



重难点手册

★九千万学子的制胜宝典
★八省市名师的在线课堂
★十九年书业的畅销品牌



配人教版

高中英语5(必修)

郭军主编



华中师范大学出版社

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新课标
Xinkebiao

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体例特色与使用说明

- 新课标：**贯彻新课标精神，定位新课标“三维”目标，贴近新课标高考大纲要求，注重学习规律和考试规律的整合，全面提升考试成绩和综合素质。
- 大突破：**突破传统的单向学习模式，将教材知识、拓展知识和隐性方法类知识植入新课堂，立体凸现学科知识结构和解题方法规律，破解高考“高分”瓶颈。

单元学习目标

依据课程标准和高考大纲，系统展现本单元知识与能力要求，把握学习目标，引导学习方向。

课文背景知识

链接本单元核心背景资料，帮助加深课文内容的理解，扩充英语语言文化知识，开拓视野。

课文英汉对译

中英文对应，详解全篇课文，展示中英文比较学习优势；左右栏对应，左栏翻译，右栏注释，单词、句式、语法，课文各个层面知识点各个击破。

课文结构图解

展现课文行文思路及细节，利于全面把握课文结构，加深对课文理解，并从中学习英文谋篇布局技巧。

典题双栏探密

左栏深度精讲语言知识，右栏精选对应典型例题，左右栏讲例结合，快速实现知识到能力的飞跃。

Unit 1 Great Scientists

单元学习目标

新课标要求

1.1 How to organize scientific research (科学实验和研究)

1.2 Contributions of scientists (科学家的贡献)

1.3 How to evaluate scientific research (科学评价)

1.4 How to communicate scientific findings (科学发现的传播)

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3.1 Who put forward a theory about black holes? (黑洞理论谁提出的)

3.2 What are black holes? (黑洞是什么)

3.3 How do black holes form? (黑洞是如何形成的)

3.4 What are the properties of black holes? (黑洞有什么特性)

3.5 What are the applications of black holes? (黑洞有什么应用)

3.6 What are the mysteries of black holes? (黑洞有什么神秘之处)

3.7 What are the challenges of black holes? (黑洞有什么挑战)

3.8 What are the future prospects of black hole research? (黑洞研究的未来前景)

3.9 What are the main theories of black hole formation? (黑洞形成的主流理论)

3.10 What are the main properties of black holes? (黑洞的主要特性)

3.11 What are the main applications of black holes? (黑洞的主要应用)

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新课标《英语重难点手册》新突破

讲实用：完全同步于新教材，导-学-例-训四位一体，落实课程内容目标和考纲能力要求，揭密高考解题依据和答题要求，破解重点难点。

大品牌：十多年的知名教辅品牌，一千多万学子的全程参与，十余万名英语教师的倾力实验，堪称学习规律与考试技术深度融合的奇迹，缔造着使用效果显著、发行量惊叹的神话。

学习效果反馈

完成B、C、D三个部分后，您可以知道自己的哪些方面还有待提高。

31. The students are busy making preparations for the lecture because they will A. join B. attend C. attend to D. take part in
the competition.
32. The Great Wall is tourist attraction that millions of people visit in
China.
A. so well known B. a well known C. such well known D. such a well known
33. The Town Hall in the 1880's was the most distinguished building at
that time.
A. completed B. having been completed C. completed D. being completed
34. "You can't have this football back again", the old man said firmly.
A. still B. when C. since D. because
35. both sides accept the agreement with a lasting peace to be established in
the region.
A. If only B. Only if C. Unless D. As long as

单元知能突破

完形填空

完形填空题是一种立意题。要求高的综合语言运用题，其涉及面广，综合性强，能力要求高，因此，要提高正确率，除了掌握一定的词汇量和一定的语法知识，具备一定的阅读能力、分析能力和推断能力外，还必须掌握科学的解题方法。英译题解题方法，我们可以采用以下步骤与技巧：

