**（十三）**

1. 他设法把游客及时送到了机场。(manage)

He **managed to** send the **tourists** to the airport **in time**.

2. 你今晚能来参加我的生日聚会吗? (possible)

**Is it possible for you to** **attend my birthday party** this evening?

参加聚会 attend/go(come) to a party

举办聚会 give/have/hold/host/throw a party

3. 应鼓励年轻人按照自己的特长选择职业。(encourage)

Young people should be encouraged to choose their careers according to their own **strong points**.

strong point 特长，强项

talents 才能//advantages优点//strengths and weaknesses 长处和不足（不准确）

4. 我对学生所谈的电子产品一无所知，我发现自己落伍了。(ignorant)

**(Being) ignorant of** the electronic products the students are talking about, I **find myself left behind**.

分词作伴随状语（也可以用两个并列句，中间用逻辑连词so/because）

前后时态保持一致

“落伍”(outdated 指物过时)

5. 尽管遭受如此严重的自然灾害，但只要不灰心，我们终会克服暂时的困难。

(Although...)

Although **we are suffering such a severe natural disaster**, we will **eventually** overcome the **temporary** difficulty as long as we don't lose heart.

**\*suffer vs. suffer from**

**suffer ... 直接遭受或经历某种不幸 (~ pain/defeat/great misfortune)**

**suffer from (因疾病、痛苦、悲伤等）受苦，受折磨 (~ from asthma/headaches)**

\*注意时态（现在完成/现在进行）

6. 我已经去过动物园三次了。(be)

I have been to the zoo **three times**.

7. 每天朗读半小时英语很有必要。(necessary)

It is necessary to **read English aloud** for half an hour **every day**.

**every day vs. everyday**

8. 他的儿子喜欢上学，因为学校生活丰富多彩。(because)

His son likes going/to go to school because the school life is colorful.

9. 他打算买一套学校或医院附近的公寓。(locate)

He is going to buy a flat (which is) located near a school or hospital.

**\*be located in/at/between/near/on... 位于.../处于...之间/在...上**

10. 你最好多带一些保暖的衣服，以防感冒。(had better)

You’d better **bring more warm clothes with you in case you (should) catch a cold/ to prevent yourself from getting cold**.

for fear that, in case 引导的目的状语从句后面常用虚拟语气 “should+动词原形”。

He’s working hard for fear (that) he **should** fail.

Take an umbrella with you in case it **should** rain/it rains.

注：in case 意为“以防”，表目的，须置于主句之后，中间不用逗号。

❌ in case of doing