

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

新 课 程 同 步 导 学

英 语

(人教版必修5)

济宁市教学研究室 编

山 东 人 民 出 版 社

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Unit 1 Great scientists

单元目标锁定

话题	How to organize scientific research ; contributions of scientists	
词汇	单词	engine characteristic radium theory infect scientific examine conclude analyze repeat defeat attend expose cure control absorb severe pump blame immediately handle addition announce certainty instruct
	词组	steam engine put forward draw a conclusion believe in in addition link...to apart from be strict with with certainty make sense lead to look into point of view
句型	every time + clause ; neither...nor... ; It seems that... ; would have done ; Only if...	
语法	过去分词作定语和表语	

求知全程设计

【课文理解】

Text A

● 主旨归纳

1. What's the main idea of the text ?
A. John Snow was a famous doctor and he had two theories about how cholera was spread.
B. John Snow , a famous doctor , who tested the two theories , found the cause of cholera and how to control it.
C. John Snow , as a famous doctor , warned people not to drink the polluted water.
D. John Snow and his two famous theories about cholera were great.

● 细节理解

2. John Snow discovered that some houses had had no deaths because _____.
A. people in these houses were strong and healthy
B. people in these houses were all famous doctors and knew how to protect water
C. people in these houses didn't drink beer or water
D. people in these houses were given a free beer and hadn't drunk the polluted water
3. How did John Snow prove the theory ?
A. John Snow was ready to test theories.

- B. John Snow began to collect the information.
C. John Snow marked on a map where all the people had lived.
D. all of above.
4. John Snow was sure enough that polluted water carried the disease of cholera because _____.
A. many of the deaths were near the water pump in Broad Street
B. the cholera outbreak was so severe that more than 500 people died in 10 days
C. he found two other deaths in another part of London that were linked to the Broad Street outbreak
D. he was so famous and believed in the theories

● 推理判断

5. What made John Snow find the cause of cholera ?
A. Kindness , carefulness and good observation.
B. Strong determination , patience , and selfishness.
C. His wife was affected by cholera.
D. Queen Victoria ordered him to do this.

Text B

● 主旨归纳

1. The passage mainly tells us _____.
A. the sun is the centre of the solar system
B. Copernicus's theory about the center of the solar system

- C. how Copernicus published his theory
- D. how Copernicus was punished by the Christian Church

● 细节理解

2. From the passage we learned Copernicus's theory : _____ .
 A. the sun is the centre of the solar system
 B. how the earth moves around the sun
 C. the earth is the centre of the solar system
 D. God created the earth
3. He didn't publish his theory until he was dying. _____ .
 A. because his friends encouraged him to publish his idea
 B. because he was afraid of being attacked by the Christian Church
 C. he wasn't sure of his theory
 D. because his theory replaced the Christian idea of gravity
4. What problem arose if the earth was the center of the solar system ?
 A. Many planets in the sky would stop , and then go forward in a loop.
 B. Some planets in the sky seemed to stop , move backward and go on in a circle.
 C. Many stars appeared brighter at times and less brighter at times.
 D. Only the moon still went around the earth.

● 推理判断

5. Which of the following is true according to the passage ?
 A. God created the earth as the center of the universe.
 B. Copernicus put forward his theory in 1514.
 C. He didn't publish his theory until he felt it was complete.
 D. Copernicus's theory was connected with the work of Stephan Hawking.

【知识探索】

● 词汇学习

A. 重点单词

1. examine

【观察思考】

Discuss in small groups the stages in examining a new

scientific idea.

小组讨论检验一个新的科学观点的步骤。

The doctor examined her patient carefully.

医生仔细诊察病人。

The teacher examined the students in English.

老师检测学生的英语。

The detective examined the window frame for fingerprints.

侦探仔细检查窗框寻找指纹。

【归纳用法】

* examine 用作及物动词。

主要义项：仔细观察 检查 诊察
考试；测验；

* 常用结构：examine sb / sth 观察…… 诊察；
examine sb in + n. 检测/测试某人

* 区别 examine/check / test

examine 侧重对人或物进行检查，从而发现不足或做出评价。

check 侧重核对事物的真实性和准确性。

test 强调对人/物进行实验或检测，得出数据以供研究。

【巩固运用】

1) 翻译句子：

(1) 我们的行李在机场经过了检查。

(2) 今天老师要测试我们英语。

2) 选择：

He _____ the list of names to see that no one had been left out.

A. checked

B. examined

C. tested

D. observed

2. conclude

【观察思考】

He concluded his speech with some amusing remarks.

他说了一些有趣的话结束了他的演讲。

The police concluded that he was the criminal of the murder.

警察认定他就是凶杀案的罪犯。

Once the price had been agreed on , a deal was quickly concluded.

价格一经商定，交易很快就达成了。

【归纳用法】

* conclude 用作及物动词。

主要义项：使(某物)结束 conclude sth ；
以……结束 conclude ... with

(经推断)相信某物 conclude that

达成;决定 conclude sth

* 常用短语: come to /reach/ draw a conclusion 获得结论

[巩固运用]

完成句子:

(1) The book _____ a happy ending. 这本书以大团圆结局。

(2) _____ do you _____ from the evidence?

