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配 人教版®



总主编◎李朝东

第二次修订

教材

JIAOCAIJIEXI

解析

高中英语

必修 5



读者出版集团
D P G C . L
甘肃少年儿童出版社



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当一道道疑似难题摆在你面前时，是胸有成竹，还是找不着头绪？如果是前者，那恭喜你，你已经跨越了教材与考试之间的差距；如果是后者，那你也别急，《经纶学典·教材解析》在教材与考试间为你搭建一个沟通平台。

不少同学有这样的感觉：教材都熟悉了，课堂上也听懂了，但考试却取不到好成绩。原因在于教材内容与考试要求有差距，课堂教学与选拔性考试有差别。这就需要在教材之上、课堂之外能够得到补充、提升，直至达到高考的选拔要求。本书就是从以下两个方面填补这种差距。

首先是对教材的深度挖掘。教材内容通俗易懂，但里面包含着丰富的信息，我们把教材所包含的信息挖掘出来，并进行系统整理，让知识内涵和外延、知识间的联系充分展现。

第二是对课堂教学的补充和拓展。本书不是对课堂教学的重复，而是在课堂教学基础上，对课堂教学进行补充、提高，挖掘那些学生难以理解、难以掌握的内容，进行归纳和总结，为学生串起一条规律性的“线”。英语注重语言点的拓展和归纳，易错易混点的辨析等。这些由于课堂教学时间限制或教师水平发挥的问题，在课堂上并没有全部传授给学生，而这些恰恰就是考试中要考查的，学生拉开差距的所在。

正是本着上述编写理念，本丛书以学生为中心，用最易理解的表现形式呈现学习中难以理解的部分。希望本书为你的成长助力，有更好的想法和意见请登录：www.jing-lun.cn。

编者



QIANYAN



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Unit

1

Great scientists

A

单元话题导读

The development of mankind is always related to certain great scientists. The following is a story about the great inventor—Edison.

One day when the famous American scientist Edison was on his way home, a young man stopped him and required to have a word with him. Edison accepted his request.

The young man asked, “How, Mr Edison, can you invent so many things and achieve your fame?”

The scientist said, “It seems that you have been thinking of becoming famous every day.”

The young man nodded, “Yes, I have been dreaming of being a person as notable as you. Every minute I am thinking of how to become reputable. I don’t know when I can achieve my fame.”

Edison told him, “Don’t worry, young man. If you want to be a famous man this way, you will have to wait until you die!”

“Why should I?” the young man was puzzled.

Edison said, “What you dream is actually a high building. You never think of how to build it with bricks. Thus the building will never come into reality. However, your story can serve as a mirror. People will remember you because of your idleness(不做事) and laziness. They will often speak of your name while they give warnings to their children. Aren’t you a notorious person by then?”

人类的发展总是与一些伟大的科学家息息相关的。下面是关于伟大的发明家——爱迪生的一则故事。

一天,当美国著名的科学家爱迪生走在回家路上的时候,一位年轻人叫住了他,想和他谈谈,爱迪生答应了他的请求。

年轻人问道:“爱迪生先生,您是如何发明这么多东西,来成就您的名望的?”

这位科学家说:“你好像每天都在考虑成名。”

年轻人点点头:“是的,我一直在梦想成为像您这样出名的人。每时每刻我都在想怎么成名。我不知道什么时候我能出名。”

爱迪生告诉他:“不要着急,小伙子。如果你想通过这种

方式成为名人,至死你都不会实现!”

“为什么会这样?”年轻人困惑地问道。

爱迪生说:“你的梦想其实就是一座高楼,而你从不考虑如何用砖去建造它。因此,这座高楼永远也不会建起来。然而,你的故事可以充当一面镜子,人们会因为你的懒惰而记住你。当他们告诫孩子的时候就常会提到你的名字,到那时你不就成了一个臭名昭著的名人了吗?”

B

单元知识列表

一 重点单词

1. **characteristic** *adj.* 典型的;独特的;特有的 *very typical of sth. or of sb.’s character*

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

2. **scientific** *adj.* 科学的;关于科学的;细致严谨的 *involving science; connected with science; (of a way of doing or thinking) careful and logical*

3. **conclude** *vt. & vi.* 断定,推断出;得出结论;结束 *to decide or believe sth. as a result of what you’ve heard or seen; to come to an end; to bring sth. to an end*

4. **analyse** *vt.* 分析 *to examine the nature or structure of sth. especially by separating it into parts, in order to understand or explain it*

5. **defeat** *vt.* 打败,战胜;使受挫,阻挠 *to win against sb. in a war, competition, sports games, etc.; to stop sth. from being successful*

n. 失败,挫败;战败,击败 *failure to win or to be successful; the act of winning a victory over sb./sth.*

6. **expert** *n.* 专家;行家 *a person with special knowledge or ability who performs skillfully*

adj. 熟练的;经验或知识丰富的 *having or showing knowledge and skill and aptitude*

7. **attend** *vt. & vi.* 出席,参加;陪同;照顾,护理;注意 *to be present at an event; to go regularly to a place; to be with sb. and help them; to look after sb.; pay attention to what*



sb. is saying or doing

8. **expose** *vt.* 暴露;揭露;使曝光 to show sth. that's usually hidden; to tell the true facts about a person or a situation and show them/it to be immoral, illegal, etc.

