



新教材

① XINJIAOCAI WANQUANJIEDU ②

完全解读

新课标·人



与最新教材完全同步
重点难点详尽解读

英语

高中（必修5）

主 编：修国慧

吉林人民出版社





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重点



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新教材·完全解读

亮点展示

《新教材完全解读》自出版以来,就深受广大师生的好评,一直畅销全国。今年在保持总体风格不变的前提下,对图书品质进行了精心的打造和全面的提升,使其真正达到更新、更准、更细、更实用。修订后的英语学科具有六大亮点——

亮点 1

融入课改精神,体现课标要求。

从三个维度详细解读课标对教材的要求,为您指点迷津。同时还融入了最新的教学理念,注重自主学习能力、合作探究能力的培养,深入领会课标精神,与课改零距离接触。



三维目标

1. 知识与技能

本模块是起始模块,主要围绕世界奇迹这一内容而展开的。

2. 学习策略

通过听,取得特定信息,并做到正确表达这些信息。

3. 情感态度与价值观

通过本模块的学习,掌握如何介绍、说明一个世界奇迹的信息。

亮点 2

完全与教材同步, 解读层层深入。

完全与教材同步。“重点新词必备”讲解详细,突出高考重点词汇;“课文翻译”更加全面、精确;“教材解读”对知识点、句型讲解更加透彻、清晰,方便记忆。

重点新词必备

课前预习

diet /'daɪət/

☑ the sort of food and drink usually taken by a person or group 饮食;日常食物,常用搭配为 (be/go/put sb) on a diet 用规定食谱节食。

辨析 diet, food

diet 指的是习惯的食物或规定的食物,特指维持健康的定量或定质的食物。

food 是一般用语,能吃能喝的具有营养的东西都称为 food。

The sick man must not go without food, but he must have a diet without sugar. 这个病人不能不吃东西,但要吃含糖的食物。

课文翻译

对照理解

▶ Listening and vocabulary

- 1 Talk about the picture. You can use the words in the box to help you.
谈论这幅照片。 你可以使用方框中的单词帮助你。

教材解读

精华要义

Which of them are connected with illness?

connect vt. & vi. 连接;相通;衔接。

拓展 (1) connect 的名词形式为 connection, 意为“联系;关联”。

How did you make the connection?
你是怎么看出这种关系的?

(2) in connection with sb/sth 与某

亮点 3

关注高考动向, 培养应试能力。

在平时的学习中逐渐渗透高考趋势,让您在学习知识的同时接触高考、体验高考,胸有成竹应对真正的高考。

知识巩固性训练

1. (2008·天津) The last time we had great fun was _____ we were visiting the Water Park.
A. where B. how C. when D. why
2. (2007·上海) The traditional view is _____ we sleep because our brain is “programmed” to make us do so.
A. when B. why C. whether D. that

亮点 4 专项总结精准详尽,技巧方法点拨透彻。

归纳总结本单元语法、日常用语、写作、重点短语,内容详尽,梯度合理。“语法总结”详细解读语法内容的同时配备精选练习题,使您可以及时巩固、提高、加深对该语法的理解;“日常用语总结”全面系统讲解同一话题下的交际用语,让您在有限的语言环境中尽可能多地接触地道口语;“写作技巧”介绍相关写作方法,并用“典例剖析”形象说明,加以“名师点评”让您深刻解作文亮点;“单元短语聚焦”归纳所学重点短语,强化记忆。

语法总结

全面系统

一、词的变化
词的变化指的是一个词不变化其词形,而在

对应练习

日常用语总结

强化口语

表达“医生询问病人病情和病人诉说病情”的日常用语
本单元要求掌握表达“医生询问病人病情和病人诉说病情”的交际用语……

写作技巧

经验点滴

扩写文章

首先,仔细阅读原文,抓住关键信息。

典例剖析

写一篇文章,要先写出 David Bates 拥有天文望远镜的……

【范文】

As a matter of fact, David Bates had seen aliens many times. He only

名师点评

根据要求,设想出事件的发生、发展,语言简洁
简单写了事情的结果,整篇文章最大的特点是语言简洁,重点突出。

单元短语聚焦

夯实基础

1. 与……有关

4. 一周一次

亮点 5 发散思维,融知识性与趣味性于一体。

以趣味题、脑筋急转弯等形式体现英语情境,开阔思维,引领您走进英语世界,丰富您的课余生活。

智慧锦囊

发散思维

There are two rooms—one room with three light bulbs,
the other with three light……