你从证据中得出什么结论?

3. defeat

[观察思考]

John Snow defeats "King Cholera".

约翰战胜了霍乱王。

They were defeated by 0 - 5 in the football match.

他们在足球赛中以 0 - 5 输了。

Our team suffered another defeat.

我们的队再次败北。

Our hopes were defeated.

我们的希望破灭了。

[归纳用法]

defeat 用作及物动词和名词。主要义项:失败;击败;战胜;使受挫

[巩固运用]

完成句子:

(1) Some countries _____ but can never be conquered.

有的国家可能被打败,但决不能被征服。

(2) They _____ the strong enemy.

他们战胜了强大的敌人。

4. attend

[观察思考]

John Snow was a well-known doctor in London—so famous, indeed, that he attended Queen Victoria to ease the birth of her babies.

约翰斯诺曾经是伦敦一位著名的医生——他的确太负盛名了,以至于维多利亚女皇生孩子时都是他去照料,帮助她顺利分娩。

The doctor attended (on/upon) the sick.

医生照看病人。

He decided to attend the lecture himself.

他决定亲自出席讲座。

Attend carefully to what she is saying.

注意听她说话。

He has a great deal to attend to today.

他今天有许多事要处理。

May good fortune attend you.

祝你红运当头。

[归纳用法]

* attend 可用作及物和不及物动词。

主要义项:(1)照顾 照料(2)出席,到场

(3)留意,专心(4)处理 办理

(5)伴随;陪伴

* 短语: attend (on/upon) sb 照料某人

attend a meeting/school/church 出席会议/上学/上教堂

attend to 留意,留心 办理 处理

[巩固运用]

1) 单项

(1) There _____ two expert doctors _____ the wounded soldier.

A. is said to be, attending to

B. are said to be, attending on

C. saying, to attend to

D. to say to have, to attend on

(2) The doctor telephoned to say that he couldn't _____ the meeting because he had to _____ a patient.

A. come to; attend to

B. attend; attend

C. join; treat

D. attend on; look after

B. 完成句子:

(1) The meeting _____. 很多人出席了会议。

(2) _____ and stop talking. 专心工作, 停止谈话。

5. expose

[观察思考]

But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera.

但当一想到要帮助患病的普通老百姓,特别是那些得了霍乱的患者时,他就感到很兴奋。

The soil was washing away by the flood, exposing bare rock.

泥土被洪水冲走,露出光秃秃的岩石。

Don't expose your skin to direct sunlight.

不要把皮肤直接暴露于阳光下。

He exposed their plot.

他揭穿了他们的罪行。

【归纳用法】

expose 用作及物动词。主要义项：显露；露出；暴露；揭露；揭发；使曝光

expose sth / sb / oneself to sth 暴露……，曝光……，弃于……

【巩固运用】

完成句子：

(1) When he smiled he _____.

他笑时露出了漂亮的白牙。

(2) The baby was left _____ the wind and rain.

婴儿被弃于风雨中。

(3) The official _____ without any reserve.

这个官员被毫无保留地揭发了。

6. control

【观察思考】

He knew it would never be controlled until its cause was found.

他知道找到病源后才能控制疫情。

He has no control over his emotions.

他控制不住自己的情感。

Who is in control of the project?

谁是这个项目的负责人？

I was so angry that I couldn't control myself.

我气得失去控制。

【归纳用法】

control 用作名词和动词

主要义项：控制；支配

n. 常用搭配：in control of sth 指挥；管理(某事)

be/get out of control 失去控制

lose/keep/take control of sth 失去控制/保持控制/接管

bring/get sth under control/be under control 抑制……；控制……

v. control sb /sth/one's feeling 控制……，抑制住……

【巩固运用】

完成句子：

(1) The government tried to _____.

政府正在努力调节物价和工资。

(2) With the help of the PLA men, they _____.

在解放军的帮助下，他们控制住了洪水。

7. absorb

【观察思考】

The second suggested that people absorbed this disease into their bodies with their meals.

第二种看法是人们在吃饭的时候把这种病毒引入体内的。

A sponge absorbs water.

海绵吸水。

The book absorbed his attention.

这本书吸引了他的注意力。

He has absorbed the point of view of his chief.

他接受了领导的观点。

【归纳用法】

* absorb 用于及物动词。

主要义项：吸收；吸取；

吸取；接受(看法、知识等)；

吸引(注意力、精力)；

吞并

* 短语：be absorbed in 专注于；全神贯注于

absorb... into 吸收

【巩固运用】

1) 翻译句子：

(1) 他全部精力投入在这件工作上。

(2) 我发现叔叔全神贯注地读书。

2) 完成句子：

(1) _____, the manager felt very tired.

几天来埋头于工作，经理感到非常疲惫。

(2) Most little shops _____ big businesses.

大部分的小店都并入了大的商店。

8. blame

【观察思考】

It seemed the water was to blame.

看来霍乱的流行要归罪于饮用水了。

He blamed me for carelessness.

他责备我粗心。

A bad workman blames his tools.

拙匠埋怨工具差。

Not we but Tom was to blame for the car accident.

