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360°

世纪金榜

教材解读方略

丛书主编 张泉

英语
 必修5

解读 • 复杂问题简单化
 答疑 • 模糊问题明朗化
 示法 • 技巧点拨精妙化
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360° 教材解读方略

英语/RJ

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从此爱上学习 畅享成功

全方位 立体解读

目标 学习导航

课标要求详实解读，知识分级关注三维，
考情考点准确提炼，让你**有的放矢**！

教材 全解透析

课文全译点面突破，要点解读系统盘点，
扣点训练夯实基础，让你**读透教材**！

语法 精讲活练

语法点拨规则诠释，典例分析体验高考，
专项训练强化运用，让你**迅速跃升**！

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文章架构自然琢成，让你**妙笔生花**！

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教材问题集中释疑，规律总结辨识误区，
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模块化 整合提升

拓展 趣味阅读

经典美文扩展视角，难词注解破除语障，
佳句赏析点评妙语，让你**轻松悦读**！

检测 综合提能

课时重点一网打尽，要点考查分层训练，
答题技巧实战运用，让你**破茧成蝶**！

360° 教材解读方略

让你成为学习的主人



名师名片



金夫子，从教三十余载，痴心育人，桃李满园。治学态度严谨，教学风格活泼，学生喜爱，业界推崇。一支粉笔，谱岁月春秋，三尺讲台，育芳芳桃李。为人低调，无所欲求，惟愿将平生教学心得、备考经验传授于华夏学子，减学业负担，提学科素养，以达事半功倍之功效。如此，则殊可欣慰，幸甚至哉！



名家法宝

经过多年潜心研究，金夫子根据高中同步学习的特点，首创“程序学习法”，将学习过程科学划分为若干板块，以教材解读为主线，辅助学习为支线，进行区域化深耕细作，每一区域相对独立又互为依托，无缝覆盖学习的各个环节，让学习变得有章可循、轻松高效！

程序学习法

明确目标



解读教材



分类导学



真题解读



课后答疑



自我训练

辅助学习区

知识手册



答案手册



学问百事通



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伟大的科学家

是什么令科学家们奠定了向科学进军的目标？是孜孜求学的精神。是什么令科学家们敲开了科学大门？是勇于探索、实事求是、不迷信权威的求实创新精神。是什么令科学家们对科学探索如此痴迷？是为科学、为人类甘愿付出一切的坚强意志和默默奉献的精神。皮皮和露露怀着对科学家们的崇敬，回溯历史长河，拜访了哥白尼。



画里话外



在人类社会的进步和发展中，永远离不开科学家们的存在。因为有了你们，人类脱离了愚昧，充满了智慧；因为有了你们，人类摆脱了黑暗，迎来了光明；因为有了你们，人类摆脱了饥饿，迎来了富足；因为有了你们，人类才能战胜病魔，拥有强健体魄，才能日行千里，才能上九天揽月，下五洋捉鳖。你们的献身科学、奋力拼搏、坚韧不拔、锲而不舍、勤于思考、勇于实践的精神，将引领我们走向更加美好、更加辉煌灿烂的明天！



目标·学习导航

扬帆启程 赢在起点

课标要点

重点单词	characteristic <i>n.</i> defeat <i>vt. & n.</i> expose <i>vt.</i> absorb <i>vt.</i> blame <i>vt. & n.</i> link <i>vt. & n.</i> construct <i>vt.</i> movement <i>n.</i>	conclude <i>vt. & vi.</i> expert <i>adj. & n.</i> cure <i>n. & vt.</i> suspect <i>vt. & n.</i> pollute <i>vt.</i> announce <i>vt.</i> contribute <i>vt. & vi.</i> cautious <i>adj.</i>	analyse <i>vt.</i> attend <i>vt.</i> challenge <i>n. & vt.</i> severe <i>adj.</i> handle <i>n. & vt.</i> instruct <i>vt.</i> positive <i>adj.</i> reject <i>vt.</i>
重点短语	put forward be to blame (for) apart from (be)strict with...	draw a conclusion look into make sure make sense	expose... to... link... to... make room for at times
重点句型	1. John Snow was a famous doctor in London—so expert, indeed, that he attended Queen Victoria as her personal physician. ▶so... that... 如此……以至于…… 2. Neither its cause nor its cure was understood. ▶neither... nor... 既不……也不…… 3. So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak. ▶every time+从句 每一次…… 4. Only if you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense. ▶only if... + 倒装句 只有…… 5. 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. ▶with 的复合结构		
语法	The Past Participle(1) as the Attribute and Predicative 过去分词(1)作定语和表语		
情景交际	Talking about scientific job 讨论科学工作 Describing people 描述人物		
写作任务	Persuasive writing: letter of advice 建议信		

教材·全解透析

追本溯源 穿云破雾

Warming Up

要点解读

1. Which scientist discovered that objects in water are lifted up by a force that helps them float? 哪一个科学家发现了物体在水中可以被水的浮力托起?