亮点 6 教材习题解答,准确规范便捷。

将教材习题详细解答,并且统一放于书后。答案准确规范,方便检索。

附录 教材习题解答

Module 1

>>> Student's Book

INTRODUCTION

- 1 flu (influenza), get/catch a cold, toothache, unhealthy
- 3 You are what you eat means that your

body and even mental state is affected by the type of food you eat. If you eat lots of sweets and cakes you may be soft in character as well as fat; if you eat lots of meat you may be aggressive and tough.



梓耕品质 用成绩体现



《尖子生学案》

教你如何成为尖子生

★本书是讲读类辅导书，对教材知识体系高度整合，多维解读。对教材中基础知识、重难点、易错易混点，结合典型题、中(高)考原题、改编题、探究题、原创题等题型进行精准解读。对教材中的小资料、数据、图片、提示等小栏目内容进行隐性知识的挖掘，使学生全面完整地吃透教材。

★本书含有教材课后习题解答，并设有随堂练习和单元测评，便于学生课后检测，是学习的好帮手。

★本书对于中等生、一般学生，都能在学习中通过自主探究→储备基础；研读教材→掌握知识；高效解题→提升能力；巧做笔记→学会技巧；学法突破→总结规律；思维拓展→开阔视野，实现学习技能、方法、习惯的全面完善，使其成为尖子生。

《点对点·讲与练双向激活》

一点一讲一练 练就考试成绩
一题一解一点 点拨成功智慧

✓本书按课堂反馈、课后提高、自主探究三个层次设置习题，同步到每课(节)，细化到课时，是一本非常适合进课堂的辅导书。

✓本书以练为主，双栏对照，点对点讲解，在练习过程中全面落实知识点、能力点，解决了学生只知道概念、公式、定理，而不会做题的问题。

✓本书紧扣课标，以开放性、探究性为突破口，选取了典型题、创新题、实践应用题、时事热点题等鲜活题型，让您练有所得，习有所成。

✓本书为优等生、中等生、一般生的学习提供了差异化的训练方案。答案单独装订，全解全析，便于老师统一指导及家长课后辅导。



《零失误》

中学教材·全面讲解

中学教材·分层训练

刷新学习概念，升级思维方式
零失误学习，最低成本的超越之道

讲练：教材重点、知识盲点、中(高)考热点、

解题弱点、解题速度、解题准确率

点拨：疑难点、易错点、易混点、规律方法

考评：基础题全做对、中档题不丢分、拔高

题多得分、易错题少丢分、考试得满分



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Unit
1Great scientists
伟大的科学家

单元视点



知识索引

【词汇】

Warming Up

- characteristic (2)
 put forward (2)
 conclude (3)
 discover 的用法 (4)
 discover, invent 的用法区别 (4)
 show 的用法 (5)
 way 的用法 (5)

Reading

- defeat (6)
 defeat, beat, win 的用法区别 (6)
 expert (6)
 expose (7)
 cure (7)
 treat, cure 的用法区别 (7)
 severe (7)
 blame (7)
 handle (7)
 link (7)
 think of 的用法 (12)
 whether, if 的用法区别 (12)
 so...that...的用法 (12)
 join, take part in, join in, attend 的用法区别 (13)
 neither...nor 的用法 (13)
 reason, cause, excuse 的用法区别 (13)
 every time 的用法 (13)

- suggest 的用法 (14)
 absorb 的用法 (14)
 die 的用法 (14)
 suspect 的用法 (14)
 need 的用法 (14)
 the other, another 的用法区别 (15)
 across, through, over 的用法区别 (15)
 more than 的用法 (15)
 be determined to do sth 的用法 (15)
 find out 的用法 (15)
 look into 的用法 (16)
 immediately 的用法 (16)
 be able to 的用法 (17)
 be able to, can 的用法区别 (17)
 announce 的用法 (17)
 announce, declare 的用法区别 (17)
 examine 的用法 (18)

