the person,“Is your burn very painful?”___2___ If you are dealing with a small painful burn,it is not serious.You can treat it without a doctor with the following steps.

___3___ Burns often make the injured body part swell. Close-fitting clothes can cause injuries as the body swells. Also remove any jewellery from the fingers and neck and so on.

Then treat the burned area with cool running water. Do not use ice. ___4___ This is called “flushing”. After flushing, cover the burn. A clean bandage or cloth is good. ___5___

If the burn is more serious, you must take the person to a doctor. And your early help will give the person the best chance to make a good recovery.

A. It's important to cool the area.

B. Ice is too cold and can damage the skin.

C. Do not use anything that may stick to the burn.

D. Remove the person's clothes around the burned area.

E. Surprisingly, more serious burns are not very painful.

F. The swelling may make it difficult for the person to breathe.

G. But the right, quick treatment for burns can make a big difference.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

III. 语法填空

主题语境：人与自然——安全常识与自我保护 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2020 山东聊城高二上期中联考, ★★)

If you get injured in a sport, what should you do? The best way ___1___ (deal) with sport injuries is to keep them from ___2___ (happen) in the first

place. Knowing the rules of the game and using right 3 (equip) can help you avoid injuries. If you've got injured, pull 4 (you) out of the game or stop doing your activity. Let your coach or parents know what has happened in case you need to see a doctor. Serious head and neck injuries happen most often to the athletes 5 play sports like football. Keep the injured person still with his or her head 6 (hold) straight while someone calls for medical help. If the person 7 (lie) on the ground, do not try to move him or her.

Your first question after a sport injury will 8 (probable) be, “When can I play again?” This depends on the injury and 9 your doctor tells you. Even if you can't return to your sport right away, the doctor might have advice on what you can do to stay healthy. Always talk with your doctor 10 trying any activity following an injury.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

答案全解全析

UNIT 5 FIRST AID

Part 1 Reading and Thinking

基础过关练

I .1.radiation 2.victim 3.techniques 4.fabrics

II .1.got burned 2.sense of touch 3 Depending on 4.electric shock

5.be divided into 6.give first aid 7.stick to 8.at ease

III.1.urgency 考查名词。句意:我尽了最大的努力使他们相信这次行动的重要性和紧迫性。该空与名词 importance 并列,所以用 urgent 的名词形式 urgency。

2.minority 考查名词。句意:只有少数人反对这个建议。a minority of 少数的。

3.electricity 考查名词。句意:你出去之前一定要关掉煤气和电源。该空与名词 gas 并列,故用名词 electricity,意为“电;电能”。

4.organic 考查形容词。句意:有机食物真的更健康吗?它值那个价钱吗?设空处修饰名词 food,应使用形容词 organic。

5.swollen 考查形容词。句意:我不得不去看医生了,因为我的眼睛肿得很厉害,以至于我几乎看不到东西。设空处作表语,表示状态。故用形容词形式。

6.loosened 考查动词的时态。句意:那顽皮的男孩看到老师来了,就松开手,把汤姆放开了。分析句子结构可知,此处作谓语动词,且由 and 后的 let 可知此处应用一般过去时,故填 loosened。

易错分析

本题容易直接填 loosen,忽略了时态,注意该句中的 let 是动词的过去式。

IV.1.if necessary 2.As many seniors don't know how to 3.there is an urgent need

V.1.the 考查冠词。形容词最高级前应使用定冠词 the。

2.functions 考查名词复数。many 修饰可数名词的复数形式,故设空处填 functions。

3.getting 考查动名词。此处缺主语,表示一种概念,故用动名词 getting。

4.variety 考查名词。a variety of 为固定短语,意为“各种各样的”。

5.be divided 考查动词的语态。此处指烧(烫)伤被分为三类。burns 与 divide 之间为被动关系,由设空处前的 can 可知填 be divided。

6.gently 考查副词。设空处修饰动词 dry,应使用副词 gently。

7.unless 考查连词。句意:同时如果必要的话用剪刀把所有的衣物除去,除非你看到有布料粘在了烧(烫)伤处。由句意可知应用 unless。

8.to 考查介词。apply...to...把.....涂抹在.....上。

9.to take 考查动词不定式。It's important to do sth.做某事很重要。

10.who/that 考查定语从句。设空处引导限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 the victim,关系词在从句中作主语,故填 who/that。

能力提升练

I .