1)由宾语从句和定语从句构成的复合句。第一个 that 引导宾语从句,第二个 that 引导修饰 force 的定语从句。

2)discover *vt.* 发现

The Curies are best-known for discovering radium.

居里夫妇因为发现镭而著称于世。

易混辨析

discover/invent/find/find out

discover	“发现”,侧重于发现以前就存在的事物
invent	“发明”,指创造性地造出以前不存在的事物
find	“找到”,侧重于找到期待的人或物
find out	“了解,查明”,侧重于得出某个结论

As we all know, the electric lamp was invented by Thomas Edison.

众所周知,电灯是爱迪生发明的。

I'll go and find out which platform the train leaves from.

我去看看火车从哪个站台发车。

3)force *n.*

(1)力,力量

The force of the explosion shook buildings several blocks away.

爆炸产生的冲击力震动了几个街区以外的建筑。

(2)暴力

The police used force to break up the crowd. 警察使用暴力驱散人群。

(3)武力

The UN will allow the use of force against terrorism in this area.

联合国将同意使用武力打击这一地区的恐怖主义。

易混辨析

force/power/strength/energy

force	自然力、武力或暴力
power	权力、权威或电力
strength	体力、力气
energy	精力、活力

4)float *vt.* 使漂浮;提出 *vi.* 浮动,飘动

The flag is floating in the soft wind. 旗子随风飘动。

巧学活用

1.1 用 discover/invent/find/find out 完成句子

①Television was _____ in the 1920s.

②The planet Pluto was _____ in 1930.

③Did you _____ whether there are any seats left?

④Have you _____ why he was late?

1.2 It is well known that Alexander Graham Bell _____ the telephone in 1876.

A. invented B. discovered

C. found D. developed

1.3 — You are always full of _____. Can you tell me the secret?

— Taking plenty of exercise every day.

[2007 福建,31]

A. power B. strength

C. force D. energy

1.4 Some people said they saw a UFO _____ in the sky last night.

A. ride B. pump

C. attend D. float

解析 1.1 ①invented ②discovered

③find ④found out

1.2 根据句意“众所周知,亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔在1876年发明了电话”可知应选A项。此处是指创造出以前不存在的事物。discover“发现(早就存在的事物)”,find“找到”,develop发展。故选A。

1.3 本题考查一组相似名词的词义辨析。根据问句句意“你总是充满活力,能告诉我有什么秘诀吗?”可知应选energy,此处指精力,活力。power 权力,电力;strength 力气;force 武力,暴力,均不合题意。故选D。

1.4 考查动词辨析。句意:一些人说他们昨晚看到了一个不明飞行物浮在空中。ride 骑;pump 抽(水);attend 照顾,出席;float 漂浮。故选D。

学法指导

增强猜词能力:我们可以根据构词法(如前缀、后缀),同义词、反义词等揣摩某些生词的意思。当然,有不少生词(特别是一些抽象名词)的意思是很难猜出来的。如果它们对理解文章内容无多大妨碍,我们完全可以跳过它,不要把精力过分地放在猜测词义上。只见树木而不见森林的阅读方法是不可取的。



《《拓展延伸》》

floating <i>adj.</i>	漂浮的, 流动的
floatation <i>n.</i>	浮选, 漂浮性
floater <i>n.</i>	浮子, 漂浮者, 流动证券

The use of both fixed and floating rate policy is to maintain the currency exchange rate of a country.

同时使用固定和浮动汇率政策用以保持一国汇率的稳定。

2. Who was the painter that studied dead bodies to improve his painting of people? 谁是那位研究死尸用以提高自己画人水平的画家呢?

painter *n.* 画家; 油漆匠

Qi Baishi was a great painter. 齐白石是一位伟大的画家。

Why don't you find a painter to paint the door?

你为什么不找一位油漆匠来漆这扇门呢?

