

# Lesson 3

课程说明	
教学目标	讲解阅读中存在的五种替换关系及判断题判定原则
配套教材	剑桥真题4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
课程进度	
15'	复习回顾上节课内容（明显定位词和不明显定位词），错题讲解
20'	利用上节课作业C4P90引入，让学生分析属于哪种替换，引出替换概念
5'	讲解C4近义替换例子和C8句义替换例子
20'	让学生独立完成C4/6/8近义/句义替换练习，强化替换意识
30'	让学生独立完成C8P52/C7P91练习，并总结归纳题干和原文中出现的替换关系，练习后讲解
10'	讲解判断题判断原则，带着学生练习C9P19
10'	让学生独立完成C10P91判断题练习，并分析原文和题干的替换属于哪种替换
10'	回顾总结五种替换关系和判断原则，加深学生印象
课后作业	完成C5T2R1/C7T1R1/C5T2R2/C6T4R1/C10T2P1相关题型练习

# 基础阅读第三课

新航道武汉学校

# Paraphrasing

scarce

provision of

inadequate diet

slow down

underdeveloped

body language

violently

increase

supplied with

with tremendous force

degenerated

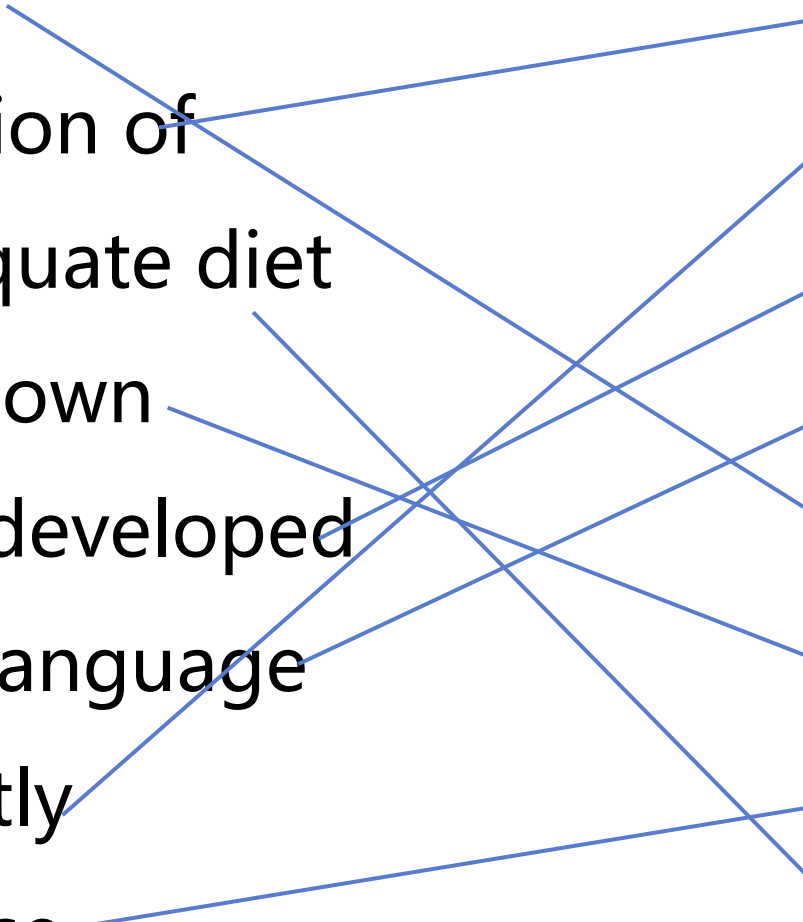
gesture

in short supply

accelerate

fewer

deficiencies in trace minerals



scarce - in short supply

释义

provision of - supplied with

近义

inadequate diet - deficiencies in trace minerals

上下义

slow down - accelerate

反义

underdeveloped - degenerated

近义

body language - gesture

上下义

violently - with tremendous force

释义

increase - fewer

反义词

## C4P25 Q15

taste buds

<b>Taste</b>	some types	poor	nerves linked to their 15..... are <u>underdeveloped</u>
--------------	------------	------	--

on the other hand, appear to have some related brain structures but it is not known whether these are functional. It has been speculated that, as the blowholes evolved and migrated to the top of the head, the neural pathways serving sense of smell may have been nearly all sacrificed. Similarly, although at least some cetaceans have taste buds, the nerves serving these have degenerated or are rudimentary.