Learning about Language

- responsible (20)
 contribute (20)
 apart from (20)
 strength 的用法 (24)
 strength, force, energy, power 的用法区别 (24)
 conclude 的用法 (25)
 for example 的用法 (25)
 for example, such as 的用法区别 (25)
 instead of 的用法 (25)

1

2

3

4

5

阶段
综合
答案
习题
解答

after 的用法	(25)
worn out 的用法	(25)

Using Language

creative	(26)
positive	(26)
(be)strict with... ..	(27)
make sense	(27)
enthusiastic	(27)
reject	(27)
before 的用法	(33)
achievement 的用法	(33)
frighten 的用法	(33)
lead to 的用法	(33)

only if 的用法	(33)
would 的用法	(34)
believe 的用法	(34)
arise 的用法	(34)
seem 的用法	(34)
explain 的用法	(35)
against 的用法	(35)

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如何写信	(38)
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**三维目标****1. 知识与技能**

本单元的主要交际功能项目是有礼貌地询问信息,主要掌握询问所需信息的表达方式。同时,要求在询问的时候注意宾语从句中疑问句的语序,对此语法项目的掌握应贯穿于情景交际之中。

2. 学习策略

通过创设语言情景、小组问答、对话及表演等方式,对本单元的话题进行充分练习,学会向别人求助,有礼貌地询问自己所需信息,并在相互问答中提高自己的表达能力。

3. 情感态度与价值观

本单元围绕“询问信息”这一交际话题展开,通过本单元的学习,应掌握获取信息的表达方式,学会有礼貌地与人沟通,并通过本单元的学习,培养我们乐于助人的思想品质。

Warming Up

重点新词必备**课前预习**

characteristic /kærɪktəˈrɪstɪk/

n. a typical feature or quality that sth/sb has 特征;特性。

The need to communicate is a key characteristic of human society. 需要交流是人类社会最重要的一个特征。

固定搭配 native characteristic

天赋特征; natural characteristic 自然特性; mental characteristic 心理特征。

put forward

提出;提议。

Who put forward a theory about



black holes? 谁提出了“黑洞”的理论?

【固定搭配】 与 put 有关的词组:
put about 散布, 传播(不实的消息等);
put aside 忽视, 不理睬, 忘记; put away
把……放回原处, 攒钱; put back 将……
放回, 推迟, 延缓; put down 写下, 记下;
put off 取消, 撤销; put on 穿上, 伪装, 上
演戏剧; put out 熄灭, 扑灭; put up 举
起, 张贴, 公布; put up with 忍受, 忍耐。

conclude /kən'klud/

vt. & vi. to decide or believe sth
as a result of what you have heard or

seen 结束; 推断出; 作出结论。常用短
语及句型: to conclude with(作插入语)
最后(一句话); It was concluded that…
结论是……。

What do you conclude from that?
你从那件事中得出了什么结论?

【拓展】 conclusion *n.* 结尾; 结论;
达成。常用短语及句型: make/come to/
reach/arrive at a conclusion 得出结论;
bring… to a conclusion 结束……; in
conclusion 最后。

新词强化性训练

- The new wing of the museum was not really _____ the rest of the building.
A. in character B. in character with
C. character D. out of character
- 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
- To _____, I wish you a Happy New Year.
A. conclude B. conclusion C. concluding D. conclusive
- Don't _____ until tomorrow what can be done today.
A. put into B. put aside C. put up D. put off
- A big building has been _____ in my hometown.
A. put away B. put into C. put out D. put up

👉 答案速查 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. D

课文翻译

对照理解

What do you know about great scientists? Try this quiz and find out who knows
关于伟大的科学家你知道什么? 试试这个测试看谁知道的最多。
the most.

Questions
问 题

Answers
回 答

1 Which scientist discovered that objects in water are lifted up by a force that helps them float?
哪个科学家发现了水中的物体能通过浮力被抬起?

