



新精活实展平台 翱翔高飞圆梦想

# 高考领航

高效课堂学案

■ 主编 李成民

GKLT H

英语  
必修 5

成绩怎么提高?



电子科技大学出版社

# 一书在手 全程无忧

在高中三年里，酸甜苦辣样样俱全，悲笑泣乐时时存在，语音袅袅，意犹未尽。高考领航愿用不断超越的执著信念，陪伴您走过这段非凡旅程，圆满您的大学梦想，成就您的人生辉煌！

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伴您轻松步入求知之旅……

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## Unit 1

## Great scientists

## 话题时文导读

## 话题导入·激活兴趣

## [类文欣赏]

## Award for malaria scientist

Tu Youyou, a scientist at the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, has no *postgraduate* (硕士) degree. She has never studied or done research abroad. She is neither a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences nor the Chinese Academy of Engineering. However, the 81-year-old *pharmacologist* (药物学家) has become the first scientist on the Chinese mainland to win a Lasker Award, the medical prize of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation (基金会).

The Lasker Awards have existed since 1945. Tu was presented the 2011 Lasker Clinical Medical Research Award on September 23. She discovered a drug called *artemisinin* (青蒿素). The drug is now widely used against *malaria* (疟疾).

Tu and her colleagues joined a government project to find a new malaria drug in the late 1960s during the “cultural revolution” (1966—1976). They made 380 *herbal extracts* (草药提取物) from 200 potential recipes. The recipes came from traditional Chinese medical books. The team then tested them on malaria-infected mice. Finally Tu became interested in an extract of the plant *qinghao*, or *sweet wormwood* (青蒿).



According to an ancient Chinese medicine book, *qinghao* was once used to treat malaria. However, the extract they made in the lab didn't work well. Maybe, thought Tu, the effective ingredient in *qinghao* was destroyed by high temperatures. Therefore, Tu tried to make the extract with

an *ether* (乙醇) which has a much lower boiling point than water.

In 1971, after more than 190 failures, Tu finally got an extract that was 100 percent effective against the malaria *parasites* (寄生虫). The extract was called *qinghaosu*, later renamed artemisinin.

According to a statement on the Lasker Foundation website, during the past four decades, Tu's drug has saved millions of lives. It is especially important for children in the poorest and least developed parts of the world. However, not many people knew of the scientist until she won the Lasker Award this month.

Lasker Awards are known as “America's Nobels” for the reason that in the last two decades, 28 Lasker Prize-winners have gone on to receive the Nobel Prize, and 80 since 1945, according to Xinhua News Agency.

“The discovery of artemisinin is a gift to mankind from traditional Chinese medicine,” Tu said when she received the award. “Continuous exploration and development of traditional medicine will, without doubt, bring more medicines to the world.”

## [文本感知]

**【语篇解读】** 81岁的中国医学专家,屠呦呦荣获:拉斯克医学奖,她发现了治愈疟疾的青蒿素,为医学界作出了巨大的贡献。

- What can we infer from the first paragraph?
  - It is unnecessary to study abroad as a scientific researcher.
  - Chinese medicine used not to be recognized in Western countries.
  - Tu achieved great things although she didn't have an impressive background.
  - Tu is the first female scientist to win a Lasker Award.
- In the process of discovering artemisinin, Tu \_\_\_\_\_.
  - began with a private project
  - succeeded during the first experiments
  - faced many different opinions
  - made extracts in a creative way
- Why is artemisinin especially important for children from poor countries?
  - It is a very cheap medicine and easy for them to get hold of.
  - They believe in the effect of Chinese medicine.

- C. There are no other cures for malaria.  
D. It has the fewest side effects for children.
4. According to the article, the Lasker Awards \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are more influential than Nobel Prizes in the medical field  
B. are awarded to those who have made great medical achievements  
C. are awarded to more Americans than people from any other country  
D. are usually awarded to scientists who are not famous in their field.

[名言佳句]



*Where there is a will, there is a way.*

—Thomas Edison

有志者，事竟成。

——托马斯·爱迪生

*Genius only means hard-working all one's life.*

—Mendeleyev, Russian chemist

天才只意味着终身的努力。

——俄国化学家 门捷列耶夫

*Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood.*

—Marie Curie

人生中没有可怕的东西，只有要理解的东西。

——居里夫人

*Preference for those who only have the opportunity to prepare the minds of the people.*

—Pasteur

机遇只偏爱那些有准备的人。

——巴斯德

【我的格言】

## Section I Warming Up & Reading-Preparing

预 习 多 维 感 知

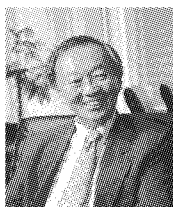
知识回顾·学中无忧

### Step 1: Warming Up

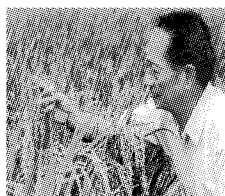
I. 请看下面的图片，完成下列练习



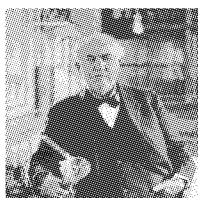
Robert G. Edwards



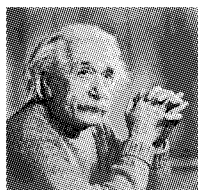
Charles Kao



Yuan Longping



Thomas Edison



Albert Einstein



Marie Curie

1. 试着把上面的图片和下面的英语介绍搭配起来

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ He was awarded the 2010 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine “for the development of in vitro fertilization(体外受精)”. The British biologist’s work led

to the birth of the first test—tube baby, Louise Brown, on 25 July, 1978.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ She was a physicist and chemist born in Poland. She discovered radium in 1898 and received two Nobel Prizes, one for physics and the other for chemistry.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ He is a Chinese-American citizen, whose Chinese name is Gao Kun. He won half the prize for his research that led to a breakthrough in fiber optics(光纤) and is called “Father of fiber optics”.

2. 请判断下面几句话分别是上面哪位科学家的名言

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ Imagination is more important than knowledge. 想象力比知识更重要。

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ My secret of success is knowledge, swink and opportunity. 我成功的秘诀是知识、汗水和机会。

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration. 天才就是百分之一的灵感加上百分之九十九的汗水。

II. 遭受大地震之后的海地，又遭受到霍乱疫情的袭击。看下列图片，完成下列练习







1. 请你说出近几年来人类受到了哪几种传染病的威胁

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (4) \_\_\_\_\_

2. 人类应如何预防传染病

- First, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Second, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Third, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fourth, \_\_\_\_\_

### III. 回答问题

- Who discovered that objects in water are lifted up by a force that helps them float?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Who wrote a book explaining how animals and plants developed as the environment changed?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Who discovered radium?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Who invented the way of giving electricity to everybody in large cities?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Who put forward a theory about black holes?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Step 2: Fast Reading

Scan the text and then choose the best answer according to the text.