近义替换

## C4P73 Q25

thick horizontal sheets. Examples of this type of eruption can be found in Northern Ireland, Wales, South Africa and 24..... A third type of eruption occurs when the lava emerges very quickly and 25..... **violently**. This happens because the magma moves so suddenly that **explodes**

Sometimes the magma moves very swiftly indeed. It does not have time to cool as it surges upwards. The gases trapped inside the boiling rock expand suddenly, the lava glows with heat, it begins to froth, and it **explodes** **with tremendous force**. Then the slightly cooler lava following it begins to flow over the lip of the crater. It

近义替换



## C4P68 Q6

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisations Involved</i>	<i>Type of Project</i>	<i>Support Provided</i>
5 ..... and .....	• S.K.I.	courier service	• provision of 6 ..... bicycles

- The S.K.I. Bicycle Courier Service first started in the Sudan. Participants in this enterprise were supplied with bicycles, which they used to deliver parcels and messages, and which they were required to pay for gradually from their wages. A similar program was taken up in Bangalore, India.

近义替换



## practice C4P90 Q9

9 Yessis links an inadequate diet to ..... injuries

Nutrition is another area that sports trainers have failed to address adequately. 'Many athletes are not getting the best nutrition, even through supplements,' Yessis insists. Each activity has its own nutritional needs. Few coaches, for instance, understand how deficiencies in trace minerals can lead to injuries.

近义替换

## practice C6P74 Q40

### Theory 2:

cells focus on 40 ..... **preservation**  
because food is in short supply

近义替换

Reduced operation of the machinery should limit their production and thereby constrain the damage. Another hypothesis suggests that decreased processing of glucose could indicate to cells that food is scarce (even if it isn't) and induce them to shift into an anti-aging mode that emphasizes **preservation** of the organism over such 'luxuries' as growth and reproduction.

## Immortality

- 36 ..... would pose a serious problem for the theory of evolution

regularly replaced by new types. Because of changes in the genetic material (mutations) these have new characteristics and in the course of their individual lives they are tested for optimal or better adaptation to the environmental conditions. Immortality would disturb this system – it needs room for new and better life. This is the basic problem of evolution

6 The **main difficulty** associated with using **the laser equipment** is related to its **size** .....

障碍

However, there is still a **big stumbling block**. **The laser** is no nifty portable: it's a monster that takes up a whole room. Diels is trying to cut down the size and says that **a laser** around the **size** of a small table is in the offing. He plans to test this more manageable system on live thunderclouds next summer.

**main difficulty-big stumbling block**



# practice C8P52

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet.

- 37 Tests have shown that odours can help people recognise the ..... belonging to their husbands and wives.
- 38 Certain linguistic groups may have difficulty describing smell because they lack the appropriate .....
- 39 The sense of smell may involve response to ..... which do not smell, in addition to obvious odours.
- 40 Odours regarded as unpleasant in certain ..... are not regarded as unpleasant in others.

# The meaning and power of smell

*The sense of smell, or olfaction, is powerful. Odours affect us on a physical, psychological and social level. For the most part, however, we breathe in the aromas which surround us without being consciously aware of their importance to us. It is only when the faculty of smell is impaired for some reason that we begin to realise the essential role the sense of smell plays in our sense of well-being*

**A** A survey conducted by Anthony Synott at Montreal's Concordia University asked participants to comment on how important smell was to them in their lives. It became apparent that smell can evoke strong emotional responses. A scent can bring a rush of joy, while a foul odour or one can cause a grimace with disgust. Respondents' likes and dislikes were based on smell. Smell can be powerful enough so that odours can be agreeable, and those that we find disagreeable for particular individuals. It is not only the sensation of the odours but the emotions associated with them.