《《拓展延伸》》

paint <i>vt.</i>	画, 描绘, 油漆
<i>n.</i>	涂料, 油漆, 绘画作品
painting <i>n.</i>	[U]绘画, 绘画艺术; [C]油画

The paint of the temple comes off. 寺庙的油漆都退色了。

Alice studied painting under a master. 艾丽斯在一位老师的指导下学画。

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

put forward (1) 提出主意、计划 (offer/suggest an idea) 等

He often puts forward some useful advice. 他常常提出一些有用的建议。

(2) 提前

The men's final has been put forward to 1:30 p. m. .

男子决赛被提前到了下午一点半。

(3) 拨快

Remember to put your clock forward tonight. 记住今晚把时钟指针往前拨。

《《拓展延伸》》

put away	把……放在合适的地方; 储蓄
put aside	不考虑; 储存备用
put in	插话; 提出请求
put off	推迟; 延期
put out	扑灭
put through	接通(电话)
put up	建造; 张贴; 提供食宿
put up with	忍受

巧学助记 图文巧记 put forward 的双重含义

He put forward a suggestion that the concert should be put forward.
他提议将音乐会提前。



学习微博

2. 1 We all know that Picasso was a famous _____.

- A. writer B. worker
C. painter D. thinker

2. 2 Chinese is working hard to _____ the beautiful future.

- A. change B. paint C. think D. draw

解析 2.1 句意: 我们都知道毕加索是一位著名的画家。writer 作家; worker 工人; painter 画家; thinker 思想家。故选 C。

2.2 句意: 中国人正努力工作以描绘美好的未来。change 改变; paint 描绘; think 想; draw 画, 拉。故选 B。

3. 1 No one has _____ anything better than the plan now under consideration.

- A. put up with B. come up
C. put forward D. come up to

3. 2 The sports meet will be _____ till next week because of the bad weather.

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

3. 3 Would you please turn down the radio a bit? I can't _____ the noise.

[2011 福州高二检测]

- A. keep up with B. catch up with
C. put up with D. go on with

解析 3.1 本题考查一组相似动词短语的辨析。句意: 迄今没有人提出比现在正在考虑的计划更好的方案。put forward 意为“提出”。come up 出现, 想出, 后应接介词 with。故选 C。

3.2 本题考查一组相似动词短语的辨析。根据语境“由于恶劣天气和直到下星期”可判断“运动会将被推迟”。put away 储存; put up 举起, 张贴; put forward 提出, 提前; put off 推迟, 均不合题意。故选 A。

3.3 本题考查动词短语辨析。句意: 你能将收音机的音量稍微关小一些吗? 我忍受不了那噪音。put up with 表示“忍受; 容忍”, 故选 C。

Reading

课文全译

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，因此成了照料维多利亚女王的私人医生。但当他一想到要帮助(那些)受到霍乱威胁的普通老百姓，他就感到很振奋。霍乱在当时是致命的疾病，人们既不知道它的病因，也不了解它的治疗方法。因此每次爆发霍乱时就有成千上万惊恐的人死去。约翰·斯诺想要面对挑战并解决这个问题。他知道，在找到病源之前，霍乱是无法控制的。

对霍乱怎样致人死亡，当时有两种看法，斯诺对这两种假设都很感兴趣。第一种看法是霍乱病毒在空气中繁殖，它像一股危险的气体到处漂浮，直到找到病毒的受害者为止。第二种看法是人们是在吃饭时把这种病毒吸收到体内的。病毒从胃里发作而迅速殃及全身，患者就会很快死去。

约翰·斯诺推测第二种说法是正确的，但他需要证据。因此，在1854年伦敦再次爆发霍乱的时候，他就着手准备他的调查。当霍乱在贫民区迅速蔓延的时候，他就开始收集资料。在两条特定的街道上，霍乱流行得如此严重，以致在10天之内就死去了500多人。他决心要查明其原因。

首先他在一张地图上标明了所有死者居住的确切地方。这给他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(特别是这条街上的16、37、38

和40号)。约翰·斯诺还注意到有些住户(如宽街上的20号和21号以及剑桥街上的8号和9号)却无人死亡。他没有料到这一点，因此他做了进一步调查。他发现，这些人都在剑桥街7号的酒馆里打工，而酒馆为他们提供免费啤酒喝，因此他们没有喝从水泵抽上来的水。看来水是致病的关键。