- How did John Snow do his research about cholera?
  - He did a lot of experiments in the lab.
  - He went to the Queen to attend to her.
  - He investigated in the affected places.
  - He marked on a map of the affected places.
- The last but one paragraph mainly wants to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - John Snow found two other deaths
  - John Snow found more supporting evidence
  - John Snow announced his result to the world
  - polluted water was the key reason of the disease
- What does the word “this” in the sentence “He had not foreseen this” in the 23rd line refer to?
  - The outbreak of cholera.
  - The cause of the disease.
  - The no deaths in some areas.
  - The water pump in Broad Street.
- What was the key help for John Snow’s discovery?
  - The government.
  - The woman moving away from Broad Street.

C. The water company.

D. The map made by himself.

5. At last, “King Cholera” was controlled by \_\_\_\_\_.

- using medicines in hospitals
- driving patients out of the country
- dealing with the polluted water
- getting rid of all kinds of pollution

### Step 3: Careful Reading

I. Read the text carefully and then fill in the blanks according to the text.

JOHN SNOW DEFEATS “KING CHOLERA”	
About cholera	It was a (1) _____ disease of its day.
	People didn’t know its(2) _____ or its cure.
	Many thousands of people died every time there was an(3) _____.
Two (4) _____	Cholera was spread in a cloud of gas.
	Cholera was spread by germs.
John Snow’s opinion	Cholera was spread by germs.
The course of finding (5) _____	When the disease spread quickly again in London in(6) _____, he began to gather information.
	He found the outbreak was particularly severe in two(7) _____.
	After detailed and further(8) _____ he discovered it seemed that the water was to blame.
(10) _____ to prevent cholera from happening	When the people didn’t use the polluted water carrying the(9) _____, the disease slowed down, which showed that cholera was really spread by germs.
	John Snow suggested the source of all the water supplies be examined.
	The water companies were instructed to make sure people wouldn’t drink polluted water.

II. Find out the sentences in the text which have similar meanings to the following ones.

(1) So whenever cholera broke out, it would cause quite a few terrified people to lose their lives.

(2) He understood that only after he discovered what led to the disease could he control it.

(3) Two theories interested him that explained how cholera caused so many deaths.

#### Step 4: Summary

Fill in the blanks according to the text.

John Snow—a doctor, 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Queen Victoria as her personal 2. \_\_\_\_\_. But he was willing to help ordinary people 3. \_\_\_\_\_ cholera. Many people died 4. \_\_\_\_\_ there was an 5. \_\_\_\_\_. He wanted to face the 6. \_\_\_\_\_ and solve the problem. Two theories caught his attention. The first suggested that cholera multiplied in the air. The second suggested that people 7. \_\_\_\_\_ this dis-

ease into their bodies and the disease 8. \_\_\_\_\_ the body. John Snow 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the second was right but he needed evidence. When another outbreak hit London in 1854, he was ready to begin his 10. \_\_\_\_\_ and tried to get information. He found that most of the deaths were near a water pump and the spread of the disease was 11. \_\_\_\_\_ water. With the evidence, he was able to 12. \_\_\_\_\_ that polluted water carried the virus. After that, he suggested the source of all the water supplies 13. \_\_\_\_\_. Finally “King Cholera” was 14. \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Step 5: Discussion

Do you think John Snow would have solved this problem without the map?

## 译文助读

yi wen zhu du

## 比一比

### Reading

#### ① JOHN SNOW DEFEATS “KING CHOLERA”

② John Snow was a famous doctor in London—so expert, indeed, that he attended Queen Victoria as her personal physician. ③ But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera. This was the deadly disease of its day. ④ Neither its cause nor its cure was understood. ⑤ So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak. ⑥ John Snow wanted to face the challenge and solve this problem. He knew that cholera would never be controlled until its cause was found.

He became interested in two theories that possibly explained how cholera killed people. The first suggested that cholera multiplied in the air. A cloud of dangerous gas floated around until it found its victims. ⑦ The second suggested that people absorbed this disease into their bodies with their meals. From the stomach the disease quickly attacked the body and soon the affected person died.

⑧ John Snow suspected that the second theory was correct but he needed evidence. So when another outbreak hit London in 1854, he was ready to begin his enquiry. As the disease spread quickly through poor neighbourhoods, he began to gather information. ⑨ In two particular streets, the cholera outbreak was so severe that more than 500 people died in ten days. He was determined to find out why.

First he marked on a map the exact places where all the dead people had lived. This gave him a valuable clue about the cause of the disease. Many of the deaths were near the water pump in Broad Street (especially numbers 16, 37, 38 and 40). He also noticed that some houses (such as 20 and 21 Broad Street and 8 and 9 Cambridge Street) had had no deaths. ⑩ He had not foreseen this, so he made further in-

vestigations. He discovered that these people worked in the pub at 7 Cambridge Street. They had been given free beer and so had not drunk the water from the pump. ⑪ It seemed that the water was to blame.

Next, John Snow looked into the source of the water for these two streets. He found that it came from the river polluted by the dirty water from London. ⑫ He immediately told the astonished people in Broad Street to remove the handle from the pump so that it could not be used. Soon afterwards the disease slowed down. He had shown that cholera was spread by germs and not in a cloud of gas.

⑬ In another part of London, he found supporting evidence from two other deaths that were linked to the Broad Street outbreak. A woman, who had moved away from Broad Street, liked the water from the pump so much that she had it delivered to her house every day. Both she and her daughter died of cholera after drinking the water. ⑭ With this extra evidence John Snow was able to announce with certainty that polluted water carried the virus.

⑮ To prevent this from happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies be examined. ⑯ The water companies were instructed not to expose people to polluted water any more. Finally “King Cholera” was defeated.

