



全国教育科学“十一五”规划教育部课题
图解策略提高教与学超越性和实效性的应用研究

图解新教材

开启快乐学习时代



总策划 薛金星

主 编 钟 山

高中英语必修 5

(人教实验版)



辽宁教育出版社

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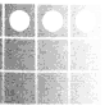
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学习新革命的引领者

全球权威心理学家、物理学家、生物学家及教育学家联合研究表明，图解的学习方法是最简单、最实用、最科学、最高效的学习方法。《图解新教材》丛书历经三年研发与打造，以图解的方式方法，创造性解决了目前学生陈旧低效的学习方式和繁杂抽象的学习内容等问题。《图解新教材》丛书将带领广大学子运用最便捷的方法思考问题，站在更高的层面上分析问题，运用最恰当的方式解决问题。

本丛书将会使您轻松成为学习高手

本丛书讲解与呈现方式引入风靡欧美数十年的被誉为“打开大脑潜能的万能钥匙”和“21世纪风靡全球的学习方法与思维工具——概念地图与思维导图”，以图解方式科学地实现了知识的可视化，化深为浅，化繁为简，化抽象为形象，化理论为实例，实现基于脑神经生理特性的左右半脑互动学习模式，将高效的、可视化的学习策略、方法、技巧融入到日常学习中去，帮助你释放出难以置信的学习潜能，让你的学习、记忆、理解、应试更轻松，更快捷。

本丛书将会使您真正成为学考专家

本丛书立足于解决“如何学好、如何考好”两个学生最关心的问题，同步新课标教材，落实新课标学习与考试理念。内容讲解上，知识与考点融为一体，突出深入浅出的学习特点；全面挖掘历年考题在教材中的典型原型和影子，与考例直线链接，达到快速融会贯通；总结学法与考法清晰明确，助学助考事半功倍；例题与习题突出方法总结，实现授之以渔、举一反三；学生能力与素质分阶段培养落实，全程循序渐进、系统提升。

本丛书将会使您体验到学习的轻松快捷

人类80%以上的信息是通过视觉获得的，常言“百闻不如一见”“一图胜过千言”就是这个意思。本书采用轻松直观的图文并茂的编排形式，各类图示变繁杂抽象为直观快捷，各种插画变深奥冗繁为浅显愉悦，各种表格变枯燥乏味为清晰明了，充分开拓学生与生俱来的放射性思考能力和多感官学习潜能。

**全球超过2.5亿人使用的高效学习方法，
你不想试一试吗？**



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左脑+右脑>>>左脑

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Unit 1 Great scientists

Stephen Hawking

Stephen Hawking is one of the famous scientists in this century. He is now wheelchair(轮椅) bound and unable to feed himself or get in and out of bed alone. But he has refused to give in to the condition. Now he is regarded as one of the world's leading authorities(权威) on cosmology(宇宙论). In 2006 he was invited to China. He impressed us with his self-confident, humorous and witty(妙趣横生的) conversations.



本单元考点指南

		考点	考题	考查方向	解题策略
高考链接	必备单词	suggest	福建高考	后跟宾语从句时谓语的动词形式	弄清句中 suggest 的不同含义,确定谓语的动词形式
		blame	安徽高考	blame 用主动形式表达被动含义	正确理解句意,熟练掌握单词构成的习惯搭配
		handle	2008·上海	具体语境中的词义辨析	全面掌握一词多义的重点词汇,正确理解句意
	常用短语	make sease	浙江、上海高考	考查短语的构成形式	掌握短语意义,具体语境具体分析
		look into	湖北高考	具体语境中的词义辨析	熟记短语意义,正确把握句意
	经典句型	so...that 引导的倒装句	2008·上海	判断是部分倒装还是全部倒装形式	分析句式结构,结合选项形式判断正确选项
		every time	北京高考	名词词组作连词使用	观察上下文是否都是完整的句子,注意动作先后关系
		have+宾语+宾语补足语	福建高考	宾语补足语的形式	正确确定宾语与宾语补足语之间的关系
	语法平台	过去分词作定语	历年高考各地考查重点 浙江、湖南、福建、江西高考	分词形式的判断	理清分词与被修饰词之间的逻辑关系
		过去分词作表语	2008·辽宁 安徽高考	过去分词在连系动词后作表语	熟记常用连系动词,正确分析句子结构
技能加油站	①情感动词的分词形式的判断 ②巧记后跟宾语从句时谓语的动词用虚拟语气的动词 ③分词作定语时分词形式的判断 ④巧记接宾语补足语的特殊动词				



Section One Warming Up

表解要点 事半功倍

● 词汇 句型 语法 技能……

必备单词	特征,特性 <i>n.</i> _____
常用短语	提出 _____

背景点通

▲ Leonardo da Vinci, Italian (1452—1519) He was a famous artist whose skill for showing human skin tones made his paintings seem to come alive. He used to study dead people in order to make his paintings as accurate (*adj.* 准确的, 精确的) as possible. Some of his famous paintings include *The Adoration of the Magi* and *The Last Supper*.



