



鼎尖系列丛书之二

新课标·高中同步

鼎尖学案

人教版
英语

必修
5

师生同修 学教互动

DING JIAN XUE AN

师生同修

学教互动

DING JIAN XUE AN

- 个性化学案
- 课前预习
- 课堂笔记
- 课后作业

丛书主编：严治理 黄俊葵
马擒虎 刘芳芳

延边教育出版社



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江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

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☐ 本册主编: 熊 燕

☐ 编 著: 蔡胜利 曹启元 熊 燕 杜 军 丰友明 陈腊梅
陈文锋 罗彩林 邹豪杰 付和珍 倪晓燕 罗响玲
张建芳 杨华章 王新华 程自明 郑细纳 童耀阶
夏春梅 童晓玲 涂泽民 施建国 熊 瑛 施 坤
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北京市海淀区苏州街 18 号院长远天地 4 号楼 A1 座 1003 (100080)

网 址: <http://www.topedu.org>

电 话: 0433-2913975 010-82608550

传 真: 0433-2913971 010-82608856

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开创中国教辅个性化新时代

新课程改革要求教师在尊重学生差异性的前提下,利用和发挥自身特长,体现自身特色,采用相应的教学模式,提倡教学模式的个性化、多样化。

如何顺应新课程改革的要求,实现教学模式多样化和教辅图书个性化,一直是我们近年来研究的课题。

2001年6月,在国家义务教育课程改革伊始,延边教育出版社“世纪鼎尖教育研究中心”便成立了专门的课题组,开始着手研究如何实现教辅图书个性化这一问题。

2002年,继上海市自主命题高考以后,北京市成为第二个自主命题的省份,随后,高考自主命题的范围不断扩大,高考模式多样化特征日益明显。

2004年秋,新课程改革开始在高中稳步推进;2007年,山东、广东、海南、宁夏开始首轮新课标高考。2008年,高中新课标的省份不断增加。

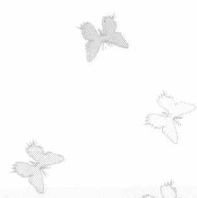
教材版本的多样化和高考的地方化,要求我们必须推进教辅图书的地方化和个性化。同时,国家新课程改革,对教辅图书的个性化也提出了许多新的要求。

新课程改革不断推进的七年,是教师对于个性化教辅的需求不断增加的七年,也是我们密切关注新课程改革动向、不断深入研究的七年。经过七年的不断研究、探索与实践,2008年4月,我们推出了沉淀了七年的研究成果:《鼎尖教案》《鼎尖学案》系列丛书。

《鼎尖学案》系列丛书,以资料性、工具性、完备性的教师用书《鼎尖教案》为基础,按照一般的教学规律,将教学过程分为“课前预习”“课堂教学”“课后作业”三个阶段,将课程类型划分为“新授课”“讲评课”“复习课”三种基本类型。使用时,可依据不同教师的教学习惯和学生的差异性,结合每个教学环节的实际要求,将课程类型划分为不同的模式。

教师在《鼎尖教案》基础上,根据自身的教学习惯和学生的实际情况,可以将不同课程类型的不同模式进行组合,选择自己需要的学案模式。我们可根据不同地区、不同教师的不同需求进行制作,提供个性化教辅。这样,教师通过对“教案”内容的选择使用,与自选学生用书的“个性化学案”模式一起进行个性化教学,由此实现教辅图书的个性化。

最后,我们衷心地感谢七年以来,在推进教学模式多样化和教辅图书个性化的过程中,给予我们热情支持和无私帮助的广大一线教师和教育专家。同时,也希望有更多的一线教师和教育专家在使用本书之后,提出宝贵意见,与我们共同探索更多、更实用的学案模式,促进本系列丛书的不断完善与发展。



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Unit 1 Great scientists

自主学习

单元预习

I. 选择正确的单词填空。

- John Snow devoted himself to _____ (science, scientific) research.
- He worked hard until he drew a _____ (conclude, conclusion) in 1854.
- The teacher drew a picture to make herself _____ (ease, easy, easily) understood.
- The boy needs one more stamp to make his collection _____ (complete, completely).
- _____ (Apart from, Except) that 10 dollars, I have another ten given by my mother.