#### 约翰·斯诺击败“霍乱王”

约翰·斯诺是伦敦一位著名的医生——他的确医术精湛，因而成为照料维多利亚女王的私人医生。但当他一想到要帮助那些得了霍乱的普通百姓时，他就感到很振奋。霍乱在当时是最致命的疾病，人们既不知道它的病源，也不了解它的治疗方法。每次暴发霍乱时，就有大批惊恐的老百姓病死。约翰·斯诺想面对这个挑战，解决这个问题。他知道，在找到病源之前，霍乱疫情是无法控制的。

斯诺对霍乱致人死地的两种推测都很感兴趣。一种看法是霍乱病毒在空气中繁殖,像一股危险的气体到处飘浮,直到找到病毒的受害者为止。第二种看法是人们在吃饭时把这种病毒引入体内的。病从胃里发作而迅速殃及全身,患者就会很快地死去。

约翰·斯诺推测第二种说法是正确的,但是他需要证据。因此,在1854年伦敦再次暴发霍乱的时候,约翰·斯诺着手准备对此进行调研。当霍乱在贫民区迅速蔓延的时候,约翰·斯诺就开始收集资料。他发现霍乱特别是在两条街道上流行得很严重,在10天之内就死去了500多人。他决心查明其原因。

首先,他在一张地图上标明了所有死者住过的地方。这提供了一条说明霍乱起因的很有价值的线索。许多死者是住在宽街的水泵附近(特别是这条街上16、37、38、40号)。他发现有些住宅(如宽街上20号和21号以及剑桥街上的8号和9号)却无人死亡。他以前没有预料到这种情况,所以他决定深入调查。他发现,这些人都在剑桥7号的

酒馆里打工,而酒馆为他们免费提供啤酒喝,因此他们没有喝从宽街水泵抽上来的水。看来水是罪魁祸首。

接下来,约翰·斯诺调查了这两条街的水源情况。他发现,水是从河里来的,而河水被从伦敦排出的脏水污染了。他马上叫宽街上惊慌失措的老百姓拆掉水泵的把手。这样,水泵就用不成了。不久,疫情就开始得到缓解。他证明了,霍乱是由病菌而不是由气团传播的。

在伦敦的另一个地区,他从两个与宽街暴发的霍乱有关联的死亡病例中又发现了有力证据。有一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。她和她的女儿喝了这种水,都得了霍乱而死去。有了这个特别的证据,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。

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。自来水公司也接到指令,不能再让人们接触到被污染的水了。最终,“霍乱王”被击败了。

## Section II Warming Up & Reading—Language Points

### 课堂互动探究

名师讲坛·触类旁通

#### 【词汇·研】

#### 1. put forward 提出;提议;将……提前;拨快(时钟)

##### 【教材原句】

Who put forward a theory about black holes? (P<sub>1</sub>)  
谁提出了关于黑洞的理论?

① Chinese President Hu Jintao put forward a five-point proposal calling on all nuclear-armed countries to keep their nuclear facilities safe. 中国国家主席胡锦涛提出一项五点建议,号召所有有核国家保持核设施的安全。

② They have \_\_\_\_\_ the date of their wedding by one week. 他们将婚礼日期提前了一周。

③ May I \_\_\_\_\_ your name \_\_\_\_\_ as a possible chairman of the committee?  
我能否提名你当委员会主席?

##### ► 拓展

put away	储存(钱);收起
put off	推迟;延期
put out	熄灭
put through	接通;完成;经历
put up	张贴;搭起,建起;留某人过夜
put up with	忍受

④ Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ to John?  
请你帮我接通约翰好吗?

⑤ I can't \_\_\_\_\_ his violent temper.  
我受不了他暴躁的脾气。

#### 2. draw a conclusion 得出结论(P<sub>1</sub>)

① What \_\_\_\_\_ did you \_\_\_\_\_ from the discussion?  
从讨论中你得出什么结论?

##### ► 拓展

(1) come to/arrive at/reach a conclusion 得出结论  
bring sth. to a conclusion 使结束  
in conclusion 最后

(2) conclude *vt.* & *vi.* 推断出;结束  
conclude(sth.) with sth./by doing sth. 以……结束(某事)  
conclude...from... 从……中推断出

② We came to a conclusion that the room must have been empty. 我们得出的结论是:那个房间(当时)一定是空着的。

③ What is the surest way to \_\_\_\_\_ the Doha round \_\_\_\_\_?  
结束多哈回合谈判最可靠的办法是什么?

④ It is hoped that both China and Australia can \_\_\_\_\_ the Free Trade Agreement(FTA) talks by the end of this year. 希望中国和澳大利亚到今年年终时能结束自由贸易协定的谈判。

⑤ I \_\_\_\_\_ their remarks that they were not in favour of the plan. 我从他们的评论中推断出他们不赞同此项计划。

#### 3. defeat *vt.* 打败;战胜;使受挫 *n.* [C,U] 失败

##### 【教材原句】

JOHN SNOW DEFEATS “KING CHOLERA”(P<sub>2</sub>)  
约翰·斯诺战胜“霍乱王”



①The Chinese women's volleyball team \_\_\_\_\_ that of South Korea by 3 : 2 and won the last gold of the Guangzhou Asian Games. 中国女排 3 : 2 击败韩国队并获得广州亚运会的最后一枚金牌。

②August has been a sensitive month in Japan ever since its World War II defeat in August 1945. 自从日本在 1945 年 8 月二战战败后,在日本 8 月份一直是个敏感的月份。

【辨析】

defeat	意为“战胜,打败”。其宾语应是人或一个集体,如 a team, a class, an army 等。
win	意为“赢得”。其宾语应是物,如 game, war, prize, battle 等。

③I \_\_\_\_\_ him in the contest and \_\_\_\_\_ the prize. 在比赛中我击败了他并赢得了奖品。

4. attend vt. & vi. 照顾,护理;出席,参加

【教材原句】

John Snow was a famous doctor in London—so expert, indeed, that he attended Queen Victoria as her personal physician. (P<sub>2</sub>) 约翰·斯诺是伦敦一位著名的医生——他的确医术精湛,因而成为了维多利亚女王的私人医生。

①He has to attend(on)his sick son. 他不得不照顾生病的儿子。

②The foreign and Chinese guests \_\_\_\_\_ the 2010 Thailand Exhibition held in Qingdao to taste the charm of Thai culture.

中外嘉宾出席了在青岛举办的泰国展,体验泰国文化的魅力。

③\_\_\_\_\_ your work and stop talking. 专心工作,不要说话。

► 归纳

attend(on/upon)sb.	照顾(伺候)某人
attend a meeting/a lecture/school	参加会议/听报告/上学
attend to sb./sth.	处理;接待(顾客);专心于

【辨析】

attend	指参加会议或仪式,如婚礼、葬礼、典礼、上课、上学、听报告等。
join	指加入某个组织或团体,如军队、团队、政党等。
join in	指参加一些小型活动,可用 join sb. in sth. 意为“加入某人的某项活动”。
take part in	指参加一些大型的、正式的、有组织的活动、会议等。

④My wish is to \_\_\_\_\_ the army after graduation. 我的愿望是毕业后参军。

⑤Our headmaster will \_\_\_\_\_ the discussion this afternoon. 我们校长将于今天下午参加我们的讨论。

⑥The Swiss did not \_\_\_\_\_ the two world wars. 瑞士人没有参加两次世界大战。

5. expose vt. 使暴露于;揭露;显露;使接触;使曝光

【教材原句】

But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera. (P<sub>2</sub>) 但当他一想到要帮助那些受到霍乱威胁的普通百姓,他就感到很振奋。

①Potatoes turn green when exposed to light. 马铃薯在光的照射下会变绿。

②It's very dangerous to \_\_\_\_\_ these viruses without any protection.