2 Who wrote a book explaining how animals and plants developed as the environment changed?
谁写了一本关于动植物怎样随着环境的改变而变化的书?

3 Who invented the first steam engine?
谁发明了第一台蒸汽机?

4 Who used peas to show how physical characteristics are passed from parents to their children?
谁用豌豆来展示身体特征是怎样遗传的?

5 Who discovered radium?
谁发现了镭?

6 Who invented the way of giving electricity to everybody in large cities?
谁发明了在大城市把电送到各家各户的方法?

7 Who was the painter that studied dead bodies to improve his painting of people?
谁是那个通过研究尸体来改善人物画的作家?

8 Who invented a lamp to keep miners safe underground?
谁发明了能让矿工在地下安全的灯?

9 Who invented the earliest instrument to tell people where earthquakes happened?
谁最早发明了能告诉地震发生的仪器?

10 Who put forward a theory about black holes?
谁提出了关于黑洞的一个理论?

教材解读

精华要义

Which scientist discovered that objects in water are lifted up by a force that helps them float?

discover *vt.* 发现。

We discovered his mistakes too late. 我们发现他的错误太晚了。

辨析 discover, invent

discover 和 invent 都有“发现”的意思,但 discover 的对象是一直存在的,以往未被人们认识或发现;invent 的意思是产生出以前没有的东西,往往是物质上的东西。

Gibert discovered electricity, but



Edison invented the light bulb. 吉尔伯特发现了电,但爱迪生发明了灯泡。

Who used peas to show how physical characteristics are passed from parents to their children?

☑ 在这个 Who 引导的疑问句中包含了 a show 引导的宾语从句, how 为疑问副词, 在宾语从句中作方式状语。

Can you tell me how I can get to the post office? 你能告诉我怎样到邮局吗?

☑ show *vt.* 把……拿给人看; 出示; 显示; 表现; 露出。常用结构: show sb sth 或 show sth to sb 把某物给某人看。

She showed her new ring to all the girls.

= She showed all the girls her new ring. 她把她的新戒指拿给所有的女孩看了。

He showed himself a nobleman. 他的举止表现出他是一个高尚的人。

固定搭配 show somebody around 带领某人参观; show somebody in/out 领某人进来/出去; show off 炫耀, 卖弄; show oneself 露面, 出现。

Who invented the way of giving electricity to everybody in large cities?

(1) way 作“方式; 方法”讲时, 经常不用介词。

I think you're putting it together in

the wrong way. 我认为你把它装错了。

(2) way 后面可以接带 to 的动词不定式结构, 表示“……的方法”。

There was no way to prove he was stealing money. 没有证明他正在偷钱的方法。

(3) way 后面还可以接“of + doing”结构, 表示“做……的方法”。

He had a strange way of making his class lively and interesting. 他有新奇的方法, 使他的课上得生动有趣。

(4) way 后面也可以接定语从句, 表示“……的方法”。当 way 在从句中作主语或宾语时, 可以用 that 或 which 引导; 如果在从句中作方式状语, 则可以用 that/in which 引导, 还可以省略。

I didn't know the way that/which he thought of. 我不知道他想出来的方法。

I want to know the way (that/in which) you learn English. 我想知道你学英语的方法。

固定搭配 in a/one way 在某点上, 在某种程度上; in no way 一点儿也不, 决不; in the way 阻挡, 阻碍; lose one's way 迷路; make one's way 前进, 行进; out of the way 不挡道, 靠边; on one's way to... 在去……的路上; by the way 顺便说一下; in... way 用……方法(手段、方式); under way 前进着, 进行中; win one's way 奋力前进。

知识巩固性训练

1. (2007 · 天津) If Newton lived today he would be surprised by what _____ in science and technology.

- A. had discovered
C. has discovered

- B. had been discovered
D. has been discovered



2. (2007·北京)—Excuse me, Sir, where is Room 301?
—Just a minute. I'll have Bob _____ you to your room.
A. show B. shows C. to show D. showing
3. The thief _____ in the act of breaking into the house.
A. discover B. discovered C. was discovered D. was invented
4. (2008·陕西) I think he is taking an active part in social work. I agree with you _____.
A. in a way B. on the way C. by the way D. in the way
5. I met an old friend of mine _____ my way _____.
A. on, home B. on, to home C. in, home D. on, my home
6. That chair is _____ the way. Move it, please.
A. on B. in C. by D. to