1. 领读句子，理清大意。

完形填空题一般无标题、首句一般不设空格，是完整的一句，全文信息从此开始。读首句，可判断文章体裁、谋篇全盘大意和主旨。

2. 通读全文，精读大意。

完形填空题的文字为避免有歧义抽掉了一些词，使信息中断，造成隔阂性的词又空白，但仍不失完整的语境。阅读全文要一气呵成。尽管空格、生词或不明白的地方，仍要快速读下去。读时要注意找出关键词、中心词，划出某些代表人物和情节的词，以便于构思思路。对较重要的词的词性作属性性地猜测；为下一步选择答案做好准备。打好基础。要注意不要在未掌握大意的基础上，边阅读，边做题。这样速度慢，准确率低。

单元知能检测

(测试时间：100分钟 满分：120分)

第一部分 英语知识运用（共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分）

- 一、单选题（共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分）
1. All the audience were with the disabled woman's speech.
A. impressed;inspired B. impressed;inspiring
C. impressing;inspiring D. impressing;inspired
2. It remains when we'll have the next meeting.
A. to decide B. decided C. deciding D. decided
3. —How do you find his speech?
—Wonderful! What he said really
A. makes sense B. makes a difference
C. makes sure D. makes a change
4. Generally, I am not against the suggestion that you during the meeting.
A. put out B. put away C. put off D. put forward

参考答案与提示

Unit 1 Great scientists

学习效果反馈

Section 1 Warming Up/Pre-reading/Reading & Comprehending

1. [听懂] “attend” 请时为及物动词，其宾语为“会议、课堂、讲座/讲课等”，即表示“参加某一项活动或其典礼”；attend 为不及物动词，即表示“参加”某种活动。]
2. [听懂] “这座城镇是一座如此著名的旅游胜地，每年吸引百万游客前来参观。此外它还是一个十分美丽的海滨城市，被公认为是“欧洲最美的海滨城市”。]
3. [记忆] 1880年完成的这座城镇办公楼在当时是最重要的建筑。completed in the 1880's 为过去分词短语作定语，修饰 the Town Hall。二词之间为被动关系；A项表示动作将要发生，B项不能作定语，D项表示动作正在发生，不合题意。]
4. [句意] 那位老人肯定地说：“你必须不把球踢向我的墙才能拿到那只足球。”该句需要的时态用现在式 act until：“直到……才……”。]