9. **cure** *vt.* 治愈,治好;解决,了结(问题) to make a person or an animal healthy again after an illness; to deal with a problem successfully

n. 药物,药;疗法,治疗 a medicine or medical treatment that cures an illness; the act of curing sb. of an illness or the process of being cured

10. **challenge** *n.* 挑战 a new or difficult task that tests sb.'s ability and skill

vt. 向……挑战 to invite sb. to enter a competition, fight, etc.

11. **absorb** *vt.* 吸收(液体、气体等);吞并,同化;吸引全部注意力;使专心 to take in a liquid, gas or other substance from the surface or space around; to make sth. smaller to become part of sth. larger; to interest sb. very much so that they pay no attention to anything else; give attention completely to sth.

12. **suspect** *vt.* 怀疑 to be suspicious about sth., to not trust sth.

n. 嫌疑犯 someone who is under suspicion

13. **severe** *adj.* 严重的;剧烈的;严厉的 very bad in degree or extent

14. **foresee** *vt.* 预见,预知;提前采取行动,提前处理 realize beforehand; act in advance of, deal with ahead of time

15. **blame** *vt.* 责怪;指责;把……归咎于 to think or say that sb./sth. is responsible for sth. bad

n. 过失;责备;(坏事或错事的)责任 responsibility for doing sth. badly or wrongly; saying that sb. is responsible for sth.

16. **pollute** *vt.* 弄脏;污染 make impure

17. **handle** *vt.* 处理;控制,操纵(车辆、动物、工具等) to deal with or control a situation, a person, an area of work or a strong emotion; to control a vehicle, an animal, a tool, etc.

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

18. **link** *n.* 联系,连接;(两国或多国,两人或多人,两组织或多组织之间的)关系,纽带 a connection between two or more people or things; a relationship between two or more people, countries or organizations

v. (把物体、机器、地方等)连接起来;联系,相关联 to make a physical connection between one object, machine, place,

etc. and another; to state that there is a connection or relationship between two things or people

19. **announce** *vt.* 宣布,宣告(决定、计划等);(尤指通过广播)通知 to tell people sth. officially, especially about a decision, plan, etc.; to give information about sth. in a public place, especially through a loudspeaker

20. **contribute** *vt. & vi.* 捐献;捐助;是……的原因;撰稿 to give sth. especially money or goods; to help sb./sth.; to be one of the causes of sth.; to write things for a newspaper, magazine, or a radio or television programme

21. **positive** *adj.* 肯定的;正面的;自信的;积极的 very sure, with no doubt at all that something is right or true; thinking about what is good in a situation; feeling confident and hopeful

22. **movement** *n.* (身体部位的)运动,转动;活动;移动;(具有共同思想或目标的)运动 an act of moving the body or part of the body; an act of moving from one place to another or of moving sth. from one place to another; a group of people who share the same idea or aim

23. **enthusiastic** *adj.* 热情的,热心的,满腔热情的 feeling or showing a lot of excitement and interest about sb./sth.

24. **cautious** *adj.* 小心的,谨慎的 being careful about what you say or do, especially to avoid danger or mistakes; not taking any risks

25. **reject** *vt.* 拒绝接受,不予考虑;抛弃 to refuse to accept or consider sth.; put sth. aside or throw sth. away as not to be used, chosen, done, wanted, needed etc.

二 重点短语

1. **lift up** 抬起;举起

2. **put forward** 提出

3. **draw a conclusion** 得出结论

4. **find out** 弄明白,搞清楚

5. **look into** 调查

6. **link...to...** 将……和……联系/连接起来

7. **die of** 死于

8. **prevent sb. from doing sth.** 阻止某人干某事

9. **expose...to...** 使……暴露于

10. **be similar to** 与……相似

11. **be responsible for** 为……负责

12. **come to an end** 结束

13. **make a mistake** 犯错

14. **apart from** 除……之外,此外



15. **make one's way to** 向……前进
16. **make room for** 为……腾出地方
17. **lead to** 导致
18. **be strict with** 对……严格
19. **make sense** 讲得通, 有意义
20. **at times** 有时候

重点句型

1. **Who wrote a book explaining how animals and plants developed as the environment changed?**
是谁写了一本书来解释动物和植物是如何随着环境的改变而发展变化的?
2. **Who invented a lamp to keep miners safe underground?**
是谁发明了矿灯来保护地下矿工的安全的?
3. **Do you know how to prove a new idea in scientific research?**
你知道在科学研究中怎样证明一个新的观点吗?
4. **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, 因而成为维多利亚女王的私人医生。
5. **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百姓, 就感到振奋。
6. **Neither its cause nor its cure was understood.**
它的起因和治疗办法都未为人所知。
7. **So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak.**
因此每次(霍乱)爆发, 就有成千上万惊恐的人们死去。
8. **He knew that cholera would never be controlled until its cause was found.**
他知道, 找到病源前, 疫情是无法控制的。
9. **The second suggested that people absorbed this disease into their bodies with their meals.**
第二个(看法)表明人们是在进食时把这种病(毒)引入体内的。