II. 用动词的正确形式填空。

- Who wrote a book _____ (explain) how animals and plants

developed as the environment changed?

- Do you know how _____ (prove) a new idea in scientific research?
- But he became _____ (inspire) when he thought about helping ordinary people _____ (expose) to cholera.
- Neither its cause, nor its cure _____ (be) understood.
- He knew it would never be controlled until its cause _____ (find).

问题发现

第1课时

探究新知

Warming Up

- Try this quiz and find out who knows the most. 试试这个测试, 看谁知道得最多。

【导学】 try 意为“尝试”, 又如 try your pen(练笔)。

【辨析】 find 与 find out

例示

Some children are bad when no one is watching them, but they are usually _____.

A. try B. find C. find out D. found out

- Which scientist discovered that objects in water are lifted up by a force that helps them float? 哪位科学家发现水中物体由于浮力而浮在水上?

【导学】 (1) 第一个 that 引导的是一个宾语从句, 第二个 that 引导的是一个定语从句, 先行词为 force(力)。

【导学】 (2) are lifted up by a force 被一种力举起, 这种力就是浮力。lift 为“举起, 举高”之意。

【辨析】 lift, raise 与 rise

例示

None of them _____ any objection.

A. rose B. raised C. lifted D. arose

【导学】 (3) force n. 力, 暴力, 军队; v. 强制, 强迫

【导学】 (4) float 作动词时, 意为“(使)漂(浮), 漂流”; 作名



词讲时,意为“漂浮物,浮子”等。

3. Who wrote a book explaining how animals and plants developed as the environment changed? 谁写了一本书,解释动植物是怎样随着环境变化而进化的?

【导学】 (1) explaining how... 是分词短语作定语,修饰 book,相当于一个定语从句: which explained how...

【导学】 (2) as the environment changed 意为“随着环境的变化”。

as 作连词的用法:

①像,如同;同等的程度或数量,常与副词 so, as 组成 so/as... as。

②以同样方式,以同样方法

③同时;当……时

④由于,因为

⑤结果

⑥虽然……但是,引导让步状语从句(形容词、副词、动词等在句首,而 as 置于其后)。

例示

The earth goes around the sun _____ the moon goes around the earth.

A. so that B. just like C. as how D. just as

4. Who used peas to show how physical characteristics are passed from parents to their children? 谁用豌豆来显示身体特征是怎样由父母传给孩子的?

【导学】 (1) show 在句中意为“显示,演示”,即通过观察豌豆的遗传特征来了解人类的遗传特征,化抽象为具体,使科学浅显易懂。

【导学】 (2) physical characteristics 身体特征

【导学】 (3) pass from... to... 指(情况)变得……,转变;变成(某种情况)。

【导学】 (4)characteristic *n.* 特色,特征,典型;*adj.* 显著的,有特色的,独特的。

5. Who invented a lamp to keep miners safe underground? 谁发明了一种用来保证地下矿工安全的灯?

【导学】 (1)句中 to keep miners safe underground 作 a lamp 的定语,说明它的用途,亦可看成是不定式作目的状语。

【导学】 (2)keep miners safe 为“keep+宾语+宾语补足语”的结构。意为“使……处于某种状态(情况)”。

例示

He always keeps his books _____ good order.
A. in B. at C. with D. for

6. Who put forward a theory about black holes? 谁提出了关于黑洞的理论?

【导学】 (1)黑洞是英国当代最重要的广义相对论和宇宙论家 Stephen Hawking 提出的一个概念。它是广义相对论所预言的一种特殊天体,有非常强大的引力,以致使投射到这种天体上的物质只进不出,连光线也反射不出来,因此称之为“黑洞”。霍金还著有著名的科普读物《时间简史:从大爆炸到黑洞》,累计发行 2500 多万册。

【导学】 (2)put forward 提出(建设等);推荐某人或自己任职位,提名。

【拓展】 有关 put 的一些短语:

例示

The inexperienced teacher can't _____ her ideas quite well.