接下来，约翰·斯诺调查了这两条街的水源情况。他发现，水来自河里，而河水被伦敦排出的脏水污染了。约翰·斯诺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。不久疫情就得到了缓解。约翰·斯诺在此之前就已经表明，霍乱是由病菌而不是由气体传播的。

在伦敦的另一个地方，他从两个与宽街爆发的霍乱有关的死亡病例中找到了有力的证据。有一位妇女是从宽街搬来的，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。有了这个额外的证据，约翰·斯诺就能够肯定地宣布这种被污染了的水携带有病毒。

为了防止这种情况的再次发生，约翰·斯诺建议所有水源都要经过检验。自来水公司接到指令，不能再让人们接触被污染的水了。最后，“霍乱王”终于被击败了。

要点解读

1. Draw a conclusion 得出结论

It is difficult to draw a clear conclusion. 很难得出一个清楚的结论。

《《拓展延伸》》

(1) arrive at/come to /reach a conclusion	得出结论
in conclusion	总而言之
(2) conclude v.	结束;推论;推断
conclude(sth.) with sth. /by doing sth.	以……结束(某事)
conclude sth. from...	从……推断出
to conclude	最后

In conclusion, I would like to say how much I have enjoyed myself today.
总而言之，我想说我今天玩得很开心。

He concluded his speech by reading a poem.
他以朗诵一首诗结束了他的演讲。

What can you conclude from these facts?
从这些事实中你能得出什么结论？

2. JOHN SNOW DEFEATS “KING CHOLERA” 约翰·斯诺击败“霍乱王”

defeat vt. & n. 击败; 战胜

The army defeated the enemy in the end. 军队最终战胜了敌人。

巧学活用

1. He _____ the conclusion with the _____ evidence and presented it at the conference.

- A. draws; supporting
- B. drew; supporting
- C. came to; supported
- D. reached; supported

解析 句意：他用有力的证据得出这个结论，并在会议上展示。draw the conclusion 得出结论，supporting evidence 是“有力证据”的意思。由 presented 可看出时间应为过去。故选 B。

2. I could hear the rain _____ against the windows.

- A. striking
- B. defeating



Tom suffered defeat in the English examination. 汤姆英语考试失败了。

易混辨析

defeat/beat/win

defeat	击败, 强调过程和结果	宾语是对手
beat	打败; (连续) 击打	宾语是对手
win	赢得, 获胜	宾语是 game 或 prize 等

3. 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。

1) 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。

so that 也可引导目的状语从句, 意为“以便, 目的是”。
记准哦!



知识点睛

so... that 与 such... that

such... that 作“如此……以至于”解, 连接一个表示结果的状态从句。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。

He is such a clever boy that everybody likes him.

他是个非常聪明的男孩, 大家都非常喜欢他。

They are such interesting novels that I want to read them once again.

这些小说非常有趣, 我想再读一遍。

He has made such great progress that the teachers are pleased with him.

他进步得很快, 老师们对他感到很满意。

C. beating

D. hitting

解析 本题考查动词的辨析。句意为“我能听到雨击打着窗户”。雨击打窗户有连续不断之意, 故用 beat。提示: 心跳也用 beat。故选 C。

3.1 _____ about the economical crisis that he decided to look for more information about it. [2011 白鹭洲高二检测]

A. So curious he was

B. So curious was he

C. Such curious he was

D. Such curious was he

3.2 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

3.3 Drilling oil well was _____ work that he couldn't finish it by himself.

[2011 厦门高二检测]

A. such difficult

B. such a difficult

C. so difficult a

D. so difficult

3.4 The weather was _____ cold that I didn't like to leave my room.

[2008 全国卷 I, 32]

A. really

B. such

C. too

D. so

3.5 So carelessly _____ that he almost killed himself. [2011 福州高二检测]

A. did he drive

B. he drove

C. does he drive

D. he drives

3.6 Mary thought highly of the painting, but to Mr. Smith's _____ eye, the painting was terrible.

A. eager

B. extra

C. exact

D. expert

3.7 My heart was filled with gladness because I was able to _____ my parents.

A. intend

B. care

C. concern

D. attend

解析 3.1 考查倒装。so... that 从句中的 so 位于句首时引起部分倒装。句意: 他对经济危机如此好奇, 以至于他决定探寻与之有关的更多的信息。curious 为形容词, 用 so 修饰, 故选 B。

3.2 考查 so... that 与 such... that 的辨析。so 只能修饰可数名词的单数, 除非名词前面

学法指导 学习英语的重复原则: Repetition is the mother of skills(重复是技能之母)。学习英语中的任何一项技能: 阅读、听力、口语、写作, 都必须在量的原则的基础上, 再反复重复。重复是人记忆的最重要途径, 重复使人准确、深刻地理解事物本质和内在规律。重复原则要求你将同一件事做很多遍, 也就是强调一个“精”字。

So difficult is the article that I can hardly understand it.