A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇针对烫(烧)伤的急救科普指南,主要介绍了如何实施急救及一些预防措施。

1.B 细节理解题。根据 What to do if you get burned 部分中的 First, decide if you can take care of the burn yourself.可知,被烫(烧)伤后,应先检查一下受伤处,判断自己能否处理。

2.C 细节理解题。根据 3.Lightly cover the burn with a bandage.可知,C选项“在烫(烧)伤处轻轻地缠上绷带”是正确的做法。根据 2.Run cool rather than cold water over the burn until the pain lessens.可知 A 选项错误。根据 2.中的 Do not put butter, oil or ice on the burn.可知 B 选项错误。根据 1.中 But do not remove clothes that are sticking to the skin and don't break any blisters.可知 D 选项错误。

3.A 推理判断题。根据 Precautions first!部分内容可知预防第一,即提前防止可能出现的问题,避免被烫(烧)伤,故选 A。本题容易误选 B,虽然提到“远离厨房”,但没有明确说明哪类人应该远离,文中说的是当有人在厨房做饭时不要让孩子在厨房玩儿;C 项“减少蜡烛的使用”与原文“使用蜡烛时要小心”不符;选项 D“不戴任何珠宝”,原文中提到“4.把靠近烫(烧)伤处的珠宝拿掉”,但这并不是避免被烫(烧)伤的建议。

【高频词汇】 1.life-threatening *adj.*威胁着生命的 2.right away 立刻,马上 3.remove *v.*移开;去除 4.electrical *adj.*电的,用电的

B

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了如何针对不同的情况提供急救措施。

4.B 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句中的“Usually the first thing we should do if a serious accident happens is to telephone for an ambulance”

以及最后一段中的“**When an accident happens, send someone to telephone for an ambulance at once.**”可知,如果一个人受伤了,首先应该立即打电话叫救护车。故选 B。A 项“给他盖条毯子保暖”;C 项“把你的手指伸进他的喉咙,让他呕吐”以及 D 项“把他放平,同时降低头部”,均是救护车来之前针对不同的情况可以采取的一些急救措施。

5.C 词义猜测题。画线词前句提到“一个溺水的人肺里充满了水”,画线词所在句“**Lay him down with his head lower than the rest of his body so that...**”中的 **so that** 表示目的,所以,这样做的目的是让水从肺里“流出”,所以 **drain out** 意为“流出”。故选 C。A 项“遗漏,省去;不考虑”;B 项“挤出;榨出”;D 项“发出(叫声等);结束”。

6.D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章讲述了针对休克、骨折、中毒和窒息的不同情况如何实施急救措施,所以 D 项“如何提供急救”能概括文章大意。A 项提到“急救的重要性”,与本文介绍的急救措施的内容不符;B 项“休克的症状”以及 C 项“受伤的类型”均属于片面的信息。

7.A 推理判断题。本文主要讲述如何针对不同的情况实施急救,因此应该出现在安全手册上以便人们学习了解。故选 A。

【高频词汇】 1.send for 请.....来 2.find out 弄清;查明

3.stick v. 卡住;扎入;粘住 4.keep away 远离;避开;不接近

长难句分析

原句 Usually the first thing we should do if a serious accident happens is to telephone for an ambulance, but sometimes quick actions by us may save someone's life.