不是我们是汤姆应为这次车祸负责。

【归纳用法】

blame 用作名词和动词。

主要义项：n. (对所做的坏的或错的事所负的) 责任

v. 责备 指责 归咎于 ; 埋怨

常用搭配 : blame sb for sth ; blame sth on sb

因某事责备某人

bear/take /accept/get/the blame for sth.

对某事承担责任

put/lay the blame on sb. 归咎于 ; 归罪于

【巩固运用】

1) 完成句子 :

(1) In no way _____. 决不应该责备他。

(2) The students _____. 因失败而责怪老师。

2) 单项选择

(1) The mother didn't know who _____ for the broken glass as it happened while she was out.

A. to be blamed

B. to blame

C. blamed

D. is to be blame

(2) I, rather than she _____ the great loss.

A. am to blame for

B. is to blame for

C. were blamed for

D. is blamed for

9. announce

【观察思考】

With this extra evidence John Snow was able to announce with certainty that polluted water carried the disease.

有了这个证据 约翰斯诺就能够肯定地宣布 这种被污染的水携带着病菌。

The government announced its new economic policies.

政府宣布了新的经济政策。

His servant announced Mr. and Mrs. White.

仆人通报怀特夫妇驾临。

Warm sunshine announces the coming of spring.

温暖的阳光预示春天即将到来。

【归纳用法】

announce 用于及物和不及物动词。

主要义项 发表 宣布

通报(客人的名字、到达等)

(事情)显示 预告

【巩固运用】

完成句子 :

1) The teacher _____ the class that the winter holiday will begin in January.

老师在班上宣布寒假从一月开始。

2) The news _____ the public on TV. 这则消息经由电视向大众宣布。

10. instruct

【观察思考】

The water companies were also instructed not to expose people to polluted water any more

自来水公司接到通知不要再把污染的水供给人们。

I've been instructed to wait here until the lecturer arrives.

我接到指示在这儿等讲课的老师来。

He instructs a class in history.

他教授一个班的历史。

【归纳用法】

* instruct 用作及物动词。主要义项 命令 指示 教导 教授

* 搭配 : instruct sb. in sth. ... 教某人 ; instruct sb to do sth 命令某人做某事

instruct sb that ... 通知 告知

【巩固运用】

翻译句子 : (1) 他指示我们尽早完成任务。

(2) 怀特先生教我们生物。

B. 重点词组

1. put forward

【观察思考】

Are you serious in putting forward such a view?

你是认真提出这个问题的吗?

Put the clock forward by ten minutes.

把钟表拨快十分钟。

May I put your name forward as a possible chairman of the committee?

我可以推荐你作为这个委员会主席的后选人吗?

【归纳用法】

put forward 意为 提出(计划) 推荐 使 提前 拨快(钟表)

【巩固运用】

完成句子 :

(1) She is _____ some proposals for electoral reform.

她为选举制度改革提出了一些建议。

(2) The warm weather _____ by a month.

温暖的天气使庄稼早熟一个月。

2. link ... to ...

[观察思考]

In addition , he found two other deaths in another part of London that were linked to the Broad Street outbreak.

除此之外 ,他发现在伦敦的另一个地方有两个死亡的病例。

Fingerprints linked the suspect to the crime.

指纹证实了嫌疑犯犯罪的事实。

The Old Silk Road linked China with the west in ancient times.

这条古老的丝绸之路在古时候把中国和西方连接起来。

[归纳用法]

link. . . to/with/and . . . 意思为 把.....与.....连接起来或联系起来

link up (with sb. 或 sth.) 结合 连接

[巩固运用]

完成句子 :

(1) Our struggle against terrorism is _____ that of the world's people. 我们的反恐怖斗争是同全世界人民的反恐怖斗争紧密联系的。

(2) The road _____ the village. 这条路与此村子连在一起。

3. in addition

[观察思考]

In addition , he found two other deaths in another part of London that were linked to the Broad Street outbreak.

除此之外 ,他发现在伦敦的另一个地方有两个死亡的病例。

In addition , you can become true friends with your host family.

此外 ,你可以跟你的寄宿家庭成为好朋友。

There is , in addition , one further point to make.

还有一点需要强调。

[归纳用法]

* in addition “此外” ,意思相当于 besides、what's more

* in addition to 除了.....之外(还有) 兼有“除外”和“包括” 。与以下短语、词意义相近 : besides、apart from、as well as

* 下列词短语表除.....之外(没有)。

含“排除”之意 except for , except , but 另 : apart from 既表示“除.....之外(还有)”也表“除.....

之外(没有)”

[巩固运用]

1) 完成句子 :

_____, there are six other applicants.

除了名单上的名字 还有另外的六个志愿者。

2) 同义句转

(1) He speaks French as well as English.

He speaks French _____ English.

(2) Apart from the salary , it's not a bad job.

_____ the salary , it's not a bad job.

3) 单项选择

(1) I care for nothing _____ the one you bought for me yesterday.

- A. in addition B. as well as
C. besides D. apart from

(2) Your composition is quite good _____ several mistakes in spelling.