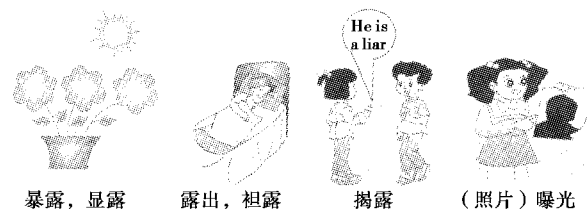
不加任何保护而直接暴露在这些病毒下是十分危险的。

③Don't \_\_\_\_\_ babies \_\_\_\_\_ strong sunlight. 不要让婴儿受到强烈的阳光照射。

► 归纳

expose sb. to sth.	使某人暴露于……;使某人接触到某事物
be exposed to...	暴露于……

【助记】



6. cure n. [C]治愈;痊愈;疗法 vt. 治愈;治疗;改掉(坏习惯)

【教材原句】

Neither its cause nor its cure was understood. (P<sub>2</sub>) 人们既不知道它的病源,也不知道它的治疗方法。

①Doctors are searching for a cure for AIDS. 医生们正在寻找艾滋病的治疗方法。

②Sang Xue, a diving champion at the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games, competed in television game shows to earn money to \_\_\_\_\_ her mother. 桑雪是 2000 年悉尼奥运会跳水冠军,为挣钱给她妈妈治病她参加了电视选秀节目。

③We must \_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ bad habits. 我们必须纠正孩子们的坏习惯。

► 归纳

cure sb. of...	治愈某人的病;改掉某人的坏习惯
a cure for a disease	医治某种病的药/疗法

【辨析】

cure	强调结果,即“治愈”;可构成 cure sb. of sth. 短语。
treat	强调过程,不涉及结果;可构成 treat sb. for sth. 短语。

④His wounds were well \_\_\_\_\_ in the army hospital. 他的伤在部队医院得到了很好的治疗。

7. challenge n. [C,U]挑战 vt. 向……挑战

【教材原句】

John Snow wanted to face the challenge and solve this problem. (P<sub>2</sub>)

约翰·斯诺想面对这个挑战,解决这个问题。

## ► 拓展

face/meet a challenge(of) 面临/应对(……的)挑战  
 challenge sb. to(do)sth. 就某事向某人挑战  
 challenging *adj.* 具有挑战性的,引起挑战兴趣的

① The US shouldn't consider China's normal military build-up as a challenge or threat to itself. 美国不应把中国正常的军事建设看成是对自己的一种挑战或威胁。

② He \_\_\_\_\_ another tennis game.

他向我挑战,要我跟他再打一场网球赛。

【点金】 challenge 作动词时本身已内含“向……,对……”的意思,因而不要再加多余的 to。

向某人挑战 { [误] to challenge to sb.  
 [正] to challenge sb.

8. absorb *vt.* 吸收;吸引;使专心

【教材原句】

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时把这种病毒引入体内的。

① Dry earth absorbs water quickly. 干土吸水快。

② Clever children \_\_\_\_\_ easily.  
 聪明孩子容易吸收知识。

absorb...into... 把……吸收入……  
 absorb sb.'s attention 吸引某人注意  
 be absorbed in... 全神贯注于……

③ The cream is easily absorbed into the skin.  
 这种乳霜易被皮肤吸收。

④ \_\_\_\_\_ his work, Tom simply forgot food and sleep. 汤姆专心于工作,几乎忘记了吃饭和睡觉。

【点金】 absorb 的名词形式要将 b 变为 p 再加 -tion,即 absorption, 与其变化相同的还有: describe(*v.*) → description(*n.*)。

## 9. suspect

【教材原句】

John Snow suspected that the second theory was correct but he needed evidence.

约翰·斯诺推测第二个理论是正确的,但他需要证据。

(1) *vt.* 怀疑;察觉

suspect that... 察觉出……;怀疑……  
 suspect sb. of(doing)sth. 怀疑某人(做)某事  
 suspect sb. to be... 猜想/怀疑某人是……

① I began to suspect that they were trying to get rid of me. 我开始觉察出,他们试图摆脱掉我。

② The drug \_\_\_\_\_ causing over 200 deaths. 人们怀疑这种药物造成 200 多人死亡。

③ What she said sounded convincing, but I suspect it to be a lie. 她的话听起来让人信服,但我认为那是谎话。

(2) *n.* [C] 嫌疑犯;可疑分子

④ He is the prime suspect in the case.  
 他是这个案子的首要嫌疑人。

## 10. blame

【教材原句】

It seemed that the water was to blame.  
 看来水是罪魁祸首。

(1) *vt.* 责备;指责;把……归咎于

be to blame(for sth.) 对(坏事)负有责任,  
 (因某事)应受责备  
 blame sb. for(doing)sth. 因(做)某事而责备某人  
 blame sth. on sb. 把某事归咎到某人身上

① Which driver was to blame for the accident?

哪位司机是此次事故的肇事者?

② It is not fair to blame China for the short supply and price hikes of major resources.

因重要资源短缺和价格猛涨而责备中国是不公平的。

③ Don't always blame your own failure \_\_\_\_\_ others. Sometimes you yourself are \_\_\_\_\_. 不要总把失败归咎于他人。有时该怪你自己。

【点金】 be to blame 中的 to blame 是用主动形式表示被动意义。

(2) *n.* [U] 过失;责备

bear/take/accept/get the blame(for sth.)  
 (对某事)承担责任  
 put/lay the blame for sth. on sb.  
 将某事归咎于某人

④ Why do I always get the blame for everything?

为什么每件事都要怪到我头上?

⑤ The other driver kept trying \_\_\_\_\_.

另一个司机竭力想把责任往我身上推。

11. link *vt. & n.* [C] 连接;联系

【教材原句】

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

在伦敦的另一个地区,他从两个与宽街暴发的霍乱有关联的死亡病例中又发现了有力证据。

① The two accidents are closely linked together.

这两起事故密切相关。

② There is a \_\_\_\_\_ between the disease and diet.

这种疾病和饮食之间有直接的联系。

link...with/to... 将……和……联系或连接起来  
 link up(with sb./sth.) 与……连接,结合

③ The island \_\_\_\_\_ the mainland by a new bridge. 一座新桥将该岛与大陆相连。

④ The bands \_\_\_\_\_ for a charity concert.

这些乐队已联合起来,准备办一场慈善音乐会。

## ► 拓展

join...to/and... 把……与……连接起来  
 connect...to/with/and... 把……与……连接起来  
 relate...to... 把……和……联系起来  
 combine...with... 把……和……联合起来

⑤Wealth \_\_\_\_\_ happiness.