Later in his life he lived in France where he designed a submarine (*n.* 潜水艇) and a flying machine.



重难突破 学考对接

● 归纳 拓展 辨析 演练……

1. characteristic

(1) *n.* 特征; 特性

A useful characteristic of the cat is its ability to see in the dark.

猫具有一个很有用的特性,那就是能在黑暗中看见东西。

Good planning is one of the characteristics of a successful business.

规划周详是成功企业的特征之一。

(2)adj. 典型的,独特的,特有的

She spoke with characteristic enthusiasm. 她说话带有特有的热情。

[辨析]characteristic, property 与 feature

词语	用法	例句
characteristic	侧重表示明显的、易被人们觉察的特性或特点。	Ambition is a characteristic of all successful businessmen. 雄心勃勃是所有成功商人的共同特征。
property	侧重表示固有的属性或特征。	Soap has the property of removing dirt. 肥皂有去污的特性。
feature	侧重表示能引人注目和与众不同的特征或特色,常用来指人的面貌的某个部分。	The landscaping is the dominating feature of that housing estate. 那个住宅区的主要特色是风景宜人。

[巩固运用]

单词拼写

①Zhai Zhigang and his two companions have become the most famous _____ (人物) since Sep. 25, 2008.

②With _____ (特有的) generosity, he offered to buy tickets for all of us.

③The hero of the book is _____ (描绘) as a person of very strong principles.

2. put forward 提出; 建议; 推荐

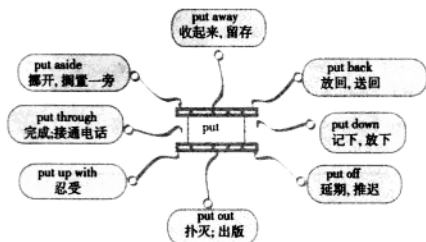
The monitor put forward a new plan at the meeting, which interested us very much.

班长在会上提出了我们都很感兴趣的新计划。

We all put forward Mr. Smith as the manager assistant.

我们都推荐史密斯先生做经理助理。

[链接]



注意:
英语中表示“提出”
含义的词汇有 raise,
bring up, come up, come
up with, bring forward,
put forward 等, 其中 come
up 为不及物动词
短语。



[巩固运用]

单项填空

①No one can _____ a plan better than the one under consideration.



A. put forward B. come up C. put off D. put up

② 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

完成句子

③ The sports meet has _____ (提前).

④ A few suggestions _____ (提出) at the meeting.

⑤ Wait a minute please. I have to _____ (接通) a call to our Beijing office first.

巩固运用 参考答案

1. ① characters ② characteristic ③ characterized

2. ① A A项表示“提出”，是及物动词短语；B项表示“提出”，是不及物动词短语；C项表示“推迟”；D项表示“搭建”。

② C A项表示“穿上，上演”；B项表示“写下，记下”；C项表示“放回”；D项表示“拖延，推迟”。C项符合句意。

③ been put forward ④ came up ⑤ put through

Section Two Pre-reading and Reading

表解要点 事半功倍

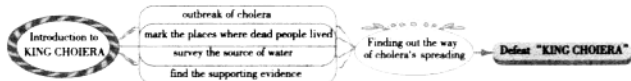
● 词汇 句型 语法 技能……

必备单词	<div> 分析 <i>vt.</i> _____ 打败, 击败 <i>vt.</i> _____ 怀疑 <i>v.</i> _____ 发表, 宣告, 宣布 <i>vt.</i> _____ 出席, 参加 <i>v.</i> _____ 责备 <i>vt.</i>; 埋怨 <i>n.</i> _____ 建议; 暗示 <i>v.</i> _____ 暴露 <i>v.</i> _____ </div> <div> 吸收, 承受 <i>vt.</i> _____ 连接, 联系 <i>vt.</i> _____ 专家, 内行 <i>n.</i> _____ 严厉的, 严格的 <i>adj.</i> _____ 命令, 指示 <i>vt.</i> _____ 激起, 鼓舞 <i>v.</i> _____ 把手 <i>n.</i>; 处理 <i>vt.</i> _____ 预先, 预知 <i>vt.</i> _____ </div>
常用短语	得出结果 _____ 决心做某事 _____ 调查; 向……窥视 _____
经典句型	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. So many thousands of terrified people died <u>every time</u> there was an outbreak. (every time 引导时间状语从句) 2. In two particular streets, the cholera outbreak was <u>so severe that</u> more than 500 people died in ten days. (so... that... 引导结果状语从句) 3. He found <u>that</u> it came from the river <u>polluted by</u> the dirty water from London. (过去分词短语作定语) 4. A woman, who had moved away from Broad Street, liked the water from the pump so much that she <u>had it delivered</u> to her house every day. (“have + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构)