- A. besides B. except
C. addition to D. except for

4. lead to

[观察思考]

Although he had tried to ignore them , all his mathematical calculations led to the same conclusion.

虽然他曾经试着不去理睬那些数字 ,然而他所有的数字计算都得出了一个相同的结论。

Too much work and too little rest often leads to illness.

太多的工作太少的休息容易导致疾病。

Take the left road and it will lead you to the house.

走左边的路 ,它会领你到那房子去。

[归纳用法]

* lead to sth. 导致 ,造成 。相似短语 : result in 导致 ,造成 (常表造成不好的结果)

* lead to doing sth. . . 导致..... 结果.....

* lead sb. to + n. 领某人到某处

[巩固运用]

1) 选择

(1) It is sleeping late in the morning that _____ being late for work.

- A. devoted to B. sticks to
C. refers to D. leads to

(2) We are told that blindly copying others might very well _____ losses.

- A. cause to B. lead to
C. refer to D. stick to

2) 完成句子：

(1) _____ and failure often lies in laziness.

努力导致成功 失败在于懒惰。

(2) This is the road _____ the church.

这是通向教堂的路。

5. make sense

【观察思考】

Only if you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense.

只有当你把太阳放在中心位置上,天空中其它行星的运动才能说得清楚。

No matter how you read it, this sentence doesn't make any sense.

无论你怎么读这个句子都不通。

The explanation in the school book made no sense, because the words were hard.

课本上的解释没有什么意义,因为单词很难。

It makes sense to buy the most up-to-date versions.

买最新的版本是明智的。

【归纳用法】

* make sense 1) 意为“有意义”、“讲的通”

make no sense 讲不通、无意义

2) “明智的、合乎逻辑的”

* make sense of 为固定的词组 意为“理解、弄懂”
(不易理解的事物)

【巩固运用】

1) 选择

(1) In a word, I don't think what you said _____ at all.

A. makes sense

B. makes no sense

C. is of little importance

D. has a sense

(2) What he said _____. He knows nothing about the intelligence economy.

A. get some sense

B. gets some sense

C. make no sense

D. doesn't make any sense

2) 完成句子：

(1) _____ to let little children play with matches?

让小孩玩火柴是明智的吗？

(2) He _____ the long sentence in the reading.

他弄不懂阅读中的那一长句。

● 句型研究

A. 固定句型

1. every time + clause

【观察思考】

So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak.

每次爆发霍乱时,就有大批惊恐的老百姓病死。

Every time I meet him, I always think of the things happened between us.

每次见到他,我就想起发生在我们之间的事。

The last(first) time I went to China, I visited Shanghai.

我上(第一)次到中国时,游览了上海。

【归纳规则】

* every(each) time 是名词词组,引导时间状语从句。意为“每次、每当”

* any /next /the first/the last time 引导时间状语从句。意为“任何/下一次/第一次/最后一次”

* the moment, the minute, the second, the instant, immediately, directly, instantly 等都可以引导时间状语从句。意为“一……就”

【巩固运用】

同义替换：

(1) I give Mary the money when I saw her.

I will give Mary the money _____ I saw her.

(2) He was a high school student when I saw him for the first time.

He was a high school student _____ I saw him.

2. neither... nor...

【观察思考】

Neither its cause, nor its cure was understood.

它的病因和治疗都不为人所知。

Neither we nor he has any doubt of it.

我们和他对此都毫不怀疑。

I have neither time nor money.

我既没时间也没钱。

He is neither a teacher nor a worker. He is a lawyer.

他不是老师也不是工人,他是个律师。

She can neither sing nor dance.

她不会唱歌也不会跳舞。

Paul came just at the right time ,neither too early nor too late.

保罗来的正是时候 不早不晚。

【归纳用法】

- * neither... nor... 并列连词词组。用来连接两个否定的概念,表示“既不.....也不.....”,连接句中两个相同成分(主语、表语、谓语、宾语、状语)。
- * 连接两个主语时,谓语动词的形式按就近原则。
- * 类似结构: both... and... ; either... or... ; not only... but also...

【巩固运用】

翻译句子:

(1) 汤姆和我都没打算去参加那会议。

(2) 她从容地走着,既不左顾也不右盼。

3. It seems that

【观察思考】

It seemed the water was to blame. 看来霍乱的流行要归罪于水了。

It seemed that no one knew what happened. 看来没有人知道发生了什么事。

It seems that it is going to rain. 看来天要下雨了。

【归纳用法】

- * It seems that 从句是一个常用句型,表达一个不很肯定的观点,意思是“看来,似乎”。
此句型可转成: sb seems to do /to be doing /to have done
- * 常用句型还有: It seems as if “看来好像.....,仿佛.....” 从句的谓语动词常用虚拟语气。
There seems to be... “似乎有.....,好像有.....”

【巩固运用】

1) 翻译句子:

(1) 看来他在撒谎。

(2) 看来现在没有工作需要你做了。

(3) 她好像在做梦。

2) 同义替换:

(1) It seemed that he had read the book before.

He seemed _____ the book before.

(2) It seems as if our team is going to win.

Our team seems _____.

4. would + have done

【观察思考】

Yet he could not tell anyone about his theory as the powerful Christian Church would have punished him for even suggesting such an idea.