- A. put up B. put away
C. put aside D. put forward

Pre-reading

7. Do you know how to prove a new idea in scientific research? Discuss in small groups the stages in setting out a new scientific idea. What order would you put them in? 你知道在科学研究中怎样证明一个新的观点吗? 小组讨论展示一个新的科学观点的步骤。你把它按什么顺序排列?

【导学】 (1)这三句中有四个 in,用法不尽相同,现解析如下:

①第二个与第四个 in 意为“(表排列、数量)以……的形式,分成……,成为……”。

②第一个与第三个 in 意为“关于……,在……方面”。

【导学】 (2)句中 how to prove a new idea 是“疑问词+不定式”结构,有些及物动词像 ask, consider, decide, explain, tell 等后可以用“疑问词+不定式”结构作宾语,疑问词有 how, what, when, where, which, whether 等。在句中可作主语、宾语、表语等。

例示

I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job.

- A. expected B. to expect
C. to be expecting D. expects

【导学】 (3)examine *vt.* 检查;细查;考试。

【注意】 examine 当“考试”讲时,注意下列搭配:

examine+sb+in 或 on+科目名词(注意 examine 后只能是人,不能是科目)

8. After reading the following passage, put the correct stages into the reading about research into a disease. 读完下面这篇文章后,把正确的步骤放到这篇关于一种疾病研究的阅读中。

【导学】 (1)stage 舞台;(发展等的)阶段,时期。

【导学】 (2)research into a disease 关于一种疾病的研究

【导学】 (3)after reading the following passage 中 after 是介词,后接动词时动词应该用-ing 形式。before 作介词讲时,用法与 after 一样。

9. What do you know about infectious diseases? 你对传染性疾病了解多少?

【导学】 (1)know about 了解……情况(消息)。

【导学】 (2)infectious *adj.* 传染(性)的;有感染力的,容易或能快速传播的。

【拓展】 infect *vt.* (疾病)感染(人体);感化(某人),影响,使感染思想等,常见结构为 be infected with。

Reading

10. John Snow defeats “King Cholera”. 约翰·斯诺战胜“霍乱王”。

【导学】 defeat 击败(对手,敌人),打败;使(计划,希望等)落空,失败。

【辨析】 defeat, win 与 beat

例示

用 defeat, beat 与 win 的正确形式填空

(1)Mary _____ first prize for swimming.

(2)Peasants _____ the drought and reaped a good harvest.

(3)The enemy's plot was _____ very soon.

11. John Snow was a famous doctor in London—so expert, indeed, that he attended Queen Victoria as her personal physician. 约翰·斯诺是伦敦一位著名的医生——他的确太有经验了,以至于他作为维多利亚女王的私人医生为她服务。

【导学】 attend *v.* 注意,留意;出席,到场;照看,照料

【搭配】 attend on/upon (sb) 照料,看护;随侍
attend to 接待,招待(客人);倾听;专心

例示

The meeting our manager _____ last month was a very important one.

A. took part B. joined C. attended D. joined in

12. But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera. 但当他一想到要帮助患病的普通民众,特别是那些得了霍乱的患者时,他就感到很振奋。

【导学】 (1)exposed to cholera 在句中是过去分词作后置定语,表示被动,意为“患霍乱的”。

【导学】 (2)expose *vt.* 暴露;揭露。

例示

_____ to nuclear radiation, even for a short time, may produce variants(变体) of genes in human bodies.

- A. Being exposed B. Having exposed
C. Exposed D. After being exposed

13. This was the deadly disease of its day. 霍乱在当时是致命的疾病。

【导学】 (1)deadly 致命的。注意类似的以-ly 结尾的实则是形容词的情况:friendly 友好的, timely 及时的, monthly, yearly, daily 每月/年/日一次的, lovely 可爱的, lonely 孤独的, ugly 丑陋的, silly 傻的, likely 很可能的, brotherly 兄弟般的等。