这篇文章太难了,我几乎读不懂。

2) expert *adj.* 熟练的,有经验的

be expert at/in (doing) sth. (做)某事有经验

The police are expert at handling such situations. 警察善于处理此类情形。

《拓展延伸》

expert *n.*

专家,行家

be an expert at/on/in...

某方面的专家,善于……

He's an expert on French history.

他是一位法国历史方面的专家。

3) attend *vt.* 照顾,照料;出席;参加;上(学)

She attended him in hospital. 她在医院护理他。

Only a few friends attended their wedding.

只有几个朋友参加了他们的婚礼。

《拓展延伸》

attend (on/upon) sb.

侍候某人;照顾某人

attend to

致力于;专心于;处理;接待(顾客)

She has two nurses attending on her. 有两位护士看护着她。

You must attend to your work.

你必须专心于你的工作。

4. But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera. 但当他一想到要帮助(那些)受到霍乱威胁的普通老百姓,他就感到很振奋。

1) exposed to cholera 是过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰 people。相当于定语从句 who were exposed to cholera。

2) expose 的意思是“暴露;揭露;使曝光”,常与介词 to 连用,表示“使暴露于(日光、风雨等);受到风险;使面临”的意思。

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

泥土被洪水冲走,露出光秃秃的石头。

The baby was left exposed to the wind and rain.

婴儿被弃于风雨之中。

The soldiers in the open field are exposed to the enemy's fire.

空地里的士兵暴露于敌人的火力之下。

易混辨析

expose/uncover

expose

多指揭露丑闻、坏人坏事或各种阴谋。也可指某物暴露在外。

uncover

主要指移去遮盖物,让东西显露出来。也可指揭露阴谋、秘密等。

Please uncover the pot. 请拿掉锅盖。

Don't expose your skin to the sun for a long time.

别让皮肤长时间暴露在阳光下。

有表示数量的 many, few, little, much 修饰。

故选 B。

3.3 考查 so... that 与 such... that 的辨析。

so 只能修饰可数名词的单数,除非名词前面有表示数量的 many, few, little, much 修饰。因为 work 表示“工作”时为不可数名词,故选 A。

3.4 考查 so... that 句型。cold 为形容词,故需用副词 so 来修饰,句意:天气太冷,我都不想离开房间了。故选 D。

3.5 本题考查倒装。so... that... 与 such... that... 结构中,若 so, such 和其所修饰的词位于句首,则引起部分倒装。本题中的 so 修饰 carelessly, 且置于句首。故选 A。

3.6 考查形容词辨析。eager “急切的”, extra “额外的”, exact “确切的”, expert “熟练的,专家的”。根据语境“以史密斯先生专家的目光来看,这幅画很糟糕”,故选 D。

3.7 考查动词辨析。句意:因为能照顾父母,我心里充满喜悦。attend 在这里意为“照顾,照料”;intend 意图;care 在意,在乎;concern 关注。故选 D。

4.1 Take care not to keep your children _____ to the bad books and magazines.

- A. expose B. exposing
C. to expose D. exposed

4.2 _____ to sunlight for too much time will do harm to one's skin.

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

4.3 用 expose/ uncover 填空

① We must _____ this shameful activity to the newspapers.

② We ought to look below the surface of things and then _____ the essence of them.

解析 4.1 本题考查动词 expose 的用法。

句意:当心不要把孩子们置于不良书籍和杂志的影响下。children 与 expose 之间是被动关系。exposed to 意思是“使暴露于(日光、风雨等);受到风险;使面临”。故选 D。

4.2 考查 expose 的用法。be exposed to 意为“暴露于”,此处为-ing 短语作主语。句意:长时间暴露于阳光下对皮肤有害。故选 C。

4.3 ① expose ② uncover

学法指导 学习英语的简单原则:英语阅读应遵守“简单原则”,听、说、写都应从最简单的开始,因为简单原则有巨大的优点:造就成就感,培养自信,增加兴趣,语言朗朗上口,易于学以致用。比如从口语来说,人们并不是看一个人会说多么难的单词,关键在于看他能否熟练运用最简单的单词、句型、语法来表达情感、思想。

巧学助记 “expose”意义知多少?