ling. One respondent to the survey was smelling without touching and smelling a loved one. In fact, infants recognise the odours of their mothers soon after birth and adults can often identify their children or spouses by scent. In one well-known



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loved one. In fact, infants recognise the odours of their mothers soon after birth and adults can often identify their children or spouses by scent. In one well-known test women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners from similar clothing worn by other people. Most of the subjects

**distinguish= recognize**

**husbands and wives - marriage partners**

Smell, however, is a highly elusive phenomenon. Odours, unlike colours, for instance, cannot be named in many languages because the specific vocabulary simply doesn't exist. 'It smells like . . . , ' we have to say when describing an odour, struggling to express our olfactory experience. Nor can odours be recorded:

**have difficulty describing  
can not be named**

37 Tests have shown that odours can help people recognise the ..... belonging to their husbands and wives.

**clothing**

**lack - doesn't exist**

38 Certain linguistic groups may have difficulty describing smell because they lack the appropriate vocabulary

39 The sense of smell may involve response to ..... which do not smell, in addition to obvious odours.

40 Odours regarded as unpleasant in certain ..... are not regarded as unpleasant in others.



- 37 Tests have shown that odours can help people recognise the .....  
belonging to their husbands and wives. **clothing**
- 38 Certain linguistic groups may have difficulty describing smell because they lack the  
appropriate ..... **vocabulary**
- 39 The sense of smell may involve response to ..... which do not smell, in  
addition to obvious odours. **chemicals**
- 40 Odours regarded as unpleasant in certain ..... are not regarded as  
unpleasant in others. **cultures**

response to -  
responding to

nature. Significant advances have been made in the understanding of the biological  
and chemical nature of olfaction, but many fundamental questions have yet to be  
answered. Researchers have still to decide whether smell is one sense or two – one  
responding to odours proper and the other registering odourless chemicals in the  
air. Other unanswered questions are whether the nose is the only part of the body

which do not smell -  
odourless

unpleasant -  
offensive

is cultural, hence it is a social and historical phenomenon. Odours are invested  
with cultural values: smells that are considered to be offensive in some cultures  
may be perfectly acceptable in others. Therefore, our sense of smell is a means

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- 38 Certain linguistic groups may have difficulty describing smell because they lack the  
appropriate .... **vocabulary**
- 39 The sense of smell may involve response to ..... **chemicals** which do not smell, in  
addition to obvious odours.
- 40 Odours regarded as unpleasant in certain ..... **cultures** are not regarded as  
unpleasant in others.

## C8P52 替换总结

recognise - distinguish 近义

husbands and wives - marriage partners 上下义

have difficulty describing - can not be named 近义

lack - doesn't exist 释义

respond to - responding to 近义

which do not smell - odourless 释义

unpleasant - offensive 近义

# 替换

paraphrasing

01. 近义替换

02. 反义替换

03. 上下义替换

04. 释义替换

05. 句义替换



# practice C7P91

## **Additional evidence for theory of kite-lifting**

The Egyptians had 8 ..... , which could lift large pieces of 9 ..... , and they knew how to use the energy of the wind from their skill as 10 ..... . The discovery on one pyramid of an object which resembled a 11 ..... suggests they may have experimented with 12 ..... . In addition, over two thousand years ago kites were used in China as weapons, as well as for sending 13 ..... .

Others feel there is more of a case for the theory. Harnessing the wind would not have been a problem for accomplished sailors like the Egyptians. And they are known to have used wooden pulleys, which could have been made strong enough to bear the weight of massive blocks of stone. In addition, there is some physical evidence that the ancient Egyptians were interested in flight. A wooden artefact found on the step pyramid at Saqqara looks uncannily like a modern glider. Although it dates from several hundred years after the building of the pyramids, its sophistication suggests that the Egyptians might have been developing ideas of flight for a long time. And other ancient civilisations certainly knew about kites; as early as 1250 BC, the Chinese were using them to deliver messages and dump flaming debris on their foes.

