

■美文阅读

# Saving Paper



In the 13th century, the famous Italian traveller, Marco Polo, travelled a long way to China. During his stay in China, he saw many wonderful things. One of the things he discovered was that the Chinese used paper money. In western countries, people did not use paper money until the 15th century. However, people in China began to use paper money in the 7th century.

A Chinese man called Cai Lun invented paper almost 2000 years ago. He made it from wood. He took the wood from the tree and made it into paper. He then put

these pieces of paper together and made them into a book.

Now paper still comes from trees. We use a lot of paper every day. If we kept on wasting so much paper, there will not be any trees left on the earth. If there are no trees, there will be no paper. Every day, people throw away about 2800 tons (吨) of paper in our city. It takes 17 trees to make one ton of paper. This means that we are cutting nearly 48000 trees every day.

Since it takes more than 10 years for a tree to grow, we must start using less paper now. If we don't, we will not have enough time to grow more trees to take the

place of those we use for paper?

So how can we save paper? We can use both sides of every piece of paper, especially when we are making notes. We can choose drinks in bottles instead of those in paper packets. We can also use cotton handkerchiefs (手帕) and not paper ones. When we go shopping, we can use fewer paper bags. If the shop assistant does give us a paper bag, we can save it and reuse it later.

Everyone can help to save paper. If we all think carefully, we can help protect trees. But we should do it now, before it is too late.

■知识播报

## spend、take、pay、cost 辨析

spend的主语通常是人,句型有:

1. (sb.) spend some money/some time on sth.
2. (sb.) spend some money/some time (in) doing sth.

例如:

I spent fifty yuan on the coat. = I spent fifty yuan (in) buying the coat. 我花50元买了这件大衣。

He spent three days on the work. = He spent three days (in) doing the work. 他干这项工作用了3天。

3. spend money for sth. 花钱买……

例如: His money was spent for books. 他的钱用来买书了。

take常用于“占用、花费”时间,后面常跟双宾语,其主语通常为形式主语“it”或物。句型有:

1. It takes/took sb. some time to do sth

例如: It will take me two days to do the work. 这项工作将会花去我2天时间。

2. Doing sth./sth. takes sb. some time.

例如: The work will take me two days. 这项工作将会花去我2天时间。

Repairing this car took him the whole afternoon. 他花了一下午修车。

It took me three years to draw the beautiful horses. = Drawing the beautiful horses took me three years. 画这些漂亮的马花费了我3年时间。

pay为“付款、赔偿”之意,主语通常是人,句型有:

1. sb. pays some money for sth

例如: I paid fifty yuan for the coat. 我花50元买了这件大衣。

2. pay (sb.) money for sth. 付钱(给某人)买……

例如: I have to pay them 20 pounds for this room each month. 我每个月要付20英镑的房租。

3. pay money back 还钱

例如: May I borrow 12 yuan from you? I'll pay it back next week. 你能借给我12元吗?下周还你。

4. pay off one's money 还清钱

cost的主语是物或某种活动,还可以表示“值”。句型有:

1. sth. costs (sb.) + money 某物花了(某人)多少钱

例如: A new computer costs a lot of money. 买一台新电脑要花一大笔钱。

2. (doing) sth. costs (sb.) + time 某物(做某事)花了(某人)多少时间

例如: Remembering these new words cost him a lot of time. 他花了大量时间才记住了这些单词。

注意: cost的过去式及过去分词都是cost,并且不能用于被动句。

■短语妙用

## As fresh as a daisy 精神焕发

Daisy“雏菊”是菊花的一种,小小的白色花瓣,嫩黄色的花芯,看着非常可爱。到夜晚, daisy的花瓣会卷起来,清晨时再展开,比喻 as fresh as a daisy 也可能正是由此而来,意思是“像雏菊一样充满朝气”,用来形容人们精神

饱满,充满活力的状态。

例句:

I always feel as fresh as a daisy after a shower.

我淋浴后总觉得精神焕发。

I am sure you will be as fresh as a daisy after a good night's rest.

我相信只要你好好休息一个晚上,一定会变得精神饱满的。

If I can have a bit of Chinese tea, I'm sure I'll feel as fresh as a daisy.

只要给我喝点中国茶,我肯定就能立马活力四射。

■轻松一刻

## 有风度还是有礼貌

A fat man and a skinny man were arguing about who was the more polite. The skinny man said he was more polite because he always tipped his hat to ladies.

But the fat man knew he was more courteous because, whenever he got up and offered his seat, two

ladies could sit down.

一个胖子和一个瘦子在争论谁更有礼貌。

瘦子说他更有礼貌,因为他经常对女士摘帽示意。

但是胖子认为他更有风度,因为无论什么时候他在车上给别人让座时,总有两位女士能坐下。

词汇学习

fat 肥胖

polite 有礼貌的,客气的

argue 争吵

skinny 瘦的

courteous 有礼貌的,谦恭的

sit down 就座