

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

新
课标

夯实基础

提高能力

拓展知识

发展智力

基础训练 · 英语

必修 5

山东省教学研究室 编

人教版



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使用指南

Unit

单元目标锁定

课前预览,使您做到胸中有数,有的放矢;课后回眸,助您评估学习效果。

求知全程设计

从细节到整体理解课文,由感性到理性感悟知识,边学边练,即时运用——你的每单元的学习过程都将成为自主探索、自觉实践、自我发展的过程。

● **课文理解** 快速阅读,把握主旨;潜心研读,明了细节;推理判断,洞察意图——用心去做,每篇课文都会是您培养阅读技能的好工具!

● **知识探索** 观察范例→动脑思考→归纳规则→即时运用——本书编者遵循学习规律,为您提供了语言知识学案,尝试一下,看看是否学得快、记得牢、用得活?

* **词汇学习** 观察重点单词和短语的经典例句,归纳其用法,即时巩固运用,动脑、动口、动手,练就词汇运用基本功。

* **句型研究** 教材中的固定句式、长句难句均为您呈现出来,先由您观察思考,再为您分析讲解。积累句型知识,为您的写作添彩;学会分析复杂句型,为您的阅读铺就坦途。

* **语法专攻** 为每单元语法项目提供专门的讲解与练习,并通过“高考链接”栏目,让您提炼考点,总结规律。

学习效果评估

通过灵活多样的题型让您自查评估各单元知识目标和技能目标的落实。

● **知识目标** 通过单词拼写、词组活用、句型翻译(或句型转换)、课文重组等题型使您将基础知识落到实处。

● **能力目标** 编者用最新山东高考题型为您精心设计了听、读、写练习,认真、定时去做,您的综合语言运用能力就会不断提高。

国际视野开拓

对各单元涉及的文化现象给予解释,补充必要的文化背景知识,帮您探究背景知识、拓宽学习渠道、增强文化意识、提高人文修养。

策略方法借鉴

系统介绍各种行之有效的英语学习策略和方法技巧,使您在学习中小走弯路、事半功倍。



| | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|
| Unit 1 | Great scientists | (1) |
| Unit 2 | The United Kingdom | (28) |
| Unit 3 | Life in the future | (56) |
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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 | 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 | 1. every time+clause 2. neither... nor... 3. It seems that... 4. would have done 5. 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

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

细节理解

- John Snow discovered that some families had had no deaths because _____.
 - people in these families were strong and healthy
 - people in these families were all famous doctors and knew how to protect water

- C. people in these families didn't drunk beer or water
 D. people in these families 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 can learn Copernicus' theory is that _____.
 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 because _____.
 A. his friends encouraged him to publish his idea
 B. he was afraid of being attacked by the Christian Church
 C. he wasn't sure of his theory

- D. 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 bright 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. Copernicus didn't publish his theory until he felt it was complete.
- D. Copernicus theory was connected with the work of Stephan Hawking.

知识探索

★ 词汇学习

A. 重点单词

1. **examine** *v.*

【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。主要义项有：仔细观察；检查；诊察考；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】

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。

单项填空

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



A. checked

B. examined

C. tested

D. observed

2. **conclude** *v.*

【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. 警察认定他就是这凶杀案的罪犯。

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。主要义项有: 使(某物)结束; 以……结束; (经推断)相信某物; 达成; 决定。

* 常用短语: come to/reach/draw a conclusion 得出结论

【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** *v. & n.*

【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 hopes were defeated. 我们的希望破灭了。

Our team suffered another defeat. 我们的队再次败北。

【归纳用法】

defeat 用作及物动词和名词。主要义项有: 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** *v.*

【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. 约翰斯诺曾经是一位著名的医生——他的确极负盛名, 以至于维多利亚女皇生孩子都是他去照料, 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。主要义项有：(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。

- * 常用短语：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】

单项填空

- 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
- 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

完成句子

- The meeting _____.
很多人出席了会议。
- _____ and stop talking.
专心工作，停止谈话。

5. expose v.

【观察思考】

But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera. 但当一想到要帮助受霍乱威胁的普通老百姓时，他就感到很兴奋。

The soil was washed 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. 他揭露了他们的罪行。

【归纳用法】

- * expose 用作及物动词。主要义项有：显露，露出；暴露，揭露，揭发；使曝光。

- * 常用短语：expose sth./sb./oneself to sth. 暴露……，曝光……，弃于……

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- When he smiled he _____.
他笑时露出了漂亮的白牙。
- The baby was left _____ the wind and rain.
婴儿被遗弃于风雨中。

- 3) The official _____ without any reserve.