财富鲜与幸福相关。

⑥You should combine business \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure.

你应该寓工作于娱乐之中。

## 12. announce vt. 宣布, 宣告(决定、计划等); (尤指通过广播)通知

[教材原句]

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

有了这个特别的证据, 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。

### ► 归纳

announce sth. (to sb.) (向某人)宣布、通告某事  
announce that... 宣布……; 通知……  
It is announced that... 据宣布……

①Please announce to your class that there will be no school tomorrow. 请通知你们班明天不上学。

②The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry announced the news to the reporters. = The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry announced to the reporters the news. 外交部发言人向记者发布了新闻。

③\_\_\_\_\_ she is going to Japan next week.

据悉下个星期她要去日本。

### ► 拓展

announcement n. 公告, 通知; 宣告  
make an announcement 宣布; 下通知  
announcer n. 广播员; 节目主持人  
表示“向某人宣布某事”用 announce sth. to sb. 或 announce to sb. that..., 而不用 announce sb. sth. / that....。用法相似的动词还有 say, explain, suggest 等。

### 【辨析】

announce	侧重“宣布”人们所关心或感兴趣的事情, 尤指新闻之类的消息。
declare	经常用于正式场合, 指当众直接或有力地“宣布”、“宣告”或“声明”某一主张、命令、停火、某人有罪、国家独立等。

The Prime Minister announced that she would resign. 首相宣布她要辞职。

The government declared a state of emergency. 政府宣布进入紧急状态。

## 13. instruct vt. 命令; 指示; 教导

[教材原句]

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

供水公司得到指示, 再也不能让人们接触污染水了。

instruct sb. to do 命令某人做……  
instruct sb. in sth. 给某人讲授某事;  
指导某人某事  
as instructed 按照指示那样

①He instructed me to deliver it to a customer.

他吩咐我把东西送给顾客。

②My job is to instruct her \_\_\_\_\_ English.

我的工作是教她英语。

instruction n. { [常用复数] 命令; 指示  
[复数] 说明书; 使用指南  
follow one's instructions 听从某人的指示  
instructive adj. 有教育意义的

③I tried to \_\_\_\_\_, but I got confused.

我试图听从她的指示, 却被弄糊涂了。

④The Hollywood 3D film “Avatar” is \_\_\_\_\_.  
好莱坞 3D 大片《阿凡达》很有教育意义。

## 【随堂集训】

### I. 单词拼写

- Their daughter was \_\_\_\_\_ (严重地) injured in a car accident.
- The old gentleman considers it almost a crime to \_\_\_\_\_ (暴露) children to violence and sex on TV.
- The medicine will \_\_\_\_\_ (治愈) most infections.
- Violence on television is \_\_\_\_\_ (污染) the minds of our kids.
- Plants \_\_\_\_\_ (吸收) carbon dioxide from the air and moisture from the soil.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (怀疑) a gas leak, do not strike a match or even turn on an electric light.
- He will \_\_\_\_\_ (宣布) tonight that he is leaving his post.
- We live in a rather rich \_\_\_\_\_ (社区).

### II. 单项填空

- They've not yet finally decided whether or not to have our plan \_\_\_\_\_ to the public.  
A. announced B. achieved  
C. reported D. witnessed
- The role will be the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ of his acting career.  
A. patience B. challenge  
C. responsibility D. contribution
- The weather was \_\_\_\_\_ cold that I didn't like to leave my room.  
A. really B. such  
C. too D. so
- Take care not to keep your children \_\_\_\_\_ to the bad books and magazines.  
A. expose B. exposing  
C. to expose D. exposed
- Sometimes the police are not absolutely sure that someone has committed a crime, but \_\_\_\_\_ him of having done it.  
A. charge B. suspect  
C. inspect D. doubt

6. I can't go to the park with you because I have an important meeting to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take part B. join  
C. attend D. join in
7. According to some signs, some experts have \_\_\_\_\_ that the global economy is beginning to recover little by little.  
A. covered B. examined  
C. concluded D. checked
8. The workers will go on strike if the demands they \_\_\_\_\_ are turned down.  
A. put aside B. put through  
C. put forward D. put away
9. The Food and Agriculture Organization says more than forty billion dollars a year needs to be invested in agriculture to \_\_\_\_\_ world hunger, which is becoming more and more serious.  
A. defeat B. expand  
C. reject D. cure
10. We shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ him for the mistakes he has made.  
A. accuse B. blame  
C. charge D. claim
11. We were shocked \_\_\_\_\_ the news that Steve Jobs, one of the most legendary businessmen in American history, passed away.  
A. hearing of B. to hear of  
C. hear of D. to be heard of

### Ⅲ. 根据所给短语翻译句子

1. 我们必须纠正孩子的坏习惯。(cure sb. of sth.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 不要把皮肤直接暴露在阳光下。(expose...to)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 他们提了很多建议。(put forward)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 丝绸之路在古代把中国和西方连接起来。(link...to)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 根据上面所说的,我们可以得出结论。(draw a conclusion)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 句型剖析



1. 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——他的确医术精湛,因此成了照料维多利亚女王的私人医生。

这是一个 so...that...句型,意思是“如此/这么……以至于……”,引导结果状语从句。

so...that...及 so that 用法小结:

(1) so+形容词(表语)+that 从句。

It was so cold outside that we had to stop the game.

外面天气太冷了,我们不得不停止比赛。

(2) so+形容词/副词+a(an)+单数名词+that 从句。

It was so good an exhibition that I went to see it several times.

展览是那么好,我去看了好几次。

He did so well in the examination that everyone praised him. 他考得那么好,人人都称赞他。

(3) so+many/much/few/little(少)+名词+that 从句。

I've had so many falls that I'm black and blue all over. 我跌了那么多跤,全身跌得青一块,紫一块的。

There was so much work to do that everybody got bored. 有这么多的事要做,人人都感到厌烦了。

There was so little water in the jar that it was not enough for all of us.

缸里的水太少,不够我们这些人用。

**【点金】** so that 也可引导目的状语从句,意为“以便,目的是”。记准哦!

### ► 拓展

#### so...that 与 such...that

such...that 作“如此……以至于”解,连接一个表示结果的状语从句。与 so...that 意思相同,但用法不同。such 后边要用名词(这个名词前面可以带形容词,也可以不带)。因此,such...that 的句型结构可分以下三种:

(1) such+a(an)+adj.+可数名词单数+that-clause

(2) such+adj.+可数名词复数+that-clause

(3) such+adj.+不可数名词+that-clause

(4) 当 so 或 such 位于句首时,主句应用部分倒装形式。

① He is \_\_\_\_\_ a clever boy \_\_\_\_\_ everybody likes \_\_\_\_\_.