他的这个理论可不能告诉任何人,因为即使他只暗示有这种想法,他都会受到强大的基督教会势力的惩罚。

I told Sally how to get there ,but perhaps I should have written it out for her.

我告诉莎利如何去那里,或许我应该为她写下来。

I guess the poet would have been about twenty when she wrote her first poem.

我猜这位诗人写第一首诗歌时大概 20 岁左右。

【归纳用法】

* Would have done 表对过去的某种情况进行猜测或本来要做某事却未做成。通常用来说明某一情况。

* should + have done “本应该做.....”

shouldn't have done “本不应该.....” 含有责备之意。

needn't have done “其实没必要.....” 相当于 didn't need to do

【巩固运用】

单项选择

(1) Sorry ,I'm late ,I have turned off the alarm clock and _____ gone back to sleep again.

A. might B. should

C. can D. will

(2) —She was in trouble then. You should have helped her.

—I _____ her but I was very busy.

A. should have helped B. must have helped

C. would have helped D. might have helped

helped

(3) I was really anxious about you. You _____ home without a word.

A. mustn't leave B. shouldn't have left

left

C. couldn't have left D. needn't leave

5. Only if

【观察思考】

Only if a teacher gives permission is a student allowed

to enter the room.

只有得到老师的允许 学生才能进房间。

Only by shouting and waving his hands could he be noticed.

只有靠大声呼叫和晃动手才能使人注意到他。

Only when he returned did we find out the truth.

只有他回来时我们才发现真相。

[归纳用法]

- * only if 意为“只要,只有”。引导条件状语从句,放句首句末都可以。放在句首,为了加强语气,句子需要倒装。
- * 当以 only 引导的短语或状语从句放在句首时,句子要倒装。
- * If only 意为:“如果……就好了”引导虚拟条件句。If only I were rich. 但愿我很富有。

[巩固运用]

翻译句子:

(1) 只有用这种办法你才能改善你的发音。

(2) 只有到那时我才意识到我错了。

B. 长句难句

1) John Snow was a well-known doctor in London-so famous, indeed, that he attended Queen Victoria to ease the birth of her babies.

约翰·斯诺曾经是伦敦一位著名的医生——他的确太负盛名了,以致于维多利亚女皇生孩子时都是他去照料,帮助她顺利分娩。

本句可转为 John Snow was a well-known doctor in London and he was so famous, indeed, that he attended Queen Victoria to ease the birth of her babies.

2) A woman, who had moved away from Broad Street, liked the water so much that she had had it delivered from the pump to her house every day.

有位妇女是从宽街搬过来的,她特别喜欢那里的水,每天都要派人从水泵打水运到家里来。

Who had moved away from Broad Street 是一个非限定性定语从句,修饰“A woman”其中文意思是“一位从宽街搬来的妇女”so...that... 如此……以致。引起结果状语从句。have sth done “让别人做某事”。

3) To prevent this from happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all water supplies be

examined and new methods of dealing with polluted water be found.

为了防止这种情况的再度发生,约翰·斯诺建议所有水源都要经过检测,而且找到处理污水的新方法。

To prevent this from happening again 作目的状语 prevent... (from) doing 意为“阻止做……” suggest 作“建议”讲,后用 should + do 句式 (should 可省)

在句中 suggest 后有两个宾语从句 the source of all water supplies be examined 和 new methods of dealing with polluted water be found

4) The problem arose because astronomers had noticed that some planets in the sky seemed to stop, move backward and then go forward in a loop.

问题出现了,因为天文学家已经注意到宇宙中有些行星停顿下来,往后移动,然后再成环状向前移动。

本句主句是:The problem arose,从 because 一直到句尾为原因状语从句。在原因状语从句中,that 引导的是宾语从句,三个不定式短语在宾语从句中作 seemed 的表语。

5) His theory replaced the Christian idea of gravity, which said things fell to the earth because God created the earth as the centre of the universe.

他的理论取代了基督教的地球引力的观点,基督教的观点认为物体落在地球上是因为上帝把地球创建为世界的中心。

(1) replace = take the place of 意为“取代,代替”如:有什么能代替母爱呢?

Can anything replace a mother's love?

(2) which 引导非限定性定语从句。

● 语法专攻

过去分词作表语和定语

[例句观察]

He became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera.

当他一想到要帮助患病的普通老百姓特别是那些得了霍乱的患者时,他就感到很兴奋。

He seemed quite delighted at the idea.

听了这想法他似乎很高兴。

A broken cup is lying on the ground.

地上有一只被打破的杯子。

The meeting held yesterday was very important.

昨天开的那个会非常重要。

[归纳规则]

- * 过去分词做表语 表示主语的状态。
- * 过去分词做表语与被动语态的区别 过去分词做表语表示状态 而被动语态强调动作。

The cup is broken. 茶杯破了。(表 cup 的现有状态)

The cup was broken by my little sister yesterday.