分析 句中并列连词 but 连接前后表示转折意义的并列分句。第一个分句中,we should do 是一个省略关系词的定语从句,修饰先行词 the first thing,连词 if 引导条件状语从句,不定式短语 to telephone for an ambulance 作的是表语。

句意 通常,如果发生严重事故,我们应该做的第一件事是打电话叫救护车,但有时我们的快速行动可能会挽救某人的生命。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。作者对烧伤的急救方法进行了说明。

1.G 根据上文“One of the most common injuries is a burn.”并结合下文“So what should you do if someone suffers a burn?”可知,该空承上启下,G 选项“但是对烧伤的正确、快速的治疗可以起到很大的作用”符合语境,与上文形成转折关系,指出“急救”对烧伤的重要作用,又与下文构成因果关系。故选 G。

2.E 根据上文“Then ask the person,‘Is your burn very painful?’”可知,该空承接上文,E 选项“令人惊讶的是,更严重的烧伤并不会很疼”符合语境,且下文说到的是另一种轻微且疼痛的烧伤。故选 E。

3.D 根据下文“Burns often make the injured body part swell.Close-fitting clothes can cause injuries as the body swells.”可知,下文内容是对该空做法的解释。D 选项“移除这个人烧伤部位周围的衣服”符合语境,且与下文“Also remove any jewellery from the fingers and neck and so on.”形成前后照应。故选 D。

4.B 根据上文“Do not use ice.”可知,该空承接上文,对不要使用冰的原因进行说明,B选项“冰太冷,会损害皮肤”符合语境。故选B。

5.C 根据上文“A clean bandage or cloth is good.”可知,该空对用来遮盖烧伤处的东西的要求进行了说明,C选项“不要使用任何可能粘在烧伤处的东西”符合语境。故选C。

【高频词汇】 1.expert *adj.* 内行的;熟练的 *n.* 专家 2.deal with 处理;解决 3.cause *vt.* 引起;使发生 4.recovery *n.* 痊愈;恢复,复原

5.treatment *n.* 治疗;诊治;对待;处理 6.make a difference 起作用,有影响

III.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了在运动中受伤时,如何自救或救助他人。

1.to deal 考查动词不定式。句意:应对运动损伤的最好方法就是在一开始就避免它们的发生。此处用动词不定式作way的后置定语。

2.happening 考查动名词。句意见上题。设空处作from的宾语,keep...from doing...阻止……做……。故填动名词happening。

3.equipment 考查名词。句意:了解比赛规则并使用正确的设备可以帮助你避免受伤。use为及物动词,后面缺少宾语,故使用equip的名词形式equipment。

4.yourself 考查反身代词。句意:如果你受伤了,就退出比赛或者停止活动。“pull 4 out of the game”为祈使句,省略了主语you,pull为及物动词,故后面使用反身代词yourself作宾语。

5.who/that 考查定语从句。句意:严重的头部和颈部损伤最常发生在从事像足球这样的体育运动的运动员身上。设空处引导定语从句,athletes 为先行词,指人,从句缺少主语,故使用 who 或 that。

6.held 考查过去分词。句意:当有人打电话请求医疗救助时,保持伤者不动,头部挺直。因为 hold 和 his or her head 构成逻辑上的被动关系,故使用过去分词 held。此处为 with 的复合结构,held 作宾补。

7.is lying 考查动词的时态。句意:如果这个人正躺在地上,不要试图移动他或她。此处 If 引导条件状语从句,从句缺少谓语,根据句意可知,此处强调的是这个人正躺在地上时的应对措施,故使用现在进行时 is lying。

8.probably 考查副词。此处指你在运动受伤后的第一个问题很可能是……。作状语,应使用副词,故填 probably。

9.what 考查宾语从句。句意:这取决于你的伤势和医生告诉你的情况。设空处引导宾语从句,且在从句中作 tells 的直接宾语,故填 what。

10.before 考查介词。句意:受伤后尝试任何活动之前总是要和你的医生谈谈。根据句意可知应填介词 before。

【高频词汇】 1.in the first place 首先,起初 2.still *adj.*不动的,静止的 3.straight *adv.*直地;笔直地 4.depend on 取决于 5.right away 立刻