他是个非常聪明的男孩,大家都非常喜欢他。

② They are \_\_\_\_\_ interesting novels \_\_\_\_\_ I want to read them once again.

这些小说非常有趣,我想再读一遍。

③ He has made \_\_\_\_\_ great progress \_\_\_\_\_ the teachers are pleased with him.

他进步得很快,老师们对他感到很满意。

### 2. Neither its cause nor its cure was understood.

人们既不知道它的病因,也不了解它的治疗方法。

这是一个 neither...nor 结构,表示“既不……也不”。

Neither France nor Britain will attend the meeting next week.

法国和英国都不会参加下星期的会议。

**【点金】** neither...nor 结构中的主谓一致

neither...nor 连接两个并列主语时谓语动词的数与靠近的主语保持一致,这就是所谓的就近原则。英语中有类似用法的结构还有 not only...but also, either...or。

Neither Jim nor \_\_\_\_\_ seen the film.

= Neither his parents nor \_\_\_\_\_ seen the film. 吉姆和他的父母都没有看过这部电影。

### 3. So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak. 因此每次爆发霍乱时就有成千上万惊恐的人死去。

本句为复合句。every time 在从句中充当连词,后接

时间状语从句,不接 that, when 等连词,相当于 whenever,意为“每当,每逢”。every time 和一般现在时或过去时连用,强调经常性。

① \_\_\_\_\_ I meet him, he always carries a book.

我每次见他,他总是随身拿着一本书。

### ► 拓展

表示“上次”“下次”“每次”等的时间连词主要有 every time(每次), each time(每次), (the) next time(下次), any time(随时), (the) last time(上次), the first time(第一次)。

② \_\_\_\_\_ I saw him, he looked ill. 上次我见到他的时候,他好像生病了。

③ \_\_\_\_\_ you're in London come and visit us. 下次来伦敦过来探望我们。

④ \_\_\_\_\_ she asks her brother to change channels she is patient.

第一次她让她弟弟调台时她是耐心的。

4. The second suggested that people absorbed this disease into their bodies with their meals. 第二种看法是人们是在吃饭时把这种病毒吸收到体内的。

suggest v. 表明,暗示

① The expression on her face suggested that she was frightened.

她脸上的表情表明她很害怕。

② Opinion polls \_\_\_\_\_ that only 10% of the population trust the government. 民意测验显示只有 10% 的人信任政府。

【点金】 suggest 还有“提议,建议”的意思。注意其表达不同词义时后面的动词形式:

suggest	提议,建议	suggest doing suggest that sb. (should) do(从句中常用虚拟语气)
suggest	表明,暗示	suggest that-clause(从句中用陈述语气)

### 【助记】

#### 巧记 suggest 的用法

His sleepy look **suggested** that the man was tired of his work and we **suggested** he (should) **have** a rest.

他困倦的表情显示这个人工作累了。我们建议他休息一下。



### 【随堂集训】

#### I. 单项填空

1. (2012·白鹭洲高二检测) \_\_\_\_\_ about the economical crisis that he decided to look for more information about it.

A. So curious he was

B. So curious was he

C. Such curious he was

D. Such curious was he

2. There were \_\_\_\_\_ students in the hall that you could hardly breathe!

A. such many

B. such a lot of

C. very many

D. so a lot of

3. (2012·厦门高二检测) Drilling oil well was \_\_\_\_\_ work that he couldn't finish it by himself.

A. such difficult

B. such a difficult

C. so difficult a

D. so difficult

4. The weather was \_\_\_\_\_ cold that I didn't like to leave my room.

A. really

B. such

C. too

D. so

5. (2012·福州高二检测) So carelessly \_\_\_\_\_ that he almost killed himself.

A. did he drive

B. he drove

C. does he drive

D. he drives

6. Mary thought highly of the painting, but to Mr. Smith's \_\_\_\_\_ eye, the painting was terrible.

A. eager

B. extra

C. exact

D. expert

7. My heart was filled with gladness because I was able to \_\_\_\_\_ my parents.

A. intend

B. care

C. concern

D. attend

8. (2012·厦门高二检测) We have been excavating layers of ash almost six metres thick, which suggests that they \_\_\_\_\_ the fire burning all winter.

A. should keep

B. might have kept

C. should have kept

D. might keep

9. When I entered, I found my father \_\_\_\_\_ in the sofa and \_\_\_\_\_ in a magazine.

A. sitting; absorbed

B. sit; absorb

C. sitting; absorbing

D. sat; absorbed

10. (2012·扬州高二检测) He had been so absorbed \_\_\_\_\_ watching the car passing by that he didn't notice his friends \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to; coming

B. in; to come

C. on; coming

D. in; coming

11. Neither the American government nor the French officials \_\_\_\_\_ confirmed the news about Libya.

A. has

B. have

C. is

D. are

12. This medicine will \_\_\_\_\_ him of his cough.

A. recover

B. cure

C. treat

D. heal

13. Each time \_\_\_\_\_ he came to Xi'an, he would drop in to see me.

A. which

B. when

C. /

D. during

#### II. 完成句子

- 我最后一次看到那个男孩时,他正在河边读书。  
\_\_\_\_\_ I saw the boy, he was reading by the riverside.
- 你一见到他,请告诉他这个激动人心的消息。  
\_\_\_\_\_ you see him, please tell him the exciting news.
- 下一次你来,我就给你这本书。

- I will give you the book \_\_\_\_\_ you come here.
4. 《龙门飞甲》如此有趣,以致我们想要再看一次。  
*Flying Swords of Dragon Gate* \_\_\_\_\_ we all want to watch again.

## Section III Learning about Language & Using Language

### 预 习 多 维 感 知

### 知识回顾 · 学中无忧

#### Step 1: Fast Reading

Read the passage and tell the following statements True(T) or False(F).

- The conclusion that the sun was the centre of solar system made Copernicus excited first. ( )
- Before Copernicus, many astronomers went against the theory of the Christian Church. ( )
- It was hard for the leaders of the Christian Church to understand Copernicus' theory. ( )

#### Step 2: Careful Reading

Choose the best answer according to the text.

- Why was Nicolaus Copernicus so cautious and couldn't tell anyone about his theory?
  - He was not sure whether he was right.
  - He was afraid of being attacked by the Christian Church.
  - His friends told him not to.
  - He would like to keep his theory a secret.
- Which of the following statements is TRUE?
  - Nicolaus Copernicus was excited and happy when he

found his theory.

