

Part 4 Writing

应用文写作

写作题目

假设你和你的同学李明一起去锅炉房打开水,在回寝室的路上,李明的热水瓶突然破裂,开水烫伤了他的脚。于是你对他实施了必要的急救。请你结合此事,用英语写一篇 80 词左右的短文,向学校英文报 *Teens* 投稿,主要内容包括:

- 1.描述事故发生的经过;
- 2.你是如何实施急救的(冷水冲洗、送医院做进一步的处理);
- 3.简要谈谈你对掌握一定急救知识的重要性的认识。

参考词汇:锅炉房 boiler room

热水瓶 thermos bottle

思路点拨

主题	处理烫伤,实施急救	体裁	记叙文
人称	第一人称和第三人称	时态	以一般过去时为主
布局	第一部分:描述事故发生的经过; 第二部分:实施急救的措施;		

第三部分:介绍对掌握一定急救知识的重要性的认识。

遣词造句

I.用本单元所学单词或短语填空

- 1.**burn** *n.& v.*烧伤;烫伤
- 2.**swollen** *adj.*(身体部位)肿起的;肿胀的
- 3.**first-aid** *adj.*急救的
- 4.**practical** *adj.*切实可行的;实际的;实践的
- 5.**ease** [*i : z*] *vt.*减轻;缓解
- 6.**first aid** 急救
- 7.**rush sb. to the hospital** 迅速把某人送往医院
- 8.**right away/at once** 立刻;马上

答案 1.burn 2.swollen 3.first-aid 4.practical 5.ease 6.first
aid 7.rush sb. to the hospital 8.right away/at once

II.本单元语块、语法运用

1.完成句子

(1)烫伤非常严重。

The **burn** was very severe[*sɪ'viə(r)*].

(2)皮肤又红又肿。

The skin was red and **swollen**.

(3)我设法保持镇静,并快速回想在急救课堂上学到的内容。

I managed to **remain calm**, and quickly recalled what I had learnt in my
first-aid class.

(4)我立即把他的脚放到流动的冷水下,以减轻疼痛。

I placed his feet under the cool running water right away to ease the pain.

(5)然后,我打电话叫了一辆出租车,迅速把他送往医院。

Afterwards, I called a taxi and rushed him to the hospital.

(6)在医院里,他接受了进一步的治疗。

In the hospital,he received further treatment.

(7)在那时我意识到基本的急救知识是多么重要和实用。

Then I was aware of how important and practical a basic knowledge of first aid was.

答案 (1)burn (2)swollen (3)remain calm;first-aid (4)cool running water right away to ease

(5)rushed him to the hospital (6)treatment

(7)aware;practical;knowledge;first aid

2.句式升级

(8)将句(1)和句(2)合并为含有“so...that...”结构的句子

The burn was so severe that the skin was red and swollen.

烫伤非常严重,皮肤又红又肿。

(9)将句(3)升级为含有现在分词作伴随状语的句子

I managed to remain calm, quickly recalling what I had learnt in my first-aid class.

我设法保持冷静,迅速回忆起我在急救课上学到的东西。

(10)将句(5)和句(6)合并为含有 where 引导的定语从句的句子

Afterwards, I called a taxi and rushed him to the hospital where he received further treatment.

随后，我叫了一辆出租车，将他送往医院接受进一步治疗。

(11)将句(7)升级为“only+状语”放在句首的倒装句

Only then was I aware of how important and practical a basic knowledge of first aid was.

直到那时我才意识到急救的基本知识是多么重要和实用。

答案 (8)The burn was so severe that the skin was red and swollen.

(9)I managed to remain calm, quickly recalling what I had learnt in my first-aid class.

(10)Afterwards, I called a taxi and rushed him to the hospital where he received further treatment.

(11)Only then was I aware of how important and practical a basic knowledge of first aid was.

连句成篇

参考范文

burst /bɜːst/ verb

burst | burst / I or T /

to break open or apart suddenly, or to make something do this/突然裂

开或分开, 或使某物这样

(使)迸裂; (使)爆炸

One day, Li Ming and I were walking back to the dorm from the boiler room when suddenly his thermos bottle burst and the boiling water caused injuries to his feet. The burn was so severe that the skin was red and swollen. However, I managed to remain calm, quickly recalling what I had learnt in my first-aid class. I placed his feet under the cool running water right away to ease the pain. Afterwards, I called a taxi and rushed him to the hospital where he received further treatment.

一天, 我和李明正从锅炉房走回宿舍, 突然他的保温瓶爆裂, 开水烫伤了他的脚, 烧得厉害, 皮肤又红又肿。然而, 我设法保持冷静, 迅速回忆起我在急救课上学到的东西。我立即将他的脚放在凉爽的自来水下以减轻疼痛。随后, 我叫了一辆出租车, 将他送往医院接受进一步治疗。

Only then was I aware of how important and practical a basic knowledge of first aid was.

直到那时我才意识到急救的基本知识是多么重要和实用。

■写作积累

1.描述事件发生的过程

①时间状语: at that time;right then;suddenly;

all of a sudden[very quickly 一下子; 突然间];

all at once[suddenly and unexpectedly 突然, 忽然];

abruptly[突然地; 意外地];

then;afterwards;soon after...