答案速查 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. B

Reading

重点新词必备

课前预习

defeat/di'fi:t/

✓ *vt.* to win against sb in a war competition, sports, game, etc 打败; 战胜; 使受挫。

He defeated the champion in three sets. 他三盘击败了冠军。

✓ *n.* failure to win or to be successful 失败; 战败。

The party faces defeat in the election. 这个党面临选举失败。

辨析 defeat, beat, win

defeat 和 beat 是同义词, 其宾语是“人或一个集体”, defeat 侧重在战场上打败敌人。beat(赢)后面一般接表示比赛、辩论或战争中的对手的词。win 后面接比赛、辩论、战争、奖品、钱等词语, 不能接人, 也不可以作不及物动词用。

We defeated the other team by six runs. 我们以六分的优势击败了对手。

He beat me at chess and she won the Noble Prize for chemistry. 他下棋赢了我, 而她获得了诺贝尔化学奖。

expert/'ekspə:t/

✓ *adj.* having or involving great knowledge or skill 熟练的; 经验或知识丰富的; 内行的; 专家的。常用结构: be expert in/at 擅长于……。

an expert gardener/driver 园艺专家/驾驶高手

✓ *n.* a person with special knowledge, skill or training in sth 专家; 行家; 能手。

agricultural expert 农业专家

拓展 expert at/in/on (doing) sth 表示“(做)某事的能手”。

He's an expert at getting his own way. 他在如何达到自己的目的方面很在行。



expose/ik'spəʊz/

vt. to show sth that is usually hidden 暴露;揭露;使曝光。

My job as a journalist is to expose the truth. 我作为记者的职业是展示事实。

固定搭配 be exposed to... 完全暴露于……,处于……的危险中;expose oneself to sb's influence 使自己受某人的影响;expose sth to sb 向某人揭发或暴露某事;expose sb/sth/yourself to sth 使面临,使遭受(危险/不快)。

cure/kjʊə/

✓ *n.* the act of making someone well again after an illness 治愈;痊愈。

The new treatment effected a miraculous cure. 这种新疗法产生了奇迹般的疗效。

✓ *vt.* to make a person or an animal healthy again after an illness 治愈;治疗;治好(病人或动物)。

Will you be able to cure him, Doctor? 医生,你能把他治好吗?

辨析 treat, cure

(1) treat 指“治疗”,但不一定“治愈”。

The condition is usually treated with drugs and a strict diet. 这种病情通常用药和严格控制饮食进行治疗。

(2) cure 常指治疗疾病、痛苦或革除恶习等。

TB is a serious illness, but it can be cured. 肺结核是一种严重的疾病,但可治愈。

severe/si'viə/

adj. extremely bad or serious 严重的;剧烈的;严厉的。

His injuries are severe. 他的伤很重。

severe pain 剧痛

blame/bleim/

vt. & n. to think or say that sb/sth is responsible for sth bad 责备,谴责;过失,责备。

She doesn't blame anyone for her father's death. 她没有把她父亲的死归罪于任何人。

固定搭配 blame sb/sth for sth 为某事而责备某人/某物;blame... on... 把……归咎于……;be to blame for sth 对(坏事)负有责任(不可用被动);take the blame 承担责任;get the blame for... 对……负责;only have yourself to blame 只能怪你自己;don't blame me (劝说别人时说)别怪我。

handle/hændl/

✓ *n.* the part of a door, drawer, window, etc that you use to open it 柄;把手。

She turned the handle and opened the door. 她转动把手,打开了门。

✓ *vt.* to deal with or control a situation, a person, an area of work, or a strong emotion 处理;操纵;管理(局势、人、工作或感情)。

A new man was appointed to handle the crisis. 新指派了一个人来处理这场危机。

link/lɪŋk/

vt. & n. a connection between two or more people or things 连接;联系。

Police suspect there may be a link between the two murders. 警方怀疑那两桩凶杀案可能有关联。

固定搭配 link up with 连接,结合;link between A and B 连接 A 和 B;link A to/with B/link A and B 把 A、B 相连;establish/maintain trade links with Asia 与亚洲建立/保持贸易关系。