【导学】 (2)of its day 在当时(那个年代), of one's day 表示“在某人所处的那个时期”。

【辨析】 day, time 与 age

14. 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。

【导学】 (1)thousands 成千上万,是个约数表达法,类似的有:tens of, hundreds of, millions of 等,many 对 thousands of 又进行修饰,意在说明“数量”较多。

【导学】 (2)terrified 在句中作定语。动词 terrify 的过去分词是 terrified,现在分词是 terrifying,这两种分词在句中通常被当作形容词作定语使用。-ed 分词作定语含有“被动”或“完成”的意义,而-ing 分词作定语则有“主动”或“正在进行”的含义。这一类的表示心理活动的词有 frighten, surprise, disappoint, excite, amaze 等。

【导学】 (3)every time 此处相当于 when,作连词用,意为“每当”,类似的表达还有:the day 当天就, the first time 第一次, the last time 上次, each time 每次, next time 下次, the moment/minute/second/instant 一……就……

例示

I thought her nice and honest _____ I met her.

- A. first time B. for the first time
C. the first time D. by the first time

【导学】 (4)outbreak 源自 break out,类似单词有:outshine 优于, outset 开头, outsell 卖得比……多(快), outspread 展开的, outwork 户外工作, outworn 过时的, 穿旧的等。

15. He knew that cholera would never be controlled until its cause was found. 他知道,在找到病源之前,霍乱是无法控制的。

【导学】 (1)句中有一个常用句型:never/not... until... 直到……才……

【拓展】 until 一词既可作连词,也可用作介词。它作连词时后接从句,作介词时后接名词等。until 用于肯定句中作“直到……为止”解时,句中动词一般是延续性动词(如 stay, sleep, work, study, play 等),表示动作一直延续到 until 所表示的时间为止;until 用于否定句作“在……以前”“直到……(才)”解时,句子谓语一般是终止性动词(如 come, arrive, leave, die 等),表示的动作在 until 所表示的时间才开始。

例示

Not until he failed in the exam _____ how serious the problem was.

- A. has he realized B. did he realize
C. that he realized D. he did realize

【导学】 (2)control *vt.* 控制,支配;管辖;抑制,克制;调节,操纵。

16. The first suggested that cholera multiplied in the air. 第一种看法是霍乱病毒在空气中繁殖。

【导学】 (1)suggest 在句中意为“暗示,(间接)表明”,也可作“建议”讲。

【注意】 suggest 后跟从句时,如果表示建议的语气,其后要用虚拟语气。若表示暗示或表明时,不用虚拟语气。suggest 后跟动词要用动名词形式,不可以用 suggest sb to sth 结构。

例示

Our teacher suggested _____ by heart the first composition.

A. us to learn B. we learn C. our learn D. we learned

【导学】 (2)multiply 在句中作“繁殖”讲,还有“作乘法运算”和“使增大,加倍”的意思。

17. 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。

【导学】 absorb... into 吸收。

【拓展】 absorb 动词,意为“吸收(液体);承受;承担”“吸引;使专心;使全神贯注”。

例示

The writer was so _____ in his writing that he forgot to flick the ashes from his cigar.

A. stuck B. given C. absorbed D. taken

18. From the stomach the disease quickly attacked the body and soon the affected person died. 病从胃里发作而殃及全身,患者很快就会死去。

【导学】 affected person 意为被感染的人。affected 为过去

分词在句中作定语,表示被动。

【拓展】 affect vt. “影响;作用于”,经常暗示某种变化,对象是人时,可指思想上的、感情上的变化。

【辨析】 affect 与 effect

【搭配】 有关 effect 的词组:

例示

The sight _____ her to tears.