10. **It seemed that the water was to blame.**

看来水是罪魁祸首。

11. **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.**

一个已经从宽街搬走的女人, 很喜欢这个水泵里面的水, 她命人每天都把水送到她的家里。

12. **I had expected it to be better.**

我本期望会更好。

13. **I might find it difficult to...**

我可能会发现干……是困难的。

14. **Only if you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense.**

只有把太阳放在那个位置, 太空中其他行星的运动才能说得清楚。

15. **Yet he could not tell anyone about his theory as the powerful Christian Church would have punished him for even suggesting such an idea.**

然而, 他不敢告诉任何人他的理论, 因为强大的基督教会甚至会因为他提出这样的想法而惩罚他。

16. **So between 1510 and 1514 he worked on it, gradually improving his theory until he felt it was complete.**

因此在1510到1514年间, 他研究这个理论, 逐渐地改进完善直到他觉得完美了。

17. **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.**

他把固定的太阳放在太阳系的中心, 别的行星都围绕太阳转动, 只有月亮仍然围绕地球转动。

18. **Yet Copernicus' theory is now the basis on which all our ideas of the universe are built.**

然而, 哥白尼的理论现在是我们所有宇宙观的构建基础。



Section 1 Warming Up & Reading

A 重点知识精析

重点单词

►1. prove

(1) *vt.* 证明;证实

I hope this new evidence will prove her innocence.

我希望这一新证据能证明她的清白。

This proves (that) I was right.

这证明我是对的。

She was determined to prove everyone wrong.

她决心证明大家都错了。

This just proves what I've been saying for some time.

这恰好证明了我长久以来所说的。

Can it be proved that he did commit these offences?

能证明他确实犯了这些罪吗?

(2) *link v.* 证明是;后来被发现是

His theory proved true in the end.

他的理论最终证明是对的。

Shares in the industry proved a poor investment.

事实证明投资这个行业的股票是一个失败。

This promotion proved (to be) a turning point in his career.

这次提升最后成了他职业生涯的一个转折点。

[注意] prove 用作实义动词时强调用证据来“证明”某观点,它可以使用被动语态;prove 用作系动词时,强调最后的结果,意为“证明是;结果是”,在绝大多数情况下可用系动词 be 替换,没有被动形式。

[知识拓展] proof *n.* 证据

provable *adj.* 可以证明的;能证实的

proven *adj.* 被证明的;已证实的

prove oneself to sb. 向……展现/展示自己的才能

prove oneself (to be) sth. 显示自己是……;向人证明自己是……

It's proved that... 据证明……

►2. scientific *adj.* 科学的;关于科学的;细致严谨的

The boy has already learned a lot of scientific knowledge.

这男孩已经学习了许多科学知识。

We need to be more scientific about this problem.

在这个问题上我们需要更严谨一些。

[知识拓展] science *n.* 科学;自然科学;理科

scientist *n.* 科学家

scientifically *adv.* 科学地

science fiction 科幻小说

science park 科技园区

►3. conclusion *n.* 结论;推论;结局;结束

I've come to the conclusion that he's not the right person for the job.

我断定他不适合做这项工作。

The conclusion of the book was disappointing.

这本书的结尾令人失望。

[知识拓展] conclude *vt.* 判定;推断;终止,(使)结束;得出结论

conclusive *adj.* 结论性的;确定的

in conclusion 最后

jump/leap to conclusions 匆忙下结论

jump/leap to the conclusion that ... 贸然断定……

draw a conclusion

come to a conclusion

reach a conclusion

lead to a conclusion

} 得出结论

conclude sth. with sth. 以……结束……

►4. analyse *vt.* 分析

The job involves gathering and analysing data.

这项工作包括搜集和分析数据。

I need to analyse what went wrong.

我需要分析什么地方出了差错。

[知识拓展] analysis *n.* 分析;分析结果

analyst *n.* 分析者;化验员

in the final/last analysis 归根到底;总之

►5. defeat

(1) *vt.* 打败,击败,战胜

He was defeated in his purpose.

他的计划失败了。

Our men were heavily defeated in the battle.

我军在此战役中受到重创。

(2)*n.* 失败;战败

After their defeat in battle, the soldiers surrendered.

战败的士兵们投降了。

[注意] “(在战争、比赛、竞争等中)战胜,打败”的表达方式除 defeat sb. 外,也可以用 beat sb. 或 win the match/war/competition。

[知识拓展] suffer a defeat 战败;遭受挫败

admit defeat 承认失败

[辨析] defeat, conquer 与 overcome

三个词均含有“战胜,击败”的意思。

defeat 意为“赢得胜利”,尤指军事上的胜利,如 defeat the enemy(打败敌人);conquer 意为“征服;战胜”,特别指获得对人、物或感情的控制,如 conquer nature(征服自然);overcome 意为“战胜;压倒;克服”,尤指感情上的克服,如 overcome difficulties(克服困难)。

►6. expert

(1)*n.* 专家;能手

He is an expert on the world's religions.