②sb. was doing sth. when...某人正在做某事这时.....

sb. had just done sth. when...某人刚做完某事这时.....

sb. was about to do sth. when...某人正要做某事这时.....

2.实施急救的表达方式

①Bleeding[流血]:

Try to stop the bleeding.尝试止血。

Press a handkerchief onto the bleeding point and hold it there.

将手帕按在出血点上并握在那里。

Hold up the part of the body which is bleeding if possible.

如有可能, 托起身体正在流血的部位。

②Sprain[spreɪn](扭伤):

It is better to avoid walking with the injured ankle.

最好避免带着受伤的脚踝走路。

It is correct to use an ice pack for removing the pain.

使用冰袋来消除疼痛是正确的。

③Choke[tʃoʊk][窒息; 哽噎]:

spit /spɪt/ verb (FORCE OUT) [I or T] spitting | spat

to force out the contents of the mouth, especially saliva /səˈlɑɪ.və/

唾液

唾，吐（尤指唾液）

slap /slæp/ verb [T]

to hit someone or something with the flat part of the hand or other

flat object

拍，打

Make him/her spit(吐出) it out by slapping him/her on the back.

拍他/她的背，让他/她吐出来。

To avoid this, we shouldn't talk or laugh when eating.

为了避免这种情况，我们在吃饭时不应该说话或笑。

④A broken arm[胳膊骨折]:

Do not move the injured. 不要移动受伤的人。

Call an ambulance at once. 立刻叫救护车。

Treat the injured for shock if necessary.

如有必要，对伤员进行休克治疗。

⑤Nosebleed[鼻出血]:

Stay calm. 保持冷静。

Breathe through the mouth, not the nose. 用嘴呼吸，而不是鼻子。

Sit up and bend the head slightly forward.

坐起来，头稍微向前弯曲。

pinch /pɪntʃ/ verb (PRESS) [I or T]

to press something, especially someone's skin, strongly between two hard things such as a finger and a thumb, usually causing pain

捏，拧，掐，夹

nostril /ˈnɒs.trəl/ noun [C]

either of the two openings in the nose through which air moves when you breathe

鼻孔

forefinger /ˈfɔːfɪŋ.gər/ noun [C]

the finger next to the thumb


食指

Pinch(捏) both nostrils(鼻孔) together using the thumb and forefinger.

用拇指和食指捏住两个鼻孔。

Spit out any blood that collects in the mouth.

吐出任何积聚在嘴里的血液。

 实战演练

heart attack /ˈhɑːt ə.tæk/ noun [C]

a serious medical condition in which the heart does not get enough

blood, causing great pain and often leading to death

心脏病发作

seizure /'si :.ʒər/ noun (MEDICAL) [C]

a very sudden attack of an illness in which someone becomes

unconscious[/ʌn 'kɒn.fəs/ 昏迷的] or develops violent movements

(疾病的) 骤发, 突发, 发作

cushion /'kʊʃ.ən/ noun [C] (SOFT THING)

(US also pillow)

a bag made of cloth, plastic, or leather that is filled with soft material,

often has an attractive cover, and is used especially on chairs for sitting

or leaning on[靠着]

垫子; 座垫; 靠垫

(2021 江西南昌市八一中学高二上期中,★★)

请根据以下提示写一篇 80 词左右的短文,投递到学校英文报 Youth,简要介绍一下遇到心脏病发作(heart attack)等突发(seizure)状况时应该采取什么样的措施。题目:First Aid for Seizures

急救过程中的注意事项:

1.把附近的危险物体移开以免受到伤害,不要移动病人,除非他们处于危险中。

2.把病人的头部用垫子(cushion) 垫起来,等疾病发作结束后帮助病人呼吸。

3.如果病情发作持续 5 分钟以上,打电话叫救护车。

答案全解全析

Part 4 Writing

实战演练

应用文写作

One possible version:

First Aid for Seizures

疾病突发的急救(癫痫发作的急救)

fall /fɔːl/ verb (BECOME)

[I + adv/prep, L]

to change to a particular condition from a different one

变成 (某状态)

urgent /'ɜː.dʒənt/ adjective (IMPORTANT)

needing attention very soon, especially before anything else, because

important

紧急的, 急迫的

In our daily life, we sometimes come across a number of cases where people suffer from heart attacks or fall ill suddenly. The following are some tips we can follow to help these people on urgent occasions.

在日常生活中,我们有时会遇到一些心脏病发作或突然生病的情况。以下是我们可以遵循的一些提示,以在紧急情况下帮助这些人。

bear/bear//keep sth in mind

to remember a piece of information when you are making a decision or thinking about a matter

记住

Firstly, remove nearby objects to prevent the person from being further hurt. Don't try to move the person unless he is in danger. Secondly, support his head with a cushion and aid him in breathing once the seizure stops. Thirdly, bear in mind that if the seizure continues for more than five minutes, you should call an ambulance immediately.

首先，移除附近的物体，以防止人员受到进一步的伤害。除非他有危险，否则不要试图移动这个人。其次，用垫子支撑他的头部，并在发作停止后帮助他呼吸。第三，请记住，如果发作持续超过五分钟，您应该立即呼叫救护车。