5. 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。

1) 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。

知识点睛 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 his parents have seen the film.

= Neither his parents nor Jim has seen the film.

吉姆和他的父母都没有看过这部电影。

2) cure vt. & n. 治愈, 治疗法

There is no known cure for AIDS. 尚无治疗艾滋病之法。

It is possible to cure the sickness. 治愈这种疾病还是可能的。

易混辨析 cure/treat

cure	“治愈”, 强调结果 常用搭配 cure sb. of sth.
treat	“治疗”, 强调过程 常用搭配 treat sb. for sth.

Which doctor is treating you for this trouble?

你这个病哪个大夫在给你治疗?

6. 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,意为“whenever 每当,每逢”。every time 和一般现在时或过去时连用,强调经常性。

Every time I meet him, he always carries a book.

我每次见他,他总是随身拿着一本书。

拓展延伸

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)。

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

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

The first time 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。

学习微博

5.1 Neither the American government nor the French officials _____ confirmed the news about Libya.

A. has B. have C. is D. are

5.2 This medicine will _____ him of his cough.

A. recover B. cure
C. treat D. heal

解析 5.1 句意: 美国政府和法国官员都没有证实有关利比亚的这则新闻。考查 neither... nor... 连接两个并列主语时的主谓一致问题。依据就近原则, 可知 B 项正确, 故选 B。

5.2 本题考查动词辨析。句意为“这种药会治愈他的咳嗽”。cure sb. of sth. 意为“治愈某人的某种疾病”。recover 恢复; treat 治疗; heal 痊愈, 都不合题意。故选 B。

6.1 Each time _____ he came to Xi'an, he would drop in to see me.

A. which B. when C. / D. during

6.2 完成句子

①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.

②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.

③下一次你来, 我就给你这本书。

I will give you the book _____ you come here.

解析 6.1 考查连词。Each time 可以充当

知识链接 every time, each time, any time 前不用冠词, (the) next time, (the) last time 中的冠词可以省略, 而 the first time 中的冠词通常不能省略。另外, for the first time(第一次), 不能作连词用。

7. John Snow wanted to face the challenge and solve this problem.

约翰·斯诺想要面对挑战并解决这个问题。

challenge (1) *n.* 挑战, 困难

The company is ready to meet the challenges of the next few years.

这家公司准备面对接下来几年的挑战。

The area faces a strong challenge from nationalists.

这一地区面临来自民族主义者的巨大挑战。

(2) *vt.* 挑战; 质疑

Many doctors have challenged the accuracy of his findings.

很多医生质疑他的发现的准确性。

I want to challenge him to a game of basketball. 我想向他挑战一场篮球赛。

《拓展延伸》

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| (1) the challenge of doing sth. | ……的挑战 |
| challenge to... | 对……的挑战 |
| challenge from... | 来自……的挑战 |
| face/ accept a challenge | 面对/接受挑战 |
| (2) challenge sb. to sth. | 向某人挑战…… |

8. 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。

1) suggest *v.* 表明, 暗示

The expression on her face suggested that she was frightened.

她脸上的表情表明她很害怕。

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

知识链接 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	提议, 建议	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)

巧学助记 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。



连词, 连接时间状语从句。句意为: 每次他来西安都会来看我。故选 C。

6. 2 ① The last time ② The moment/ The minute ③ next time

7. How to protect people from nuclear radiation is a _____ to Japan as well as the whole world.

- A. surprise B. challenge
C. reaction D. threat

解析 考查名词辨析。句意: 如何保护人们免受核辐射对全世界和日本来说都是一个挑战。A“吃惊”; C“反应”; D“威胁”可排除; B项“挑战”符合语境。故选 B。

学习微博

8. 1 We have been excavating layers of ash almost six meters thick, which suggests that they _____ the fire burning all winter. [2011 厦门高二检测]

- A. should keep B. might have kept
C. should have kept D. might keep

8. 2 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

8. 3 He had been so absorbed _____ watching the car passing by that he didn't notice his friends _____.

[2011 扬州高二检测]

- A. to; coming B. in; to come
C. on; coming D. in; coming

解析 8. 1 考查 suggest 的用法。句意为: 我们一直在挖掘的灰烬大约有 6 米厚, 这表明他们可能整个冬天都让火保持不灭。此处的 suggest 表示“表明, 暗示”, 因此不用虚拟语气, 故选 B。