*Complete the summary below.*

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

*Write your answers in boxes 8–13 on your answer sheet.*

## **Additional evidence for theory of kite-lifting**

The Egyptians had 8 **(wooden) pulleys**, which could lift large pieces of 9 **stone**, and they knew how to use the energy of the wind from their skill as 10 **(accomplished) sailors**. The discovery on one pyramid of an object which resembled a 11 **(modern) glider** suggests they may have experimented with 12 **flight**. In addition, over two thousand years ago kites were used in China as weapons, as well as for sending 13 **messages**.



## C7P91 替换总结

lift - bear the weight of 释义

large pieces of - massive blocks of 近义

use the energy of the wind - harnessing the wind 近义

an object - a wooden artefact 上下义

resembled - like 近义

have experimented with - developing ideas of 近义

weapons - flaming debris 上下义

sending - deliver 近义

# The megafires of California 超级大火

*Drought, housing expansion, and oversupply of tinder make for bigger, hotter fires in the western United States*

Wildfires are becoming an increasing menace in the west with Southern California the hardest hit area. Fire squads battling in Southern California find it difficult to contain them, even though they are better prepared than decades of experience fanned by the 'Smokey Bear' myth. Wildfires themselves are generally hotter and more erratic than those of the past.

Megafires, which can burn 500,000 acres or more – 10 times the size of the average forest fire of 20



have been to halt the natural eradication of forest fuels.

Climate change, with a projected 2-degree Fahrenheit rise in average temperatures across the country, is expected to lengthen fire seasons and make fires longer lasting. Third, the loss of homes in

building our systems,' says a professor of biology at Clark University Graduate School of Geography in Worcester,

## Wildfires

- Characteristics of wildfires and wildfire conditions today compared to the past:
  - occurrence: more frequent
  - temperature: hotter
  - speed: faster
  - movement: 1 **spread** ..... more unpredictably
  - size of fires: 2 **10/ten times** ..... greater on average than two decades ago
- Reasons wildfires cause more damage today compared to the past:
  - rainfall: 3 **below** ..... average
  - more brush to act as 4 **fuel** .....
  - increase in yearly temperature
  - extended fire 5 **seasons** .....
  - more building of 6 **homes/housing** ..... in vulnerable places



- **替换总结：**

- **unpredictably - erratically 不定地；不规则地**
- **two decades - 20 years 20年**
- **rainfall - precipitation 降雨**
- **average一般的 - normal 正常的**
- **brush - underbrush 灌木丛**
- **extended - longer 延长的**
- **building - construction 建筑**

# 判断题

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

*In boxes 7–13 on your answer sheet, write*

<b>TRUE</b>	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
<b>FALSE</b>	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 7 The amount of open space in California has diminished over the last ten years.
- 8 Many experts believe California has made little progress in readying itself to fight fires.
- 9 Personnel in the past have been criticised for mishandling fire containment.
- 10 California has replaced a range of firefighting tools.
- 11 More firefighters have been hired to improve fire-fighting capacity.
- 12 Citizens and government groups disapprove of the efforts of different states and agencies working together.
- 13 Randy Jacobs believes that loss of life from fires will continue at the same levels, despite changes made.

**Questions 21–26**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

*In boxes 21–26 on your answer sheet, write*

<b>YES</b>	<i>if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer</i>
<b>NO</b>	<i>if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer</i>
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	<i>if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this</i>

- 21 Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome.
- 22 Feeding increasing populations is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems.
- 23 Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient Greeks and Romans.
- 24 Industrial growth is increasing the overall demand for water.
- 25 Modern technologies have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption.
- 26 In the future, governments should maintain ownership of water infrastructures.