英汉对译 学考对接

● 英汉 对照 简明 高效

语篇导航



原文 再现>>

Pre-reading

Draw a conclusion^① Think of a method

Collect results Make a question

Find a problem Analyse^② the results

Find supporting evidence

Reading

JOHN SNOW DEFEATS^③ "KING CHOLERA"

John Snow was a famous doctor in London—so expert, indeed, that he attended^④ Queen Victoria as her personal physician. But he became inspired^⑤ when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed^⑥ to cholera. This was the deadly disease of its day. Neither its cause nor its cure was understood. So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak.^⑦ 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^⑧ that cholera multiplied in the air. A cloud of dangerous gas floated around until it found its victims. The second suggested that people absorbed^⑨ this disease into their bodies with their meals. From the stomach the disease quickly attacked the body and soon the affected person died.

汉语 译文>>

读前

得出结论 想个办法

收集结果 编制问题

发现难题 分析结果

找到支持的证据

阅读

约翰·斯诺击败“霍乱王”

约翰·斯诺曾经是伦敦一位著名的医生——他的确医术精湛,以至于维多利亚女王请他当私人医生。但当他一想到要帮助得了霍乱的普通老百姓时,他就会感到振奋。霍乱在当时是致命的疾病,人们既不知道它的病源,也不了解它的治疗方法。因此每次爆发霍乱时就有数千个惊恐的人死去。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。

霍乱之所以能致人死亡,当时有两种看法,斯诺对这两种推测都很感兴趣。第一种看法是霍乱病毒在空气中繁殖着,它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的时候把这种病毒引入体内。病毒从胃里发作而迅速殃及全身,患者就会很快死去。

[The main idea] Brief introduction to "KING CHOLERA"

John Snow suspected^⑧ 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. In two particular streets, the cholera outbreak was so severe^⑨ that more than 500 people died in ten days. ^⑩ He was determined to^⑪ 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. He had not foreseen^⑫ this, so he made further investigations. 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. It seemed that the water was to blame^⑬.

Next, John Snow looked into^⑭ the source of the water for these two streets. He found that it came from the river polluted by the dirty water from London. ^⑮ He immediately told the astonished people in Broad Street to remove the handle^⑯ 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.

[主旨大意] 简要介绍“霍乱王”

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,霍乱流行得很严重,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。他没有预料到这一点,于是他做了进一步调查。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,因此他们没有喝水泵抽上来的水。看来霍乱的流行要归罪于饮用水了。

其次,约翰·斯诺调查了这两条街的水源情况。他发现,水是从河里打来的,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团传播的。

In another part of London, he found supporting evidence from two other deaths that were linked^⑧ 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.^⑨ Both she and her daughter died of cholera after drinking the water. With this extra evidence John Snow was able to announce^⑩ with certainty that polluted water carried the virus.

To prevent this from happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies be examined. The water companies were instructed^⑪ not to expose people to polluted water any more. Finally "King Cholera" was defeated.

[The main idea] The process of John Snow's finding out the way of cholera's spreading

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。有了这个额外的证据,约翰·斯诺就能够肯定地宣布这种被污染的水携带有病菌。

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。

[主旨大意] 约翰·斯诺发现霍乱病毒传播途径的过程



背景e点通

Something about Cholera

Cholera is the illness caused by a bacterium(细菌) called *Vibria cholera*. 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, fewer than 1% of cholera patients die, according to the Centers for Disease Control(CDC) 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.



重难突破 学考对接

● 归纳 拓展 辨析 演练

1. draw a conclusion 得出结论

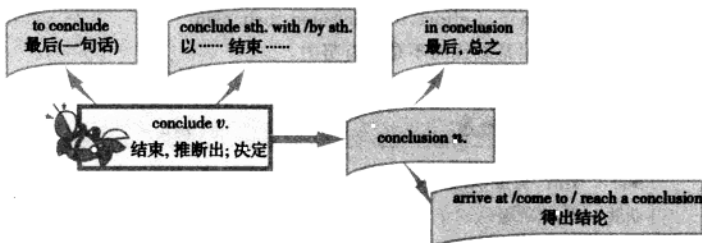
Finally they drew a conclusion that what Johnson did was right.