他精通世界上的宗教。

(2)*adj.* 熟练的;内行的

He is expert in music.

他对音乐很内行。

[知识拓展] be (an) expert in/on/at 在……方面是内行

►7. attend

(1)*vt. & vi.* 出席;参加

The meeting was attended by 90% of shareholders.

90%的股东出席了会议。

We'd like as many people as possible to attend.

我们希望出席的人越多越好。

(2)*vt.* 上(学);就(医);去(教堂)

Our children attend the same school.

我们的孩子上同一所学校。

How many people attend church every Sunday?

每个星期天有多少人去教堂做礼拜?

(3)*vi.* 注意;专心

She hasn't been attending during the lessons.

上课时她一直不专心。

[知识拓展] attendance *n.* 出席;参加;到场;出席人数

attendant *n.* 服务员;侍者

attender *n.* (常指经常的)出席者

attentive *adj.* 注意的;专心的;关心的

attention *n.* 注意;留心;注意力

attend to 处理;对付

be in attendance 出席(特别活动)

be in attendance on 陪侍;服侍;随侍(某人)左右

take attendance 点名

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

四个词都有“参加;加入”的意思,但语义各有侧重。

①attend 意为“出席”,常指以听众或观众的身份参加,不一定在其中起什么作用,一般用于下列搭配中:attend school(上学),attend class(上课),attend a meeting(参加会议),attend a lecture(听讲座),attend church(去教堂,做礼拜)。如:

The meeting was well attended.

到会的人很多。

②join 后面接团体、组织一类的名词时表示加入某一组织,即成为其中的一员,后面用人作宾语时表示“与某人一道”。如:

My father joined the Party many years ago.

我父亲多年前入了党。

③join in sth. 指参加某项活动,一般指正在进行的活动。如:

Will you join us in the discussion?

你将和我们一起讨论吗?

④take part in sth. 也表示参加某项活动,但它强调参与者在活动中起一定的作用。如:

For all our advice to the contrary he refused to take part in.

尽管我们劝说过他,他还是拒绝参加。

►8. expose *vt.*

(1)暴露;显露,露出

Miles of sands are exposed at low tide.

在低潮时数英里的沙滩会显现出来。

My job as a journalist is to expose the truth.

我作为记者的职责就是展示事实。

He didn't want to expose his fear to anyone.

他不想向任何人显露他的恐惧。

(2)揭露;揭穿

She was exposed as a liar and a fraud.

她说谎和欺骗的面目被揭穿了。

(3)使面临;使遭受(危险或不快);使暴露

Don't expose babies to strong sunlight.

不要让婴儿受到强烈的阳光照射。

(4)使接触;使体验

We want to expose the kids to as much art and culture as possible.



我们想让孩子们尽可能多地受艺术和文化熏陶。

[知识拓展] *exposed* *adj.* 无遮蔽的;无保护的;不遮挡风雨的

expose *sb./sth. to sth.* 使……面临……;使……遭受……

expose *sb. to sth.* 使某人接触……;使某人体验……

[注意] *expose* 是一个及物动词,主动语态中其后常接宾语,没有宾语时则必须被动语态。

►9. *cure*

(1) *vt.* 治愈,治好;解决;了结

Will you be able to cure him, doctor?

医生,你能治好他的病吗?

TB is a serious disease, but it can be cured.

肺结核虽是一种很严重的疾病,但它可治愈。

I finally managed to cure the rattling noise of my car.

我最终设法解决了我汽车发出的格格响声的问题。

(2) *n.* 药,药物;治疗;疗程;措施,对策

There is no known cure but the illness can be treated.

这种病没有确切的治疗方法但可以医治。

They are trying to find a cure for poverty.

他们在努力地寻找解决贫穷的措施。

[知识拓展] *cure* *sb. of sth.* 治好某人的……病;矫正/改正某人的……不良习惯

a cure for sth. ……的疗法;……的措施

[辨析] *treat*, *cure* 与 *heal*

treat 表示“治疗”时,强调医治的过程;*cure* 作“治疗”讲时强调医治的结果,往往表示“治愈;治好”。*heal* 一般指外伤的“愈合”。如:

The doctor is treating a patient for fracture of the bone.

医生正在给一位病人治疗骨折。

I took some medicine, and that cured me.

我服了些药,就治好了。

The wound healed slowly.

伤口愈合得很慢。

►10. *absorb* *vt.*

(1) 吸收(气体、液体、热、光等)

The cream is easily absorbed into the skin.

这种乳霜皮肤易于吸收。

Black walls absorb a lot of heat during the day.

黑色墙壁在白天吸收大量的热。

(2) 理解,掌握;吸引注意力;使全神贯注

It's hard to absorb such a lot of information all at once.

很难一下子吸收这么多信息。

This work had absorbed him for several years.

这项工作曾使他沉迷了好几年。

(3) 使并入;同化

The surrounding small towns have been absorbed into the city.