# 判断题

01

---

有TFNG和YNNG两种形式

02

---

顺序细节题

03

---

有段落式和全文式两种

04

---

主要考察语言而非逻辑

主要是同义替换

## 判断题评判标准·

马云很有钱

**True:** if the statement is true. **ation**

A. 马云资产雄厚

**False:** if the statement is false. **ation**

B. 马云很穷

C. 马云的朋友很有钱

**Not given:** if the statement is not given.

D. 过去的马云很有钱

?



C9T1P1 P19

# William Henry Perkin

*The man who invented synthetic dyes*

# C9T1P1P19

*In boxes 1–7 on your answer sheet, write*

**TRUE**            *if the statement agrees with the information*  
**FALSE**          *if the statement contradicts the information*  
**NOT GIVEN**   *if there is no information on this*

- 1 Michael Faraday was the first person to recognise Perkin's ability as a student of chemistry.
- 2 Michael Faraday suggested Perkin should enrol in the Royal College of Chemistry.
- 3 Perkin employed August Wilhelm Hofmann as his assistant.
- 4 Perkin was still young when he made the discovery that made him rich and famous.
- 5 The trees from which quinine is derived grow only in South America.
- 6 Perkin hoped to manufacture a drug from a coal tar waste product.
- 7 Perkin was inspired by the discoveries of the famous scientist Louis Pasteur.

# C9T1P1P19

F

1 **Michael Faraday** was the first person to recognise Perkin's ability as a student of chemistry.

NG

2 **Michael Faraday** suggested Perkin should enrol in the **Royal College of Chemistry**.

As a student at the City of London School, Perkin became immersed in the study of chemistry. His talent and devotion to the subject were perceived by his teacher, Thomas Hall, who encouraged him to attend a series of lectures given by the eminent scientist **Michael Faraday** at the Royal Institution. Those speeches fired the young chemist's enthusiasm further, and he later went on to attend **the Royal College of Chemistry** which he succeeded in entering in 1853, at the age of 15.

# C9T1P1P19

**F** 3 Perkin employed August Wilhelm Hofmann as his assistant.

**T** 4 Perkin was still young when he made the discovery that made him rich and famous.

At the time of Perkin's enrolment, the Royal College of Chemistry was headed by the noted German chemist August Wilhelm Hofmann. Perkin's scientific gifts soon caught Hofmann's attention and, within two years, he became Hofmann's youngest assistant. Not long after that, Perkin made the scientific breakthrough that would bring him both fame and fortune.



**NG** 5 The trees from which quinine is derived grow only in South America.

At the time, quinine was the only viable medical treatment for malaria. The drug is derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, native to South America, and by 1856 demand for the drug was surpassing the available supply. Thus, when Hofmann made some passing comments about the desirability of a synthetic substitute for quinine, it was unsurprising that his star pupil was moved to take up the challenge.

# C9T1P1P19

**T** 6 Perkin hoped to manufacture a drug from a coal tar waste product.

**NG** 7 Perkin was inspired by the discoveries of the famous scientist Louis Pasteur.

During his vacation in 1856, Perkin spent his time in the laboratory on the top floor of his family's house. He was attempting to manufacture quinine from aniline, an inexpensive and readily available coal tar waste product. Despite his best efforts, however, he did not end up with quinine. Instead, he produced a mysterious dark sludge. Luckily, Perkin's scientific training and nature prompted him to investigate the substance further. Incorporating potassium dichromate and alcohol into the aniline at various stages of the experimental process, he finally produced a deep purple solution. And, proving the truth of the famous scientist Louis Pasteur's words 'chance favours only the prepared mind', Perkin saw the potential of his unexpected find.

## C9P19 替换总结

recognize - perceive

近义

ability - talent

近义

enroll - attend

近义

employ - become

近义

still young - not long after that

近义

discovery - scientific breakthrough

近义

made him rich and famous - bring him both fame and fortune

近义

aniline - coal tar waste product

上下义

drug - medical treatment

上下义

# The megafires of California

*Drought, housing expansion, and oversupply of tinder make for bigger, hotter fires in the western United States*

Wildfires are becoming an increasing menace in the west with Southern California the hardest hit area. Fire squads battling in Southern California find it difficult to contain them, even though they are better prepared than in the decades of experience fanned by the 'Smokey the Bear' wildfires themselves. They are generally hotter and more erratic than those of the past.