学习效果反馈

立足于消化课本教材，查漏补缺，注重基础题型的训练，试题难度适中，帮您更深刻领会高考必考知识点。

单元知能突破

基于新课程标准，解读高考新题型，分类型指导写作，点拨技巧，展示范文，攻克新题型，有效提高英语写作能力。

单元知能检测

按照高考题型设计，精心选编涵盖本单元知识与能力要求的检测试题，梯度合理，难度适中。自我检测，自我诊断，实现课标要求，提升考试技能。

参考答案与提示

提供学习效果反馈题、单元知能检测题及教材课后练习题参考答案，并给出所有试题的提示与讲解，帮助您形成正确的解题思路。

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Unit 1

Great scientist

单元学习目标

类别	新课标要求
话题	1. How to organize scientific research(如何开展科学的研究) 2. Contributions of scientists(科学家的贡献)
重点单词	characteristic <i>n.</i> 特征；特性 expose <i>vt.</i> 暴露；揭露；使曝光 scientific <i>adj.</i> 科学的 conclude <i>vt. & vi.</i> 结束；推断出 conclusion <i>n.</i> 结论；结束 analyse <i>vt.</i> 分析 defeat <i>vt.</i> 打败；战胜；使受挫 <i>n.</i> 失败 expert <i>adj.</i> 熟练的；经验或知识丰富的 <i>n.</i> 专家；行家 attend <i>vt.</i> 照顾；护理；出席；参加 physician <i>n.</i> 医生；内科医师 foresee <i>vt.</i> (foresaw, foreseen) 预见；预知 blame <i>vt.</i> 责备；谴责 <i>n.</i> 过失；责备 pollute <i>vt.</i> 污染；弄脏 handle <i>n.</i> 柄；把手 <i>vt.</i> 处理，操纵 link <i>vt. & n.</i> 连接；联系 announce <i>vt.</i> 宣布；通告 instruct <i>vt.</i> 命令；指示；教导 construct <i>vt.</i> 建设；修建 construction <i>n.</i> 建设；建筑物 cure <i>n.</i> 治愈；痊愈 <i>vt.</i> 治愈；治疗 challenge <i>n.</i> 挑战 <i>vt.</i> 向……挑战 victim <i>n.</i> 受害者 absorb <i>vt.</i> 吸收；吸引；使专心 suspect <i>vt.</i> 怀疑 <i>n.</i> 被怀疑者；嫌疑犯 enquiry <i>n.</i> 询问 neighbourhood <i>n.</i> 附近；邻近 severe <i>adj.</i> 严重的；剧烈的；严厉的 reject <i>vt.</i> 拒绝；不接受，抛弃 positive <i>adj.</i> 积极的；肯定的；确实的 movement <i>n.</i> 移动；运动；动作 contribute <i>vt. & vi.</i> 捐献；贡献；捐助 backward <i>adv. & adj.</i> 向后地(的)； <i>相反地(的)；退步地(的)</i> spin <i>vi. & vt.</i> (spun, spun) (使)旋 <i>转；纺(线或纱)</i> enthusiastic <i>adj.</i> 热情的；热心的 cautious <i>adj.</i> 小心的；谨慎的 universe <i>n.</i> 宇宙；世界



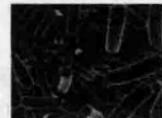
类别	新课标要求
重点短语	<p>put forward 提出 apart from 除……之外；此外</p> <p>draw a conclusion 得出结论 (be) strict with... 对……严格的</p> <p>expose... to 使显露；暴露 make sense 讲得通；有意义</p> <p>link... to... 将……和……联系或连接起来</p>
重点句型	<p>1. 名词短语作连词 So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak.</p> <p>2. not/never... until 直到……才 He knew that cholera would never be controlled until its cause was found.</p> <p>3. have sth. done 让某物被做 A woman liked the water so much that she had it delivered to her house every day.</p> <p>4. suggest 后的两种句型用法</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies (should) be examined. • The first suggested that cholera multiplied in the air.
功能英语	<p>描述人物 (Describing people: characteristics and qualities)</p> <p>—How will I recognize you? —You can recognize me because...</p> <p>—What will you wear? —I will wear a...</p> <p>—What do you look like? —What special features do you have?</p> <p>—I'm tall/short,fat/thin,young/old with...</p> <p>—How will I know you? —I have large/small,brown/green/black eyes with...</p>
重点语法	<p>过去分词做定语和表语</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So many thousands of terrified people died of cholera. • Don't drink water polluted by that plant. • My heart is broken. Let me calm down. • She looked excited on hearing the news.
写作	练习说服别人的信件。熟练掌握写信的格式，罗列有逻辑的论据，以说服别人。



课文背景知识

Something about Cholera

Cholera is the illness caused by a bacterium(细菌) called *Vibrio cholera*(霍乱弧菌). It infects people's intestines(肠), causing diarrhea(腹泻), vomiting(呕吐) and leg cramps(痉挛). The most common cause of cholera is by someone eating food or drinking water that has been contaminated(污染) with the bacteria. Cholera can be mild or even without symptoms, but a severe case can lead to death without immediate treatment. If an infected person is given fluids immediately after the first symptoms show up, the disease can be completely cured. A mixture of sugar and certain salts that the body needs must be mixed with clean water and drunk in large amounts.



If this method is used as soon as possible, few than 1% of cholera patients die, according to the Centers for Disease Control(CDS) in Atlanta, Georgia. Here's what the CDC recommends:

Drink only water that you have boiled or treated with chlorine(氯) or iodine(碘).

Eat only food that has been thoroughly cooked and is still hot, or fruit that you have peeled yourself.

Avoid undercooked or raw fish and shellfish.

Avoid raw salads and vegetables.

Avoid food and drinks from street vendors.