四周的小镇已并入这座城市。

(4) 耗费,耗去(大量金钱、时间等);承受,对付(变化、结果、费用等)

The new proposals would absorb \$80 billion of the federal budget.

这些新提案将耗费联邦政府预算中的800亿美元。

The company was unable to absorb such huge losses.

公司无法承受如此巨大的损失。

[知识拓展] *absorbed* *adj.* 全神贯注的;被……所吸引的

absorbing *adj.* 精彩的,引人入胜的,十分吸引人的

absorption *n.* (液体、气体的)吸收;并入;同化;全神贯注

be absorbed in sth. 被……吸收;全神贯注于……

take in 吸收

[注意] *absorb* 的名词形式须将 *b* 变为 *p* 再加 *-tion*, 即 *absorption*, 与其变化相同的还有: *describe* (*v.*) → *description* (*n.*)。

►11. *affect* *vt.* 影响;打动;感染;假装

Your opinion will not affect my decision.

你的观点不会影响我的决定。

They were deeply affected by the news of her death.

她死亡的消息使他们唏嘘不已。

You may rub the cream into the affected area.

你可以把乳膏揉进感染处。

I wish he wouldn't affect that ridiculous accent.

但愿他别假装这种可笑的语调。

[知识拓展] *affection* *n.* 喜爱;钟爱

affectation *n.* 假装;装模作样

affected *adj.* 假装的;做作的

affecting *adj.* 深深打动人的;激起怜悯的

[辨析] *affect* 与 *effect*

affect 只能用作及物动词,意为“影响”。*effect* 可用作名词或动词,用作名词时,可作“影响”讲,构成短语 *have an effect on/upon sb./sth.*, 相当于动词 *affect*;用作动词时,意为“实现;产生”。如:

The climate affected his health.

气候影响了他的健康。

Did the medicine have any effect on patients?



这药对病人有效吗?

►12. suspect

(1) *vt. & vi.* 怀疑, 不相信

I suspected her motives in offering to help.

她主动要帮忙, 我怀疑她的动机。

He resigned after being suspected of theft.

他被怀疑有偷窃行为, 随后就辞职了。

(2) *n.* 嫌疑犯; 嫌疑分子; 可疑对象

He is the prime suspect in the case.

他是这个案子的首要嫌疑人。

[知识拓展] suspect sb. of (doing) sth. 怀疑某人……

suspicion *n.* [C, U] 怀疑; 嫌疑

suspicious *adj.* 猜疑的, 疑心的; 多疑的

above suspicion 不受怀疑的

under suspicion 涉嫌

be suspicious about/of sth./sb. 怀疑……, 对……有疑心

►13. hit *vt. & vi.*

(1) 受影响, 袭击

Rural areas have been worst hit by the strike.

这次罢工对农村地区的打击最沉重。

(2) 击, 打

She hit him on the head with her umbrella.

她用伞打他的头。

(3) 使忽然想起

I couldn't remember where I had seen him at first and then it suddenly hit me.

起初我想起在哪儿见过他, 后来猛然记起来了。

[注意] hit 的过去式和过去分词都是 hit, 现在分词为 hitting。

[知识拓展] hit on/upon sth. 突然有个好主意; 偶然想到妙点子

[辨析] hit, strike, beat 与 knock

四词都有“打; 击”的意思, 但意义各有侧重。

①hit 强调“击中; 打中”或“一下子撞上”, 不强调连续的动作, 而强调“打中”这一结果。如:

The boy was hit in the eye.

那男孩被打中了眼睛。

②strike 指连续地、有节奏地“敲击”及钟表的打点。如:

Strike while the iron is hot.

趁热打铁。

③beat 意为“拍打”, 指较大面积地接触, 如海浪“拍打”

海岸, 鸟儿“拍打”翅膀等, 它还表示心脏的“跳动”及“打败”对手之意。如:

Large waves are beating the shore.

巨大的海浪正拍打着海岸。

His heart was beating wildly then.

当时他的心跳得很慌乱。

④knock 意为无节奏地“敲击”, 如敲门、敲桌子等。如:

Who's knocking at the window?

谁在敲窗户?

►14. spread *vt. & vi.* 伸展, 展开; 传播

In the last five years the city has spread out rapidly in all directions.

在过去五年里, 这座城市向四面八方迅速地扩展开来。

Spread the map out on the floor.

把地图摊开在地板上。

The news of the gold discovery spread like wild fire.

发现黄金的消息野火般迅速传播开来。

[知识拓展] spread sth. on 把……铺在/盖在……上

spread out 绵延, 扩展; 舒展; 散开

the word spread 消息传开

spread its wings (鸟、昆虫等) 张开翅膀

spread oneself 舒展四肢; 夸夸其谈

►15. gather *vt. & vi.* 集合; 聚集; 搜集

I gathered the scattered papers.

我把散乱的文件收集在一起。

A crowd gathered on the corner.

一群人聚集在拐角处。

[知识拓展] gather sb./sth. round 聚集; 集合

gather sth. in 收割; 收获

gather oneself 使振作

[辨析] gather 与 collect

①gather 指把原来分散的、杂乱的东西无选择地集拢在一起, 强调由个体聚集到一起成为集体。不仅可以用于人和物, 还可用于抽象的东西, 如力量、印象等聚集起来; 也指采花、摘果实、采蜜等。

②collect 指经过挑选后按一定原则或种类收集或聚集。如:

His supporters gathered in the main square.