昨天我妹妹打破了杯子。(强调杯子被打碎)

- * 过去分词作定语时 其语法功能相当于一个定语从句,被修饰的词是分词所表示的行为的承受者 逻辑上是动宾关系。
- * 单个过去分词做定语时 通常置于被修饰的名词前。而过去分词短语做定语时常置于名词之后。
- * 不及物动词的过去分词做定语时不表被动,只表完成。例 fallen leaves ,the gone days

[巩固运用]

- (1) His ability _____ in those years was praised by all.
A. showing B. be showing
C. shown D. was shown
- (2) Sarah ,hurry up. I am afraid you won't have time to _____ before the party.
A. get changed B. get change
C. get changing D. get to change
- (3) From his _____ look on his face ,the price of meat must have risen.
A. disappointing B. satisfied
C. satisfying D. disappointed
- (4) The disc ,digitally _____ in the studio ,sounded fantastic at the party that night.
A. recorded B. recording
C. to be recorded D. having recorded
- (5) The speech was very _____ ,and we were _____ to tears.
A. moved ;moved B. moving ;moving
C. moving ;moved D. moved ;moving

学习效果评估

【知识目标】

单词拼写

1. His wound became _____ (感染) with a new virus.
2. They often _____ (捐赠) food and clothing to the poor.
3. The bridge is under _____ (建设).
4. The scientist _____ (分析) the milk and found that it contained too much water.
5. He _____ (透露) the plan to the newspaper last Monday.
6. The little boy had his teeth e _____ for decay (蛀牙)
7. John e _____ to us how to use the computer.
8. He got b _____ about losing the money.
9. His speech was c _____ with a poem.
10. With this extra evidence , John was able to announce with c _____ that polluted water carried the disease.

词组活用

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| be strict | lead to | make sense | look into | put forward |
|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|
1. The discovery of new evidence _____ the thief being caught.
2. It doesn't _____ to buy that expensive coat when these are cheaper.
3. His disappearance is _____ by the police.
4. She _____ very _____ her children and _____ her work.
5. We _____ the date of our wedding by one week.

句型翻译

- (1) Neither could theory do without practice , _____ do without theory. (实践没有理论也不行)
- (2) Only when he returned , _____. (他才发现真相)
- (3) He knew _____ until its cause was found. (他知道原因找出来才能控制它)
- (4) She seemed _____. (以前看过那部电影)
- (5) It is suggested that _____. (应尽快贯彻那个计划)

课文重组

John Snow was a _____ doctor in London. There was the most deadly disease called King Cholera

of his day. Every time there was an _____, many people died of the disease. John Snow wanted to use his knowledge to help solve this problem. He knew it would never be _____ until its cause was found. At that time, there were two theories about cholera. The first suggested that cholera _____ in the air without reason. The second suggested that people _____ this disease into their bodies with their meals. John Snow determined to find out why. So he _____ data to test the two theories. He _____ on a map where all the dead people had lived and the map gave a _____ clue about the cause of the disease. It seemed the water was to _____. Next, John Snow looked into the source of the water for these streets. With enough evidence, he announced with _____ that polluted water carried the disease of cholera.

【能力目标】

第一部分 听力

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

现在,你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读第 1 小题的有关内容。

- What does the man like?
 - Stormy ocean.
 - Calm waves.
 - Calm water.
- What does the woman ask the man to do?
 - To do some exercise.
 - Not to go out.
 - To put on more clothes.
- How much is the yellow tie?
 - \$15
 - \$18
 - \$36
- What does the woman mean?
 - She will buy him a pencil.
 - She has pencils for him.
 - She herself has no more pencils.
- What does the lady like to drink?
 - Dutch.
 - Coffee.
 - Juice.

第二节

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有

几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白前,你都有 5 秒的时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟,听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段独白,回答第 6 至第 8 题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这 3 小题。

- What is the woman going to do?
 - Fill out some forms.
 - Have dinner.
 - Pack up some stuff.
- Who is Jessica?
 - A police woman.
 - A movie star.
 - A student.
- What is the man going to do tomorrow afternoon?
 - Play tennis.
 - Take Judd out.
 - See a movie.

听下面一段对话,回答第 9 和第 11 题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题

- What sports does the man like to play after work?
 - Table tennis, running and golf.
 - Tennis, jogging and golf.
 - Tennis, running and golf.
- How often does the man play golf?
 - About once a week.
 - About once a month.
 - About once a year.
- What time will they meet at the clubhouse?
 - At 1: 30 pm.
 - At 1: 30 am.
 - At 2: 30 pm.

听第 8 段对话,回答 12 - 15 题

- What is the woman waiting for?
 - She is waiting for the man.
 - She is waiting for her mother.
 - She is waiting for the bus.
- According to the conversation, what is the weather usually like in Florida in March?
 - Cool.
 - Very.
 - Dry.
- How often should the bus come to their stop?
 - Every twenty minutes.

- B. Every thirty minutes.
C. Once a day.
15. Where has the man lived for ten years ?
A. Florida. B. New York. C. California.

听第9段对话,回答第16-17题

16. Who is the man ?
A. He is the girl's husband.
B. He is the girl's boyfriend.
C. He is the girl's brother.
17. How does the woman feel about the news ?
A. Sad. B. Angry. C. Happy.