A. caused B. affected C. effected D. brought

19. So when another outbreak hit London in 1854, he was ready to begin his enquiry. 因此,在 1854 年伦敦再次爆发霍乱时,约翰·斯诺就着手准备开始他的询问了。

【导学】 (1)hit 的用法:

①to have bad effect on 受影响。

②to come against with force 碰撞,使碰撞。

③to give a blow; to strike 打; 击。

【搭配】 hit off 模仿 hit out at 严厉地抨击

例示

The boy _____ the other boy and was naturally punished by the headmaster.

A. hit B. hit off C. hit on D. hit at

【导学】 (2) be ready to do 为……做好准备。

【搭配】 get... ready 把……准备好

20. In two particular streets, the cholera outbreak was so severe that more than 500 people died in ten days. 在两条特定的街道上霍乱流行得很严重, 在 10 天之内就死了 500 多人。

【导学】 severe 的用法:

①严厉的; 苛刻的; 严格的。

②剧痛的; 剧烈的; 严重的; 难熬的。

例示

The _____ teacher has gone abroad. You can breathe freely again.

A. severe B. kind-hearted
C. easy-going D. good-tempered

21. This gave him a valuable clue about the cause of the disease. 这给他提供了一条说明霍乱起因的很有价值的线索。

【导学】 (1) valuable 的用法:

①adj. 值钱的, 贵重的; 有价值的。

②n. (常用复数形式) 贵重物品。

【导学】 (2) cause 的用法:

①n. 缘故, 原因; 行为或反应的基础; 动机。

②vt. 成为……的原因; 导致; 造成……, 促使……; 利用权威或武力促成或强迫。

例示

Their most _____ belongings were locked in a safe in the bedroom.

A. valuable B. worthless C. valueless D. valuably

22. Many of the deaths were near the water pump in Broad Street (especially numbers 16, 37, 38, and 40). 许多死者就住在宽街的水泵附近(特别是这条街上的 16, 37, 38 和 40 号)。

【导学】 especially 的用法:

(1) to an extent or degree deserving of special emphasis 特别; 格外。

(2) particularly 专门。

【辨析】 specially 与 especially

例示

用 specially 和 especially 填空

(1) I came here _____ to see you. 我是专门来看你的。

(2) It has been _____ hot today. 今天特别热。

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

【导学】 (1) It seems that... 好像……

【导学】 (2) be + 动词不定式, 可表示按计划、安排或注定将要发生的事; 也可表示该做或不该做的事情, 相当于 must, should, ought to 等。

例示

完成句子

You _____ (不许丢垃圾) in the classroom. (be to do)

24. Next, John Snow looked into the source of the water for these two streets. 然后, 约翰·斯诺调查了这两条街的水源情况。

【导学】 look into 此处指“调查、检查”, 还可作“往……里看”。

【搭配】 look on 观看, 面向, 旁观, 看待

look out 面朝, 留神, 照料

look over 从……上面看, 察看, 检查

look round 环顾, 观光, 察看

look through 看穿, 审核, 浏览, 温习, 从……中显露

look up 向上看, 尊敬, 仰望, 查寻, 拜访, 好转

look up and down 仔细打量(某人)

look up to 尊敬, 仰望

look out 监视, 看守

look after 目送, 寻求, 照顾, 关心 look back 回顾, 倒退

25. He immediately told the astonished people in Broad Street to remove the handle from the pump so that it could not be used. 约翰·斯诺马上叫宽街上惊惶失措的居民拆掉水泵的把手。这样, 水泵就用不成了。

【导学】 (1) immediately 的用法:

① adv. 立即; 直接地

② conj. 一……就

【拓展】 类似 immediately 这样副词作连词用的词还有: instantly, directly 等, 它们都相当于 as soon as。

【导学】 (2) astonished 为过去分词, 在句中作定语, 意为“(某人)处于某种惊异、吃惊状况”。

【注意】 英语中一些动词用现在分词形式时, 表示“令人……”, 用过去分词形式时, 表示“感到……或处于……状况”。

【拓展】 astonish *vt.* 使大为吃惊,使惊异。

例示

完成句子

It was such an _____ (令人惊异的) performance for such a young musician.