他的支持者聚集在主广场上。

Samples were collected from over 200 patients.

已从200多位病人中取样。

►16. determine *vt.* 决定; 确定; 下定决心

Your parents' income is used to determine your level of



financial aid.

你父母的收入可以用来决定你的经济援助水平。

We determined to leave at once.

我们决定立即离开。

I'm determined to find out who is responsible for this.

我决心查出谁应为这负责任。

[知识拓展] determine sth. 决定某事

determine that... 决定

determine (not) to do sth. 决定(不)做某事

determine sb. (not) to do sth. 决定让某人(不)做某事

be determined (not) to do sth. 决定(不)做某事

determined adj. 下定决心的

determination n. 决心

►17. valuable adj. 有价值的;值钱的,贵重的;重要的

The watch is valuable.

这表很值钱。

Your advice is really valuable to me.

您的忠告对我很重要。

[知识拓展] valueless adj. 不值钱的

value n. 价值;价值观

vt. 重视;给……估价

value sb./sth. as sth. 把……视为……

value sb./sth. for sth. 因……而受重视

[辨析] value 与 price

value 意为“价值”,强调的是某物所体现出的用途的大小、产生的影响以及某物在交换的过程中所值的钱数;price 意为“价格”,指某物在出售的过程中实际卖的钱数,可能会高于或低于物品的实际价值。如:

His invention is of great value.

他的发明很有价值。

Can you persuade them to bring down the price?

你能说服他们降价吗?

►18. announce vt.

(1) announce (sth.) 宣布;宣告

They haven't formally announced their engagement yet.

他们还没有正式宣布订婚。

(2) announce (that...) 宣布;通知

We are pleased to announce that all five candidates were successful.

我们高兴地宣布五位候选人全部当选。

They announced that the flight would be delayed.

他们宣布飞机将误点。

(3) announce (sb./oneself) 宣布(某人到达);通报(……的到来)

Would you announce the guests as they arrive?

客人到来时请你通报他们的姓名好吗?

(4) announce (wh-clause) (广播)通知

Have they announced when the train arrives?

他们通知火车什么时候到达了吗?

[知识拓展] announcement n. (一项)公告,布告;通知;宣布,宣告

announcer n. (广播)广播员;(电视的)节目主持人

make an announcement 宣布;下通知

[注意] 表示“向某人宣布某事”用 announce sth. to sb. 或 announce to sb. that... 而不用 announce sb. sth.。用法相似的动词还有 say, explain, suggest 等。

►19. instruct vt.

(1) 指令;命令;吩咐

She arrived at 10 as instructed.

她依照指示十点钟到达。

You'll be instructed where to go as soon as the car is ready.

车安排好就通知你去何处。

The letter instructed him to report to headquarters immediately.

那封信指示他立即向总部汇报。

He instructed that a wall (should) be built around the city.

他下令在本城的周围筑一道墙。

(2) 教授,传授(技能)

All our staff have been instructed in sign language.

我们的员工都受到过手语训练。

(3) 告知;通知

We've been instructed that a decision will not be made before the end of the week.

我们已获悉周末前不作出决定。

[知识拓展] instruction n. 命令;指令;吩咐;教授;传授 instructions [pl.] n. 用法说明;操作指南

instructive adj. 富有教育意义的;增长知识的

instructor n. 教练;导师;讲师

instruct sb. in sth. 教授某人……技能

follow one's instructions 遵照某人的指示

[注意] ①当 instruct 作“命令;吩咐;指令”讲时,相当于 order,后面的宾语从句必须用虚拟语气,即从句的谓语动词用“should + 动词原形”,其中 should 可以省略。

②instruction 作“用法说明;操作指南”讲时必须用复数形式,相当于 directions。

重点短语

►1. put forward

(1) 推荐; 荐举

Can I put your name forward for club secretary?

我推荐你任俱乐部秘书好不好?

(2) 把……提前

We put the wedding forward by a week.

我们把婚礼提前了一周。

(3) 向前拨; 拨快(时钟指针)

Remember to put your clock forward tonight (because the time has officially changed).

记住今晚把时针往前拨(因为时间已经正式改变了)。

(4) 提出; 提议; 建议

He's always putting forward a practical idea when we need one.

当我们需要主意时,他总是能提出一个很实用的。

[注意] put forward 中的 forward 为副词,若代词作该短语的宾语,则代词应放在 forward 之前。

[知识拓展] come up with 提出(建议等)

put away 放好; 把……收起来

put aside 忽视; 忘记; 不理睬; 积蓄, 攒钱

put back 将……放回原处; 推迟, 延迟; 拨慢(钟表)

put down 降落, 着陆; 使(当众)出洋相; 写下, 记下; 放下

put sth. down to sth. 把……归因于……

put off 取消; 撤消(与某人的会晤或安排); 使反感; 使不信任; 推迟

put on 穿上, 戴上; 增加; 举办; 上演; 抹, 擦

put out 将……扔到外面; 出版; 熄灭; 扑灭; 生产; 制造

put through 完成; 使成功; 供某人上(学); 给……拨通电话

put up 提出(意见等); 提升; 使升高; 张贴; 留某人住在家中; 投宿

put up with 容忍; 忍受

►2. set out

(1) set out to do sth. 开始做某事

They succeeded in what they set out to do.