听第10段对话,回答第18-20题

18. How did the speaker and his wife usually get around in London ?
A. By bus.
B. By underground.
C. On foot.
19. Which of the following places haven't they been to during their stay in London ?
A. Buckingham Palace.
B. The British Museum.
C. The National Gallery.
20. What did they enjoy doing most in London ?
A. Having some very good meals.
B. Doing some shopping.
C. Seeing some good plays.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

21. Before using the machine, you must _____ carefully to these instructions.
A. join B. join in
C. take part in D. attend
22. —Do you want to take the black one or the white one ?
—I'll take _____ the black one _____ the white one. I have already had one.
A. both ; and B. neither ; nor
C. not ; but D. not only ; but also
23. When I came into her room, she was _____ in her book.
A. absorbed B. controlled

- C. exposed D. devoted
24. Not I but Tom _____ the car accident .
A. was to blame for B. were to blame for
C. was blamed for D. were blamed for
25. Dr Bake is a professor of physics. _____ he is a famous writer.
A. In all B. In brief
C. In fact D. In addition
26. He made _____ little progress _____ his parents felt disappointed.
A. such , that B. so , that
C. such , as D. so , as
27. No one has _____ anything better than the plan now under consideration.
A. put toward B. come up
C. put forward D. come up to
28. A working party has been set up to _____ the problem.
A. look through B. look up
C. look into D. look out
29. I can _____ what he said , but I cannot _____ him.
A. believe in ; believe
B. believe ; believe
C. believe ; believe in
D. believe in ; believe in
30. I didn't realize she wasn't English _____ she spoke.
A. unless B. when
C. since D. until
31. This was a serious accident _____ by inexperienced workers.
A. caused B. was caused
C. to be caused D. being caused
32. The purpose of new technology is to make it easier , _____ it more difficult.
A. not make B. not to make
C. making not D. do not make
33. The wolf said in a _____ voice and the scholar felt _____.
A. frightening ; frightened
B. frightened ; frightened
C. frighten ; frightening
D. frightening ; frightening

34. He suggested to Tom that he _____ the problem another way, and his expression suggested that he _____.

- A. should solve ; agreed
- B. solve ; agree
- C. solved should agree
- D. solved ; agreed

35. The extra room _____ very useful when we had visitors.

- A. was proved
- B. proved
- C. has been proved
- D. has proved

第二节 完形填空

Chinese scientists are again becoming excited about the 36 that a large hairy animals may live in central China. Now they hope it won't be too long before they are able to 37 its existence. Their confidence is the 38 of a new discovery of the mystery animal in Hubei Province.

The Chinese 39, enjoying a holiday in 40 National Forest Park, were driving down a road. As their bus turned a corner, the men were suddenly 41 by what they saw, Three 42 animal, covered with long dark hair, were crossing the roads. On seeing the animal, the engineers immediately stopped and 43 them. 44, when they saw how the animals move through the forest with great 45 and strength, they did not dare to 46 any further.

The men did not take any 47. However, scientists are 48 by the discovery, because the engineers were all well-educated people and scientists feel they can 49 what they described.

50 the discovery, scientists returned to the forest and 51 some hair and measured footprints. About 20 inches appear to be the length of the animal's 52! Chinese scientists have now set up a special group to exchange information and make a 53 of the forest. But in the meantime, some people 54 to believe that this half-man, half-monkey exists. They will not believe that it is 55 until one of the animals has been caught.

- 36. A. fact
- B. matter
- C. truth
- D. thing
- 37. A. prove
- B. analyze

C. protect

38. A. basic

C. result

39. A. travelers

C. scientists

40. A. the

C. a

41. A. frightened

C. upset

42. A. trained

C. tall

43. A. shot at

C. fought with

44. A. However

C. Meanwhile

45. A. difficulty

C. care

46. A search

C. find

47. A. bullets

C. medicines

48. A. surprised

C. disturbed

49. A. rely on

C. write down

50. A. With

C. Because of

51. A. cut

C. collected

52. A. foot

C. body

53. A. film

C. choice

54. A. come

C. prefer

55. A. wrong

C. real

D. check

B. requirement

D. preparation

B. engineers

D. explorers

B. another

D. one

B. amazed

D. inspired

B. rejected

D. violent

B. looked at

D. ran after

B. Indeed

D. Anyway

B. speed

D. pleasure

B. follow

D. look for

B. tools

D. photographs

B. delighted

D. supported

B. deal with

D. pass on

B. As

D. After

B. pulled

D. tore

B. leg

D. head

B. tour

D. study

B. refuse

D. have

B. alive

D. correct

第三部分 阅读理解

A

To us it seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains. But actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against the rain. Its first use was as a shade against the sun!

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the um-

rella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese in the eleventh century B. C.

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use :it became a symbol of honor. In the Far East in ancient times ,the umbrella was allowed to be used only by those in high office.

In Europe , the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in commonly used in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against the rain were the ancient Romans.

During the Middle Ages ,the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it was considered as a symbol of power. By 1680 ,the umbrella appeared in France and later in England.

By the eighteenth century ,the umbrella was used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time , though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made ,in a whole variety of colors.