- Nicolaus Copernicus showed his theory privately to his friends in 1510.
  - Nicolaus Copernicus didn't publish his theory until he lay dying in 1543.
  - The Christian Church accepted Copernicus' theory at last.
- There is a direct link between Copernicus' theory and the work of the following scientists EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
    - Madame Curie
    - Isaac Newton
    - Albert Einstein
    - Stephen Hawking
  - What is the main idea of the text?
    - Copernicus worked out the theory that the moon was the centre of the solar system.
    - Copernicus thought that the earth was the centre of the solar system.
    - Copernicus worked out the theory that the sun was the centre of the solar system.
    - Copernicus published his theory that the sun was the centre of the solar system.

### 译 文 助 读

### 比一比

#### Using Language

#### COPERNICUS' REVOLUTIONARY THEORY

Nicolaus Copernicus was frightened and his mind was confused. Although he had tried to ignore them, all his mathematical calculations led to the same conclusion; that the earth was not the centre of the solar system.

① Only if you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense. Yet he could not tell anyone about his theory as the powerful Christian Church would have punished him for even suggesting such an idea. They believed God had made the world and for that reason the earth was special and must be the centre of the solar system.

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. Others appeared brighter at times and less bright at others. This was very strange if the earth was the centre of the solar system and all planets went round it.

Copernicus had thought long and hard about these problems and tried to find an answer. He had collected observations of the stars and used all his mathematical knowledge to explain them. But only his new theory could do that. So between 1510 and 1514 he worked on it, gradually improving his theory until he felt it was complete.

In 1514 he showed it privately to his friends. The chan-



ges he made to the old theory were revolutionary. ② He placed a fixed sun at the centre of the solar system with the planets going round it and only the moon still going round the earth. ③ He also suggested that the earth was spinning as it went round the sun and this explained changes in the movement of the planets and in the brightness of the stars. ④ His friends were enthusiastic and encouraged him to publish his ideas, but Copernicus was cautious. He did not want to be attacked by the Christian Church, so he only published it as he lay dying in 1543.

Certainly he was right to be careful. ⑤ The Christian Church rejected his theory, saying it was against God's idea and people who supported it would be attacked. Yet Copernicus' theory is now the basis on which all our ideas of the universe are built. His theory replaced the Christian idea of gravity, which said things fell to earth because God created the earth as the centre of the universe. Copernicus showed this was obviously wrong. Now people can see that there is a direct link between his theory and the work of Isaac Newton, Albert Einstein and Stephen Hawking.

#### 哥白尼的革命性理论

尼古拉·哥白尼被吓得心烦意乱的。虽然他曾经试着不去理睬那些数字,然而他所有的数学计算都得出同样的一个结论:地球不是太阳系的中心。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。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。教会认为世界是上帝创造的,正因为如此,地球就具有特殊的意义,它

必定要成为太阳系的中心。

这样,问题就来了,因为天文学家以前发现过,天上有些行星停顿下来,往后移动,然后再成环状向前移动,而其他行星看上去有时亮些,有时又不怎么亮。如果地球是太阳系的中心,而所有行星环绕着地球转的话,那么这种现象就很奇怪了。

哥白尼对这些问题曾经苦苦思索过很久,试图找出问题的答案。他曾经收集过观测星球的数据,并且利用他的全部数学知识来解释这些数据。但是只有他的新理论才能作出解释。于是,他在1510~1514年从事这项研究,逐步修改他的理论,直到他感到完善为止。

1514年,他把他的新理论私下里给他的朋友们看。他对旧理论的修改是具有革命性的。他把太阳固定在太阳系的中心位置上,而行星则围绕着太阳转,只有月球仍然绕着地球转。他还提出地球在围绕着太阳转的同时,它本身还在自转,这样就说明了行星运动的变化情况以及星球的亮度问题。他的朋友都热情地鼓励他把他的想法公诸于世,而他却小心谨慎。他不想遭到基督教会的攻击,所以他只是在1543年临终之前才公布了这一观点。

当然,他小心谨慎是对的。基督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会受到打击。然而哥白尼的理论却是我们宇宙观赖以建立的基础。他的理论还改变了基督教对地心引力的看法,他们认为物体往地球上掉落是因为上帝创造了地球,而地球正是宇宙的中心。哥白尼表明这是明显错误的。如今人们可以看到,他的这些想法与艾萨克·牛顿、阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦以及斯蒂芬·霍金等人的研究都有着直接的联系。

## 课堂互动探究

名师讲坛·触类旁通

### 【词汇精研】

#### 1. contribute(P<sub>4</sub>) vt. & vi. 捐献,捐助,贡献;撰稿

① Everyone is willing to \_\_\_\_\_ food and clothing \_\_\_\_\_ homeless people.

每个人都愿意捐助食品和衣物救济那些无家可归的人。

② She regularly \_\_\_\_\_ magazine.

她定期给杂志投稿。

#### ► 拓展

contribute sth. to...	把……捐赠给……; 为……贡献……; 给……投稿
contribute to	促成,引起; 有助于
contribution n.	捐款,贡献; 投稿
make a contribution to/towards...	为……作贡献

#### 【助记】



①捐款, 贡献

②导致, 促成

③投稿

#### 2. apart from 除了……外

##### 【教材原句】

Apart from the construction mentioned above, you have also learned the following phrases. 除了上面提到的结构, 你们还学过以下一些短语。(P<sub>4</sub>)

(1) = except for 除了……外(都)

I've finished apart from the last question.

除了最后一道题,我全做完了。

(2) = in addition to = as well as 除了……外(还)

① \_\_\_\_\_ the cost, it will take a lot of time. 除了花费外,它还占用大量的时间。

② It was a difficult time. \_\_\_\_\_ everything else, we had financial problems. 当时是困难时期,别的一切都不说,我们财政上也有问题。

③ Will there be anyone else we know at the party besides Will and Janet?

除了威尔和珍妮特之外,聚会上还有我们认识的人吗?

④ You can have any of the cakes except this one. 除了这块蛋糕外,你可以拿任何一块。

⑤ The roads were empty except for a few cars. 除了几辆小汽车之外,马路上空荡荡的。

⑥ Apart from his nose, he is quite good-looking.

除了鼻子外,他哪儿都好看。

### 3. be strict with 对……要求严格的

① You ought to \_\_\_\_\_.

你该更严格地要求他。

② He \_\_\_\_\_ students.

他对学生非常严格。

【点金】 be strict with 后常跟人作宾语,而 be strict in 后常跟物作宾语。

### 4. make sense 讲得通,有意义,有道理

[教材原句]

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讲得通。(P7)

① Read this sentence and tell me if it makes sense.

请读一下这个句子,告诉我它是否讲得通。

② He doesn't talk much, but what he says \_\_\_\_\_.