他们实现了既定的目标。

(2) 出发; 动身

They set out on the last stage of their journey.

他们动身踏上最后一段行程。

(3) 安排; 摆放; 陈列

We'll need to set out some chairs for the meeting.

我们需要为会议摆放些椅子。

(4) 陈述; 阐明

He set out his objections to the plan.

他陈述了他对这个计划的反对意见。

►3. sb./sth. be to blame 某人/某物该受责备; 某人/某物是罪魁祸首

Sometimes we ourselves are to blame.

有时我们自己应受责备。

[知识拓展] blame sb. for sth. 因……而责备某人

blame sth. on/upon sb. 把……归咎于某人

put/lay the blame on/upon sb. for sth. 把某事的责任加在某人身上

[注意] be to blame 为主动形式表示被动意思。

►4. look into

(1) 往……里面看

He looked into the box but found nothing.

他往盒子里看了看, 但没发现什么。

(2) 调查; 审查

A working party has been set up to look into the problem.

已成立一个工作小组来调查这个问题。

[知识拓展] look after sb./sth. 对……负责; 照料……; 照顾

look around/round 环视; 环顾; 四下查看; 游览

look at (仔细) 查看; 检查; 思考; 着眼于

look back on 回首(往事); 回忆; 回顾

look down on/upon 轻视; 瞧不起

look for 寻找

look forward to 盼望; 期待

look on 旁观

look on sb. as sth. 把……看作……; 把……视为……

look out (表示警告, 尤指有危险) 小心, 当心, 留神

look out for 当心; 提防

look sth. over 查看/检查……

look through 浏览, 快速查看

look up 向上看; 拜访; 好转; 改善

look up to 钦佩, 尊敬, 仰慕

►5. link...to...

(1) 将……与……连接

The video cameras are linked to a powerful computer.

这些摄像机是与一台功能强大的计算机相连接的。

(2) 将……与……相联系

Being exposed to sunshine for too much time is closely linked to skin cancer.



暴露在阳光下时间太长与皮肤癌密切联系在一起。

[知识拓展] link A to/with B } 把……和……连起来
link A and B }

link up with sb./sth. 与……连接/结合;使……相连

be related to sth./sb.

be connected with sth./sb. } 与……有联系

►6. die of 因……而死

The poor boy finally died of hunger and coldness.

这个可怜的男孩最后死于饥寒交迫。

His mother died of lung cancer.

他母亲死于肺癌。

The old woman died of grief after her only son's death.

这位老妇人在她唯一的儿子死后悲痛致死。

[辨析] die of 与 die from

二者都表示“因……而死”,但 die of 往往接表示饥饿、寒冷、疾病、情绪一类的名词;die from 则表示死于各种外伤或污染等其他原因。如:

Many old people die from air pollution in winter.

许多老人在冬季死于空气污染。

This poor woman died of hunger in a cold winter.

这位可怜的妇女在一个寒冷的冬天因饥饿而死。

[知识拓展] death *n.* 死;死亡

dying *adj.* 临终的;临死的;垂死的

dead *adj.* 死的 *n.* 死者

die for sth. 为……而死

be dying for 渴望;极想得到

be dying to do sth. 渴望干……

die in one's bed 寿终正寝

die a ... death 死得……

die away 逐渐减弱;逐渐消失

die back 叶枯而根不死

die down 逐渐变弱;逐渐平息

die off 相继死去

die out 绝迹;灭绝

►7. prevent... from... 阻止(某人或某物)做……

The heavy rain yesterday prevented us from coming.

昨天下大雨,使我们来不了。

[注意] ① prevent... from..., stop... from... 和 keep... from... 这三个短语都表示“防止或避免某事发生”。但是,prevent 和 stop 后面的介词 from 在主动句中可省略,被动句中不能省略;keep 后面的介词 from 无论是在主动句或被动句都不能省略。如:

Nothing can prevent/stop us (from) going swimming.

任何事也阻挡不了我们去游泳。

Bad weather kept me from starting.

恶劣的天气使我不能动身。

All the visitors were stopped/prevented/kept from entering the building.

所有参观者都被阻止进入那座大楼。

② protect... from... 表示“保护……不受(侵袭),挡住,防御”,from 后接能带来伤害或损害之物。如:

An umbrella will protect you from the rain.

雨伞可以为你挡雨。

重点句型

►1. Who wrote a book explaining how animals and plants developed as the environment changed?

是谁写了一本书来解释动物和植物是如何随着环境的改变而发展变化的?