Megafires, as they are called, are the increasingly common fires that burn 500,000 acres or more – 10 times the size of the average forest fire of 20



been to halt the natural eradication of many fuel for

tribute to the climate change, a ten-degree Fahrenheit rise in temperature across the state over the last few fire seasons. It is no longer the same as it was 50 years ago. Third, the loss of homes in

building our systems,' says a professor of biology at Clark University Graduate School of Geography in Worcester,



Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

*In boxes 7–13 on your answer sheet, write*

**TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information  
**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information  
**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

- 7 The amount of open space in California has diminished over the last ten years.
- 8 Many experts believe California has made little progress in readying itself to fight fires.
- 9 Personnel in the past have been criticised for mishandling fire containment.
- 10 California has replaced a range of firefighting tools.
- 11 More firefighters have been hired to improve fire-fighting capacity.
- 12 Citizens and government groups disapprove of the efforts of different states and agencies working together.
- 13 Randy Jacobs believes that loss of life from fires will continue at the same levels, despite changes made.



In California, where population growth has averaged more than 600,000 a year for at least a decade, more residential housing is being built. 'What once was open space is now residential homes providing fuel to make fires burn with greater intensity,' says Terry McHale of the California Department of Forestry firefighters' union. 'With so much dryness, so many communities to catch fire, so many fronts to fight, it becomes an almost incredible job.'

**T**

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little - high marks  
criticised - criticism

mishandling - allowed fires to spread  
when they might have been contained

That said, many experts give California high marks for making progress on preparedness in recent years, after some of the largest fires in state history scorched thousands of acres, burned thousands of homes, and killed numerous people. Stung in the past by criticism of bungling that allowed fires to spread when they might have been contained, personnel are meeting the peculiar challenges of neighborhood - and canyon- hopping fires better than previously, observers say.

T  
F  
T

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## tools -engines, planes, and helicopters

State promises to provide more up-to-date engines, planes, and helicopters to fight fires have been fulfilled. Firefighters' unions that in the past complained of dilapidated equipment, old fire engines, and insufficient blueprints for fire safety are now praising the state's commitment, noting that funding for firefighting has increased, despite huge cuts in many other programs. 'We are pleased that the

T  
F  
T  
T  
NG

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## disapprove - greater efficiency continue - no longer

question 12

After a commission examined and revamped communications procedures, the statewide response 'has become far more professional and responsive,' he says. There is a sense among both government officials and residents that the speed, dedication, and coordination of firefighters from several states and jurisdictions are resulting in greater efficiency than in past 'siege fire' situations.

question 13

In recent years, the Southern California region has improved building codes, evacuation procedures, and procurement of new technology. 'I am extraordinarily impressed by the improvements we have witnessed,' says Randy Jacobs, a Southern California-based lawyer who has had to evacuate both his home and business to escape wildfires.' Notwithstanding all the damage that will continue to be caused by wildfires, we will no longer suffer the loss of life endured in the past because of the fire prevention and firefighting measures that have been put in place, ' he says.

- F** 12 Citizens and government groups disapprove of the efforts of different states and agencies working together.
- F** 13 Randy Jacobs believes that loss of life from fires will continue at the same levels, despite changes made.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

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**TRUE**            *if the statement agrees with the information*  
**FALSE**          *if the statement contradicts the information*  
**NOT GIVEN**   *if there is no information on this*

**T**  
**F**  
**T**  
**T**  
**NG**  
**F**  
**F**

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- 8 Many experts believe California has made little progress in readying itself to fight fires.
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# C10P92 替换总结

ten years - a decade

近义

little - high marks

反义

criticised - criticism

近义

mishandling - allowed fires to spread when they  
might have been contained

释义

tools -engines, planes, and helicopters

上下义

disapprove - greater efficiency

反义

continue - no longer

反义