他话不多,但言之有理。

#### ► 拓展

in no sense 决不  
common sense 常识  
in a sense 在某种意义上  
make sense of 弄懂……的意思  
There is no sense in doing sth.  
做某事没有道理/没有作用

### 5. enthusiastic *adj.* 热情的,热心的;极感兴趣的

cautious *adj.* 小心的,谨慎的

[教材原句]

His friends were enthusiastic and encouraged him to publish his ideas, but Copernicus was cautious. 他的朋友们都热情地鼓励他把他的想法公诸于世,而他却小心谨慎。(P7)

① David is very \_\_\_\_\_ the plan.

戴维对该项计划十分热心。

② China has the most enthusiastic football fans in the world.

中国有全世界最热情的足球迷。

#### ► 拓展

be enthusiastic about/over 对……热情  
enthusiastically *adv.* 热情的,热心地  
enthusiasm *n.* 热情,热忱

③ He is always \_\_\_\_\_ strangers.

他总是提防陌生人。

④ Come on, try it! You're too \_\_\_\_\_.

快点,试一下!你太小心翼翼了。

#### ► 拓展

be cautious of/about 留心/谨慎  
caution *n.* 小心,谨慎  
cautiously *adv.* 小心地,谨慎地

### 6. reject *vt.* 拒绝,不接受;抛弃,排斥

[教材原句]

The Christian Church rejected his theory, saying it was against God's idea and people who supported it would be attacked.

基督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要受到攻击。(P7)

① The prime minister \_\_\_\_\_ any idea of reforming the system. 首相对任何改革体制的想法都不予考虑。

② He \_\_\_\_\_ by all the universities he applied to.

所有他申请的大学都没有录取他。

【辨析】

reject	语气最强,表示断然拒绝,常用来表示认为某人、某事物无用或不合适而不接受,也可用来表示不同意一种意见或信仰,后接名词/ <i>v.</i> -ing 和代词。
refuse	表示不肯做某事或不肯接受某物,态度坚决,语气较 reject 要轻。后接名词/ <i>v.</i> -ing 和不定式。

She rejected telling us the truth. 她拒不对我们讲实情。

She refused to help me. 她不肯帮我。

### 7. lead to 导致,致使;通向,通往

[教材原句]

Although he had tried to ignore them, all his mathematical calculations led to the same conclusion: that the earth was not the centre of the solar system. 虽然他曾经尝试着不去理睬那些数字,然而他所有的数学计算都得出同样一个结论:地球不是太阳系的中心。

(1) 导致,致使

① Do you know what \_\_\_\_\_ the start of the First World War?

你知道是什么导致了第一次世界大战的爆发吗?

② His carelessness \_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_ his life.

他的粗心让他丢了性命。

(2) 通向,通往

③ Which door \_\_\_\_\_ the yard?

哪扇门通向庭院?

④ All roads \_\_\_\_\_ Rome.

条条大路通罗马。

#### ► 拓展

(1) lead sb. to do sth. 致使某人做某事  
(2) lead sb. to some place 领某人到某地  
(3) result in 导致

⑤ What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ teaching as a career?

是什么促使你从事了教育事业?

⑥ With the boy \_\_\_\_\_ the village, we saved a lot of precious time.

有这孩子带着去这村子,我们省了很多宝贵的时间。

⑦ The accident \_\_\_\_\_ three people being killed. 这次事故造成三人死亡。

【点金】 lead to 中的 to 是介词,后面接动词要用动名词形式。

### 【随堂集训】



#### I. 单词拼写

- Work has been begun on the \_\_\_\_\_ (建设) of the new airport.
- The May 4th \_\_\_\_\_ (运动) of 1919 is very important in the history of China.
- Many local businesses offered to \_\_\_\_\_ (捐款) to the school rebuilding fund.
- In the factory the workers \_\_\_\_\_ (纺) wool into thread.
- Several \_\_\_\_\_ (热情的) young teachers have just started working at the school.
- She's got a really \_\_\_\_\_ (积极的) attitude to life.
- When her husband left home she felt \_\_\_\_\_ (抛弃) and useless.
- The origins of the \_\_\_\_\_ (宇宙) are still a mystery.

#### II. 单项填空

- Firemen said the fire was under control, but they warned that the change in weather might \_\_\_\_\_ a new fire.  
A. bring in                      B. break out  
C. result from                  D. lead to
- Blaming often \_\_\_\_\_ a complete failure in family communications.  
A. sticks to                      B. leads to  
C. devotes to                    D. refers to
- The discovery of the new evidence led to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the thief having caught  
B. catch the thief  
C. the thief being caught  
D. the thief to be caught
- Eating too much fat can \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.  
A. contribute to                  B. link to  
C. attend to                      D. devote to
- (2012·北京高二检测) The temperature has \_\_\_\_\_ heavily, which doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ the growth of the crops.  
A. dropped; contribute to  
B. fallen; see as  
C. decreased; refer to  
D. gone; classify as
- \_\_\_\_\_ its low price, the advantage of this car lies in its good quality.  
A. According to                  B. Different from  
C. Apart from                    D. Due to
- The teacher didn't explain the problem clearly, so many students were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. confusing                      B. mixing  
C. confused                        D. mixed

8. (2012·太原高二检测) What he said at the meeting is really \_\_\_\_\_, so many people were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. confused; confusing  
B. confusing; confused  
C. confused; confused  
D. confusing; confusing

#### III. 用 besides/except/apart from 填空

- Clarissa could think of nothing to say \_\_\_\_\_ that she was so sorry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ going swimming occasionally, I don't get much exercise.

#### IV. 完成句子

- 我认为你对你的孩子要求太严了。  
I think you \_\_\_\_\_ your children.
- 大多数学校对学生的着装有严格要求。  
Most schools \_\_\_\_\_ the way students dress.

### 【句型剖析】



1. **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。

这是一个倒装句, only + 状语或状语从句放于句首要使用部分倒装, 即把助动词、情态动词或系动词 be 放在主语之前。

① Only by working hard can we succeed.

只有通过努力工作我们才能取得成功。

② \_\_\_\_\_ then did I \_\_\_\_\_ the mistakes I had made.

只有在那时我才意识到我所犯的错误。

③ \_\_\_\_\_ if I get a job can I have enough money to continue my studies at college.

我只有找到工作才能赚到足够的钱继续我的大学学业。

“only + 主语”放在句首, 句子不用倒装语序。

Only one student is in the classroom. 只有一个学生在教室里。(only + 主语)

#### 【辨析】

if only	意为“但愿……,要是……就好了”,常引导含虚拟语气的条件句或感叹句。
only if	意为“只要……”,only if 本身不是一个固定词组。only 是副词,用来修饰整个 if 从句。若用于句首,后接从句,主句要用部分倒装。

- ④ \_\_\_\_\_ I were younger!  
要是我年轻点儿就好了!