这个官员被彻底地揭发了。

6. **control** *v. & n.*

【观察思考】

He knew it would never be controlled until its cause was found. 他知道找到病因后才能控制疫情。

I was so angry that I couldn't control myself. 我气得失去控制。

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?

【归纳用法】

* control 用作名词和动词。主要义项有:控制;支配。

* 常用搭配:in control of sth. 指挥;管理(某事)

be in the control of 被……控制

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……

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** *v.*

【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带入体内的。

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 用作及物动词。主要义项有:吸收,吸取;吸取,接受(看法、知识等);吸引(注意力、精力);吞并。

* 常用短语:be absorbed in 专注于,全神贯注于

absorb... into 吸收

【巩固运用】

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。



完成句子

- 3) _____, the manager felt very tired.

几天来埋头于工作,经理感到非常疲惫。

- 4) Most little shops _____ big businesses.

大部分的小店都并入了大的商店。

8. blame v.

【观察思考】

It seemed the water was to blame. 看来要归罪于饮用水了。

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。

Do you blame the accident on him? 你是否将这个意外事故归罪于他呢?

【归纳用法】

- * blame 用作名词和动词。主要义项有: (1) n. (对所做的坏的或错的事所负的) 责任;
- (2) 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

be to blame 应受到责备

be to blame for sth. 为……负责

【巩固运用】

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。

单项填空

- 3) 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

- 4) 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 v.

【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 用作及物和不及物动词。主要义项有：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. contribute v.

【观察思考】

He contributed a lot of money to the charity. 他捐很多钱给慈善机构。

A proper amount of exercise contributes to good health. 适度的运动有益健康。

Does smoking contribute to lung cancer? 吸烟会导致肺癌吗？

【归纳用法】

contribute 用作动词，常和 to 连用。主要义项有：捐助，提供；有利于；导致。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) She _____ a lot of good ideas to the discussion.

她在这次讨论中提出很多好的意见。

2) He has _____ a space development program.

他对太空发展计划有很大的贡献。

11. reject v.

【观察思考】

The Christian Church rejected his theory, saying it was against God's idea and people who supported it would be attacked. 基督教教会拒绝接受他的理论，说这种理论违背了上帝的旨意，而支持这种理论的人都受到了打击。

She rejected his offer of marriage. 她拒绝了他的求婚。（比 refuse 拒绝的方法更为强硬）

【归纳用法】

reject 用作动词。主要义项为：拒绝。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) He _____ my offer of help.

他拒绝接受我的帮助。

2) I proposed to her, but she _____ me.

我向她求婚，但被她拒绝了。

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候选人吗?

【归纳用法】

put forward 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与宽街爆发的霍乱有关系的死亡病例。

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... 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, 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 意为“此外”,相当于 besides 或 what's more.

* in addition to 意为“除了……之外(还有),除外,包括”。与 besides, apart from, as well as 意思相近。

except for, except, but 表示“除……之外(没有)”。

apart from 既表示“除……之外(还有)”也表示“除……之外(没有)”。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- 1) _____, there are six other applicants.

除了名单上的名字,还有另外的六个志愿者。

同义替换

- 2) He speaks French as well as English.

He speaks French _____ English.

- 3) Apart from the salary, it's not a bad job.

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

单项填空

- 4) I care for nothing _____ the one you bought for me yesterday.

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

- 5) 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. 工作太多休息太少容易导致疾病。

Take the left road and it will lead you to the house. 沿着左边的路走,就能走到那座房子。

【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】

单项填空

- 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

完成句子

- 3) _____ and failure often lies in laziness.

努力导致成功,失败在于懒惰。

- 4) 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,天空中其他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

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。

【归纳用法】

1) 意为“有意义；讲得通”。如：

2) 意为“明智的,合乎逻辑的”。

【巩固运用】

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

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

- ### 完成句子

3) _____ to let little children play with
watches?

让小孩玩火柴是明智的吗？

4) 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。

【归纳用法】

* 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... 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】

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。

同义替换

4) It seemed that he had read the book before.

He seemed _____ the book before.

5) 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 表示“本应该做……”。
- shouldn't have done 表示“本不应该……”, 含有责备之意。
- needn't have done 表示“其实没必要……”, 相当于 didn't need to do。

【巩固运用】

单项填空

- 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
- 3) I was really anxious about you. You _____ home without a word.
A. mustn't leave B. shouldn't have 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. 只有靠大声呼叫和摆手才能使人注意到他。

Only when he returned did we find out the truth. 只有他回来时他才发现真相。

【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。如:
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——他的确极负盛名,以至于维多利亚女皇生孩子都是他去照料,帮助她顺利分娩。本句可转换为: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,每天都要派人用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……以至。引导结果状语从句。

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,而且找到处理污染水源的新方法。

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