最后他们得出结论,约翰逊所做的是正确的。

After waiting for half an hour, I drew a conclusion that he wouldn't come at all.

等了半个小时后,我得出结论,他不会来了。

[链接]



[巩固运用]

完成句子

① _____ (最后), I wish you a Happy New Year.

② She _____ (得出结论) that he had forgotten.

③ The chairman made a speech _____ (在仪式终了时).

单项填空

④ —What _____ do you draw from what the lawyer said?

—In my opinion, the defendant was innocent.

A. instruction B. observation C. solution D. conclusion

2. analyse vt. 分析, 分解

We must try to analyse the cause of the strike.

我们得研究一下导致罢工的原因。

We need to analyse what went wrong. 我们需要分析是什么出了差错。

We must carefully analyse the problem and then make a decision.

我们必须对此问题做认真分析,然后再做决定。

[拓展]

in the final/last analysis 总之,最后

[单词积累]



[巩固运用]

单项填空

_____ a sentence, and you can understand it correctly.

- A. Find B. Analyse C. Refer to D. Look up

3. defeat vt. 打败, 击败; 使受挫折

Our team has defeated our opponents. 我们队已经击败了我们的对手。

I've tried to understand your idea, but I'm afraid it's defeated me.

我试图了解你的想法, 不过我恐怕办不到。

It was lack of money, not of effort, that defeated their plan.

他们的计划失败的原因是缺钱而不是没有努力。

[辨析] win, beat, defeat 与 gain

词语	意义	所跟宾语	例句
win	赢得, 获胜	奖品、奖金、名誉、财产、战争等	Mary won the first place in the competition. 玛丽在竞赛中获得了一等奖。
beat	击败, 战胜	比赛、竞争中的队或对手, 或战争中的敌人	I beat John at chess yesterday. 昨天下棋我赢了约翰。 We beat their team by 5 : 4. 我们以 5 : 4 战胜了他们队。
defeat	击败, 战胜	对手 (用法同 beat)、疾病等	Our school defeated/beat their school at football. 在足球赛中, 我们校击败了他们校。 John Snow defeated "King Cholera". 约翰·斯诺击败了“霍乱王”。
gain	获得所需之物	经验、力量、时间、知识、注意、尊重等	We shall gain experience through practice. 我们应从实践中获得经验。

[巩固运用]

用 defeat, beat, win 与 gain 的适当形式填空

- ① He _____ all his opponents in the election.
② Peasants _____ the drought and reaped a good harvest.
③ Mary _____ the first prize for swimming.
④ I hope you will _____ by delaying the meeting.

4. attend v. 出席, 参加; 照顾, 护理

Will you attend her wedding next week? 下周你会参加她的婚礼吗?

He was ill and didn't attend school. 他生病了, 没有去上学。

There was no one to attend (to) him but his sister.

只有他姐姐一个人照顾他。

Who is attending your son while you are away?

你不在时谁照看你的儿子呢?

[搭配]



单词积累

attendance *n.* 出席, 到场

attendant *adj.* 在场的

[辨析] attend, join, join in 与 take part in

词语	用法	例句
attend	正式用词, 指参加会议、典礼以及上课、听报告等, 强调动作本身, 而不强调参加者在其中的作用。	She didn't attend Mary's wedding. 她没有出席玛丽的婚礼。
join	指参加某组织或团体, 成为其中的一员。	He joined the football club two years ago. 两年 before 他加入了足球俱乐部。
join in	指参加某项活动, 尤指与其他人一起参加某项活动。	I hope you'll all join in the discussion. 我希望你们都参加讨论。
take part in	指参加群众性活动、会议、游行等, 参加者在其中起一定作用。	Will you take part in the English evening? 你会参加英语晚会吗?

[一言辨异]

I often attend meetings and sometimes I take part in its discussions.

我经常出席会议, 有时参加大会的讨论。

[巩固运用]

单项填空

① I can't go to the park with you because I have an important meeting to _____.

A. take part B. attend C. join D. be held

② If you don't _____ to your work, you won't succeed.

A. devote B. concentrate C. fix D. attend

5. inspire *vt.* 激起, 鼓舞, 给予灵感

I was inspired to work harder. 我受到鼓舞更加努力地工作。

His best music was inspired by the memory of his mother.

对他母亲的怀念给了他创作最好音乐的灵感。

His noble example inspired the rest of us to make greater efforts.

他那高尚的榜样激发我们大家更加努力。

My teacher's words are a constant inspiration to me. 老师的话经常激励着我。