56. According to this passage ,the umbrella was probably first invented in ancient _____.

- A. China
- B. Egypt
- C. Greece
- D. Rome

57. Which of the following statements is not true about the umbrella ?

- A. No one exactly knows who the inventor of the umbrella was.
- B. The umbrella was first invented to be used as protection against the sun.
- C. The umbrella changed much in style in the eighteenth century.
- D. In Europe ,the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade.

58. A strange feature of the umbrella's use is that it was used as _____.

- A. protection against rain
- B. a shade against the sun
- C. a symbol of honor and power

D. women's decoration (装饰)

59. In Europe ,the umbrella was first used against the rain _____.

- A. during the Middle Ages
- B. by the eighteenth
- C. in Rome
- D. in Greece

60. This passage talks mainly about _____.

- A. when and how the umbrella was invented
- B. why the umbrella was so popular in Europe
- C. the development of the umbrella
- D. The history and use of the umbrella

B

Marie Curie , born in Sklodovka , Poland in 1876 ,led a hard life as a girl. Her parents , both teachers ,had small salaries and were quite poor ,especially after her mother stopped teaching to raise five children and take care of her poor health. Marie's mother suffered from tuberculosis (肺结核) and died of it when Marie was ten.

When Marie was small ,she showed great interest in science. she loved to study and hoped to become a scientist when she grew up. Her parents encouraged her interest in science. Excellent as she was in her studies ,she couldn't go on with the advanced education she needed because Poland was then ruled by Russia and women were not permitted to go to college.

In order to continue her education ,she smoothed away many difficulties and entered Paris University , There she lived a simple life and studied hard ,so she graduated with the highest grades in her class.

After graduation she was engaged in scientific research in Paris University. There she met Pierre Curie , whom she married. Pierre joined her in her research into an unknown phenomenon radiation , which a certain scientist had declared that uranium gave off. The Curies spent several years trying their best to find the element that produced radiation. Finally they succeeded in 1902.

Marie Curie won two Nobel Prizes ,one for physics in 1906 ,together with her husband and another scientist ,the other for chemistry herself in 1911. Madame Curie was a scientist of great achievement ,and the first woman ever to be honored in the Nobel Prize history.

61. When Marie was young ,her family became poorer because _____.

- A. the family had five children
 - B. Of Marie's father's small salary
 - C. of Marie's mother's giving up her job
 - D. the family was cruelly taxed by the Russians
62. Marie couldn't continue the advanced education because _____.
- A. she wanted to help her father to support the family
 - B. her father couldn't afford to send her to college
 - C. her grades were very poor
 - D. colleges in Poland would not take women as students then
63. The fact that proves she was the best student in her class is that _____.
- A. she smoothed away many difficulties and entered Paris University
 - B. her grades were the highest in her class
 - C. she did research work after her graduation
 - D. she won the Nobel Prize finally
64. In 1906, a certain scientist shared the Nobel Prize with the Curies because _____.
- A. he treasured upon the Curie's discovery
 - B. he made some contributions to the discovery
 - C. he persuaded the Curies to be engaged in the research
 - D. the Curies were greatly encouraged by him
65. The best title for this passage is _____.
- A. A Brief (简短的) Account of Madame Curie's Life
 - B. Madame Curie and Radium
 - C. Marie Curie's Childhood
 - D. Madame Curie's Interest Science

C

Beijing, April 12 (Xinhua net)——“Robots can do everything,” said Landmark, president of ABB Engineering (Shanghai) Ltd, a branch of the world's leading power and automation company.

ABB invented the world's first electronic robot controlled by microcomputer in 1974. Twenty years later, it introduced the technology into China. Since then, the company has been experiencing rapid development in the country.

“The industry grows very fast in China,” Landmark said, “We have enjoyed strong growth over the

past few years, We expect more this year.”

According to Landmark, enterprises in China are paying more and more attention to the use of robots in the manufacturing process.

“Before, we thought that the inexpensive labor in the country might be a disadvantage for our development,” he said, “However, we are glad to see that more and more enterprises are realizing the importance of quality control. Compared with manual work, robots work secures quality.”

Six leading car manufacturers in the country, including Volkswagen, General Motors and Honda are all using robots provided by ABB. Some promising domestic enterprises, such as BYD and Foxconn Electronics, are also the company's main customers.

Currently, the company controls about 30 to 35 percent of the country's robotics market.

“I'm proud of all the successful movements we have made here,” Landmark said, “I have never experienced such great achievements elsewhere in my 21 years working for ABB.”

Landmark says ABB's localization strategy in China is one of the main reasons for its success in the country

“We have very intelligent and skilled staff here,” he said, “I'm always trying to organize the company as a family. I feel the responsibility to take care of it and bring it up.”

He added that he does not feel strange in the city at all.

66. In which year did ABB introduce the electric robot into China?

- A. 1974
- B. 1994
- C. 1986
- D. 2004

67. ABB's success mainly results from _____.

- A. its large investment
- B. its localization strategy
- C. its excellent staff
- D. its fine management

68. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. ABB covers one third of the robotics market.
- B. Inexpensive labor is an advantage to ABB.
- C. ABB's staff are all experts on robots.