26. Soon afterwards the disease began to slow down. 不久,疫情就开始得到缓解。

【导学】 slow down 慢起来,使慢;降低速度(slow 常与 up 或 down 连用)

例示

汉译英

驾驶员放慢了火车的速度。

27. ... liked the water from the pump so much that she had it delivered to her house every day. 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。

【导学】 have sth done 句型,表示“让某事由某人做”或“受到某种影响”“经历”“蒙受”等。

【拓展】 另外还有 have sb do 和 have sb(sth) doing 两种句型。其中 have sb do 表示“用强迫或劝说的办法使某人做某事”,其后通常跟不带 to 的不定式复合结构。

例示

完成句子

The two cheats _____ (让灯亮着) all night long.

28. With this extra evidence John Snow was able to announce with certainty that polluted water carried the virus. 有了这个证据,约翰·斯诺就能够肯定地宣布,这种被污染了的水携带着病菌。

【导学】 announce *v.* 宣布,宣告。

【辨析】 announce 与 declare

29. The water companies were instructed not to expose people to polluted water any more. 自来水公司接到指令,不能再让人们接触被污染的水了。

【导学】 instruct 的用法:

(1) to provide with knowledge, especially in a methodical way 教;教授。

(2) to give orders to; direct (常与 to 不定式连用) 命令。

例示

完成句子

_____ (接到指令后) to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence.

随堂练习

I. 翻译词组

1. 查明真相 _____
2. 提出(意见) _____
3. 了解……情况 _____
4. 得出结论 _____

5. 轻而易举地 _____ 6. 激励某人做某事 _____
7. 失去控制 _____ 8. 相信(……的存在) _____
9. 调查 _____

II. 选择填空

- () 1. —How do you _____ we go to Beijing for our holiday?
—I think we'd better fly there. It's much more comfortable.
A. insist B. want C. suppose D. suggest
- () 2. Mr Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.
A. tired; boring B. tiring; bored
C. tired; bored D. tiring; boring
- () 3. You can take anything from the shelf and read, but please _____ the books when you've finished with them.
A. put on B. put down
C. put back D. put off
- () 4. The flowers _____ sweet in the botanic garden attract the visitors to the beauty of nature.
A. to smell B. smelling
C. smelt D. to be smelt
- () 5. Simon thought his computer was broken _____ his little brother pointed out that he had forgotten to turn it on.
A. until B. unless
C. after D. because
- () 6. As we joined the big crowd, I got _____ from my friends.
A. separated B. spared
C. lost D. missed
- () 7. Is this the reason _____ at the meeting for his carelessness in his work?
A. he explained
B. what he explained
C. how he explained
D. why he explained
- () 8. She's never been a great success in the job, and now they're trying to _____.
A. ease up B. ease out
C. ease off D. ease away
- () 3. They covered the body of the little hero with a flay, leaving his face _____.
A. to expose B. exposing
C. exposed D. expose
- () 4. _____, nor do I care about it.
A. Either I want to know it
B. Neither do I want to know it
C. Not only do I want to know it
D. Neither I want to know it
- () 5. I _____ go to the cinema a lot, but I never get the time now.
A. used to B. am used to
C. would D. use to
- () 6. All this argument isn't going to _____ us _____ win the election.
A. help; to B. help; on
C. help; with D. help; for

II. 根据提示及要求写出下列的单词或短语

- They have _____ (提出了一项计划) for reducing the level of traffic.
- When I left hospital, _____ (我已完全痊愈了).
- Jack will drop in on me _____ (每次) he comes to town.
- I suggest _____ (我们现在就离开).
- My new dress _____ (与……相似) yours.