[分析] (1) explaining how animals and... 为现在分词短语作定语修饰前面的名词 a book,表示它与 a book 之间存在主谓关系。

[注意] 现在分词和过去分词都可用作定语,它们的区别有两点:

① 现在分词表示分词与所修饰的名词或代词之间存在主谓关系,过去分词表示分词与所修饰的名词或代词之间存在动宾关系。如:

I like books written by Zhang Ailing.

我喜欢张爱玲写的书。(write 与 books 之间为动宾关系)

Do you know the woman wearing a pair of glasses?

你认识那个戴眼镜的妇女吗?(the woman 与 wear 之间为主谓关系)

② 现在分词意为“令人……的”,表示被修饰的人或物给别人的感受;过去分词意为“……的”,强调被修饰的人自身的感受。如:

We're surprised at the astonishing news.

这条令人震惊的消息使我们大吃一惊。(表示消息令人震惊)

Did you notice the puzzled expression on his face?

你注意到他脸上困惑的表情了吗?(表示他很困惑)

(2) as the environment changed 为时间状语从句,其中 as 为从属连词,意为“随着”。

It's becoming warmer and warmer as the spring draws near.

随着春天的临近,天气越来越暖和。

[辨析] with 与 as

二者都可表示“随着”,但 with 为介词,其后接名词、代

词、动名词等作宾语;as 为连词,其后须接句子。如:

As time goes by, he'll soon realise his mistakes.

= With time going by, he'll soon realise his mistakes.

随着时间的流逝,他会很快认识到自己的错误。

[知识拓展] as 除引导时间状语从句,意为“伴随着”之外,还可引导时间状语从句,意为“当……的时候”;引导让步状语从句,意为“虽然;尽管”(用倒装语序);引导方式状语从句,意为“按照”;引导原因状语从句,意为“因为;由于”;以及引导定语从句,意为“正如;这一点”。如:

You must do everything as I told you.

你必须按照我告诉你的去做所有的事。(方式状语从句)

As it's raining, we have to stay indoors today.

因为下雨我们今天不得不呆在家里。(原因状语从句)

As is mentioned above, English is very useful.

正如上面所说,英语很有用。(定语从句)

Tired as she was, she just kept on working.

尽管很累,她还是继续工作。(让步状语从句)

You should learn to take notes as you listen to the teacher.

你应该学会一边听老师讲课,一边记笔记。(时间状语从句)

[注意] as 引导时间状语从句,作“当……的时候”讲时,与 when, while 同义,但 as 强调主从句的动作同步进行,意为“一边……,一边……”。

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

是谁发明了在大城市里给每个家庭送去电的方法的?

[分析] (1) the way(s) (方法;方式)之后的定语有两种形式:the way(s) to do sth.; the way(s) of doing sth.。

(2) the way(s) (方式;方法)之后的定语从句有两种情况:若从句的引导词在从句中作主语、宾语或表语,则引导词用关系代词 that 或 which;若引导词在从句中作状语,则用 that 或 in which 引导定语从句,并且它们可以省略。如:

He has a strange way of making/to make his classes lively and interesting.

他有一种奇怪的方法,使他上的课既生动又有趣。

We don't like the way that/in which he treated the teacher.

我们不喜欢他对待老师的方式。

►3. Who invented a lamp to keep miners safe underground?

是谁发明了矿灯来保护地下矿工的安全的?

[分析] 该句中 keep miners safe 为“keep + 宾语 + 宾补”结构。在该结构中可作宾补的词有名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、现在分词、过去分词等。如:

You shouldn't have kept me waiting for such a long time.

你本不该让我等这么长时间的。

Why do you keep so much work unfinished?

你为什么还有这么多工作没完成?

She kept her past secret from us all.

她对我们所有的人都避而不谈她的过去。

[注意] 现在分词与过去分词作宾补的区别是:用现在分词表示宾语和宾补之间的关系为主谓关系,用过去分词表示宾语与宾补之间的关系为动宾关系。

[知识拓展] keep sth. secret from sb. 对某人保守秘密

keep sb. from sth. 保护某人免受……,阻止某人做某事

keep sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人干某事

keep sb. going 足以使某人维持(或支撑)

keep sb. at sth. 使某人继续(或坚持)做某事

keep sth. back from sb. 对某人隐瞒某事

keep sb. out of sth. 使某人不卷入某事;使某人不受……影响

keep sth. to oneself 不将……说出去;把……秘而不宣

►4. Do you know how to prove a new idea in scientific research?

你知道在科学研究中怎样证明一个新的观点吗?

[分析] 句中 how to prove a new idea 为“疑问词 + 不定式”结构,该结构可以在句中作主语、宾语、表语等。如:

We haven't decided where to go.

我们还没有决定去哪里。

The question is when to leave.

问题是什么时候动身。

How to deal with the question is still unknown.

该怎样处理这个问题现在还不知道。

►5. 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,因而成为维多利亚女王的私人医生。

[分析] (1) 本句含有 so...that... 句式,其含义是“如此……以至于……”,引导结果状语从句。

so...that... 的基本句式:

① so + 形容词或副词 + that 从句

② so + 形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数 + that 从句

③ so + { many/few + 可数名词复数
much/little + 不可数名词 } + that 从句

(2) 句型区别。