新词强化性训练

I. 词汇填空

1. _____ *vt.* 治愈;治疗 → _____ *adj.* 无法医治的
 2. _____ *adj.* 严厉的 → _____ *adv.* 严厉地
 3. _____ *n.* 柄;把手 → _____ *n.* 握;拿

II. 单项填空

4. He _____ in his purpose.
 A. was defeated B. defeated C. defeating D. was defeating
5. He is expert _____ biology.
 A. at B. with C. from D. for
6. The mistakes of the past must _____ without any reserve.
 A. be exposed B. exposed C. be exposing D. expose
7. I finally managed _____ the rattling noise in my car.
 A. cured B. to cure C. curing D. be cured
8. None of us is entirely _____ in this matter.
 A. blame B. blameless C. blames D. blamely
9. Newspapers _____ his name _____ the singer.
 A. have linked, with B. had linked, with
 C. have linked, for D. had linked, for

答案速查 1. cure, cureless 2. severe, severely 3. handling 4. A
 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. A

课文翻译

对照理解

Pre-reading

- 1 Do you know how to prove a new idea in scientific research? Discuss in small groups
 你知道在科学研究中怎样证明一个新的观点吗? 小组讨论阐述一个新的
 the stages in setting out a new scientific idea. What order would you put them in?
 科学观点的步骤。 你会把它们排列成什么顺序?

Draw a conclusion	Think of a method	Collect results
得出结论	想出方法	收集结果
Make a question	Find a problem	Analyse the results
提出问题	找出问题	分析结果
Find supporting evidence		
找到支持性证据		

After reading the following passage, put the correct stages into the reading about
 读完下面的文章后,把正确的步骤放在关于疾病调查的阅读中去。
 research into a disease.



2 What do you know about infectious diseases? What do you know about cholera?
对于传染病你知道什么? 对于霍乱你知道什么?

3 Look at the picture, the map and the title and predict the content of the reading
看图片、地图和标题并预测这篇阅读文章的内容。

passage. Then skim it quickly to see if you were right.

然后快速阅读它看你是否是正确的。

Reading

JOHN SNOW DEFEATS "KING CHOLERA"

约翰·斯诺击败“霍乱王”

John Snow was a famous doctor in London—so expert, indeed, that he attended Queen Victoria as her personal physician. But he became inspired when he thought about the private doctor.

但他一想到要帮助那些得了霍乱的普通百姓时，
helping ordinary people exposed to cholera. This was the deadly disease of its day.

他就感到很振奋。

这在当时是最致命的疾病。

Neither its cause nor its cure was understood. So many thousands of terrified people died
人们既不知道它的病源，也不了解它的治疗方法。每次爆发霍乱时，就有数以千计惊恐的
every time there was an outbreak. John Snow wanted to face the challenge and solve this problem.
老百姓病死。

约翰·斯诺想面对这个挑战，解决这个问题。

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

He became interested in two theories that possibly explained how cholera killed people.

他对霍乱致人死地的两种推测都很感兴趣。

The first suggested that cholera multiplied in the air. A cloud of dangerous gas floated
第一种看法是霍乱病毒在空气中繁殖着。

像一股危险的气体到处漂浮，

around until it found its victims. The second suggested that people absorbed this disease
直到找到病毒的受害者为止。第二种看法是在吃饭的时候人们把这种病毒引入体
into their bodies with their meals. From the stomach the disease quickly attacked the
内的。

病毒从胃里发作为而迅速殃及全身，患者就会很快地

body and soon the affected person died.

死去。

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

约翰·斯诺推测第二种说法是正确的，但是他需要证据。

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的时候，他着手准备开始他的调研。

As the disease spread quickly through poor neighbourhoods, he began to gather
当这种疾病在贫民区迅速蔓延的时候，他就开始收集资料。

information. In two particular streets, the cholera outbreak was so severe that more

特别在两条街道上霍乱流行得很严重，在10天之内就死去了500多人。
than 500 people died in ten days. He was determined to find out why.

他决心要查明其原因。

First he marked on a map the exact places where all the dead people had lived.

首先，他在一张地图上标明了所有死者住过的地方。

1

2

3

4

5

阶段
综合参考
答案习题
解答