III. 根据首字母或者括号中的中文提示完成句子

- Urban inhabitants have to live with the c _____ noises of cities.
- The debate did not come to a _____ (得出结论) until midnight.
- We must take a s _____ approach to the problem.
- There was no one to a _____ (照料) him but Tina.
- Cleaning e _____ the grain of wood.
- My uncle became _____ (严厉) when I was late.
- Guests may deposit their v _____ in the hotel safe.
- I didn't know how to _____ (和……相处) these people.
- The vote was completed. The chairman _____ (宣布) the result.
- The girl was t _____ out of her wits.

IV. 把下列句子翻译成英文

- 这两个城镇由一条铁路连接起来。

- 他们把此次的行动失败归咎于乔治。

- 政府宣布他们将修建一条通往山区的新公路。

- 我得到指示在这里等老师来上课。

- 所有 5 到 16 岁的孩子必须上学。

V. 把下列句子翻译成汉语

- The working party has put forward a good case for moving to a new site.

课时训练

基础训练

I. 单项选择

- () 1. Please go and _____ when the train leaves.
A. find B. find out C. discover D. invent
- () 2. It is _____ film that I would like to see it a third time.
A. such an interesting B. so an interesting
C. such interesting D. so interesting an

2. City residents also blame migrant workers for the sharp rise in the urban crime rate.
3. In addition to gene, intelligence also depends on a good diet, a good education and a good home environment.
4. The board rejected all our ideas.
5. This book will give you a general view of the world war.

能力提升

I. 根据课文内容完成下列短文

John Snow was a famous doctor. He once 1 Queen Victoria to 2 the birth of her babies. At that time, Cholera was the most 3 disease. Thousands of people died every time there was an 4. John Snow decided to find the cause. He marked on a map 5 all the dead people lived. He found many of the 6 drunk the water pumped from a polluted river, but those who didn't drink the water were safe. With another 7, he was sure that the polluted water which carried the disease was to 8. To prevent this from happening, he gave some suggestions and the water companies were also instructed not to 9 people to polluted water any more. Finally "King Cholera" was 10.

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

II. 阅读理解

A

The beginning of 2006 will see another mass of graduates fresh off the campus hunting for jobs.

Sichuan University has done something special to help its graduates. One morning last month, a lady stopped her Porsche right in front of the students' canteen(小卖部). She stepped out of her expensive car and began to polish shoes for the students who were passing by. Later it was discovered that she was a special lecturer who had been invited to talk to students on career development.

Li Hui, 42, started from scratch(白手起家) in 1998 and has expanded her shoe-polishing service from a single one-person stand on a street to a chain of 2,000 stands that operate in supermarkets, hotels and office buildings.

Li Hui said, "Apart from the existing and advertised job opportunities, there are plenty of other ways that people can try to make money. There is nothing ignoble if you are doing an off-line business on your own, such as car washing, house cleaning, shoe polishing, etc."

It is to be hoped that such a grassroots businesswoman as Li will give the coming rush of job hunters an insight into the job market from another way.

- () 1. What is Li Hui?
- A. A canteen manager. B. A university teacher.

- C. A businesswoman. D. A car driver.

- () 2. Why did she polish shoes for the students?
- A. To earn money from them.
- B. To show the students how to polish shoes.
- C. To show that shoe polishing is an easy job.
- D. To set an example to job-hunting graduates.
- () 3. What can the students learn from what Li Hui said?
- A. Women can be successful in all careers as men.
- B. Everyone can be rich and famous through hard work.
- C. There are plenty of opportunities to success for everyone.
- D. No job is shameful if you have a will to do it.
- () 4. What would be the best title for the news report?
- A. A Successful Woman
- B. A Rich Shoe-polisher
- C. Off-line Jobs Help Make More Money
- D. Self-employment—New Way Out for Job Hunters

B

COULD YOU PASS THE FITNESS TEST? DO YOU WANT TO BE A TOP FOOTBALLER? AN OLYMPIC GYMNAST? Or would the simple act of being able to catch a ball fill you with joy?

We offer tips and exercises to increase your physical confidence. And we've enlisted the help of ex-Chelsea and England footballer, GRAEME LE SAUX.

BALANCE

How long can you stand on one leg with your eyes closed before you lose your balance? Try doing this exercise and time yourself; your time is up when you open your eyes or lose your balance. For a person in their 20s, 60 seconds would be excellent (Graeme Le Saux managed 65 seconds). For someone in their 60s, 15 seconds would be good.

Shutting your eyes can make your balance go to pieces. If you did this test with your eyes open, for example, you could probably do it four or five times as long. Try it and see. The important thing is to concentrate on the feel of the right movement, and gymnastics is the best sport for developing overall ability. Practising also makes a big difference; if you test yourself over a period, your times will improve considerably.

REACTION TIME

Reaction time involves using many skills; you see something, decide what to do about it, then respond with an effective movement. You can test this ability with a simple experiment.

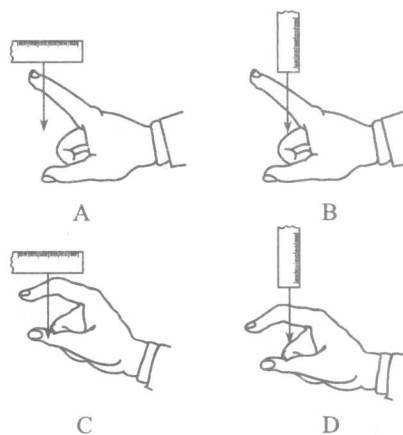
Hold your hand out with your thumb and index finger parallel with each other, about 3 cm apart. Ask a friend to hold a 30 cm ruler upright 2 or 3 cm above your fingers. When your friend drops the ruler, see how quickly you can catch it between your thumb and index finger.

Most people catch the ruler after letting it fall 15 to 20 cm; faster than that is excellent. The text can be developed by trying it first with one hand, then the other; you should be quicker with your dominant hand.

Children have much faster reaction times these days, largely

as a result of playing video games, says sports scientist, Mark Aberley.

- () 5. The main purpose of this article is to _____.
 A. offer some tips and exercises to help you become top footballers
 B. give us some advice on how to react more quickly
 C. increase our physical confidence
 D. test your physical fitness by doing experiments
- () 6. According to the passage, we can infer that in doing the balance test _____.
 A. persons over 60 can't manage 15 seconds
 B. 60 seconds would be excellent for a person over 30
 C. your balance will never go to pieces with one eye open
 D. gymnasts would never lose their balance
- () 7. Which of the following pictures best shows how the second experiment is being done?



- () 8. In the sentence "you should be quicker with your dominant hand", the underlined words mean _____.
 A. your right hand
 B. your left hand
 C. the hand you use most frequently
 D. your weaker hand

第2课时

探究新知

Learning about Language

1. At his last match all his fans concluded and praised him by singing the popular song "Thanks for the memory". 在最后一场比赛中他的球迷对他演唱了一首《感谢你的记忆》，并赞扬他。

【导学】 conclude (vt. & vi.) 结束，完结；使终止，终止；下结论称(不可用进行时)……；(与……)议定，缔结(条约等)。

【拓展】 conclusion n. 结论；结束；议定

例示

完成句子

The book _____ a happy ending.

2. Apart from the construction mentioned above, you have also learned the following phrases. 除了上面提到的结构，你还学过下面的短语。

【导学】 (1) apart from 除外。

【辨析】 in addition, apart from, except 与 besides

① in addition 副词短语，意为“加之，又，另外(包括除去内容在内)”。

② in addition to 介词短语，“加之，除了……之外(包括除去内容在内)”。

③ apart from 介词短语，“除去……”，“除……以外”。

④ except, except for 都有“除……外”之意，except 指从同类的人或物中排除，except for 指所排除的人或物跟所谈的不属一类。