



◎金星教育系列丛书 全心全意解疑解难◎

总主编/薛金星

中学教材全解

ZHONGXUE JIAOCAI QUANJIE

工具版

高中英语

必修5

配套人民教育出版社实验教科书



陕西出版集团 陕西人民教育出版社

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——全解【学案版】与全解【工具版】特点

JINGGAODUZH

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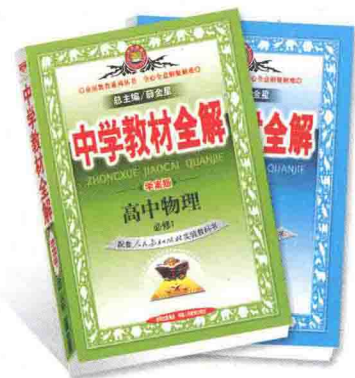
全方位学习解决方案
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六大特点:

- ◇讲解精要化
- ◇重点突出化
- ◇例题典型化
- ◇训练针对化
- ◇总结专题化
- ◇高考同步化

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- ◇备查性
- ◇工具性
- ◇资料性
- ◇备考性

三大功能:

- 学生用它能自学
- 教师有它能备课
- 家长拿它能辅导

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全 心 全 意 解 疑 解 难

薛金星对“全解”含义的诠释

1.真正的“全解”一定具备“三位一体”的功能。

我们编写的《中（小）学教材全解》，教师拿它能备课，学生用它能自学，家长有它能辅导。即能为教师备课提供资料，能为学生自学提供指导，能给家长辅导提供参考，以实现我们“为教师解困，助学生成才，替家长分忧”三位一体的服务宗旨。

2.真正的“全解”一定会突出“全、细、新、透、精”的特点。

我们编写的《中（小）学教材全解》，教材知识点覆盖全面细致，重难点讲解深入透彻，解题方法灵活多样，材料题型新颖典型，方法规律精要可循，以贯彻本丛书“全面透彻，精细创新；全心全意，解疑解难”的编写理念。

3.真正的“全解”一定要全面覆盖各科知识。

我们编写的《中（小）学教材全解》，紧扣教材讲解知识，剖析疑难，纵横联系，拓展知识。对教材上的所有知识点、例题、习题和插图都进行了全面细致的讲解、分析和提示，从而帮助师生解决教与学中的各种疑难问题。

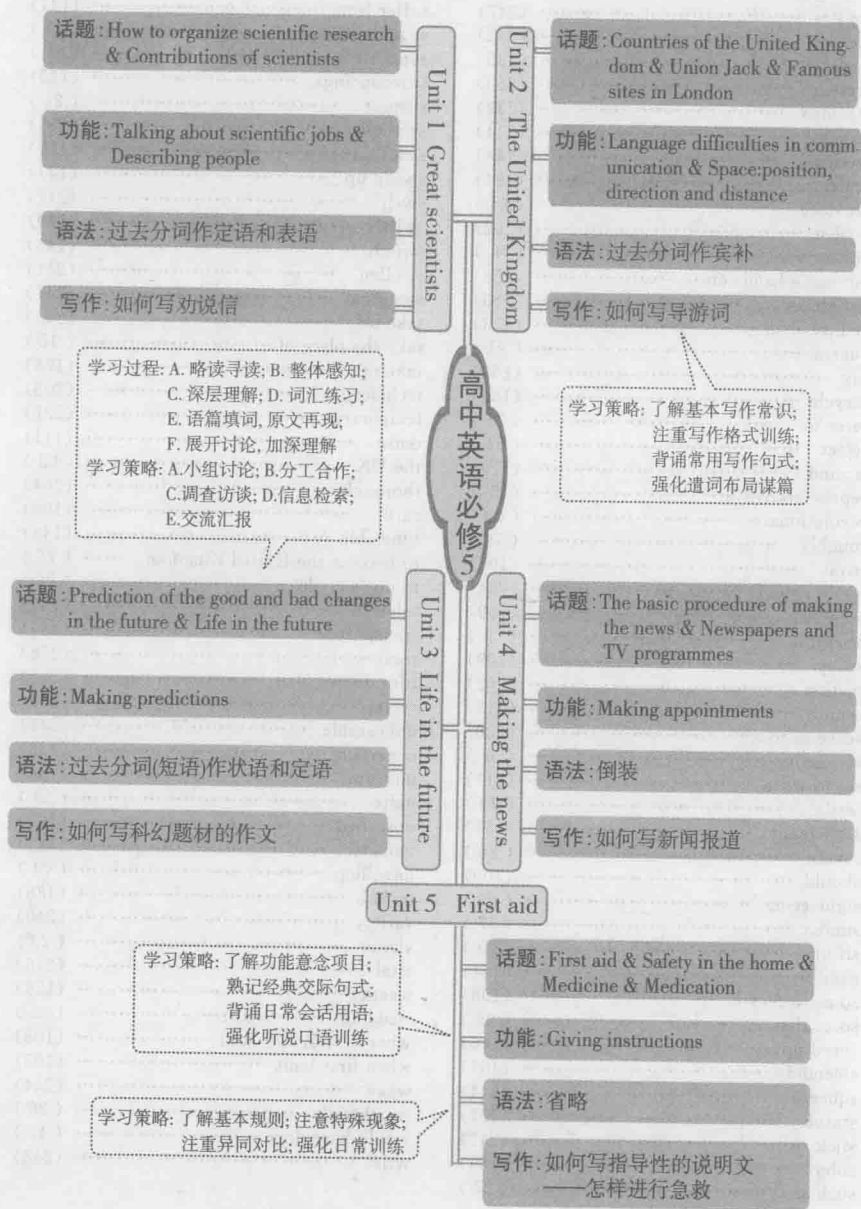
4.真正的“全解”一定有“规律、方法和技巧”的全面总结。

我们编写的《中（小）学教材全解》，在讲解每一章、每一节、每一课、每一个知识点的时候，都结合重难点，巧设典例，梳理知识，总结相应的规律、方法和技巧，以帮助学生构建知识网络，形成能力。

5.真正的“全解”一定能体现新课程理念。

我们编写的《中（小）学教材全解》，从体例编写到内容设计，既体现新课程理念，又符合中考、高考要求；既立足于教材，又不拘泥于教材。在引用资料时，紧密联系当前的生产、生活实践和最新的科技成果，以确保培养学生的思维与探究能力。

高中英语必修5学习思路方法指导



目 录

CONTENTS

3/[重点单词与短语]阅读索引
6/高中英语必修5学习思路方法指导

Unit 1 Great scientists

- 3/教材内容全解
- 3/Warming Up
- 4/Pre-reading
- 8/Reading
- 37/Comprehending
- 37/Learning about Language
- 40/Using Language
- 54/单元语法全解
- 54/Grammar
- 58/单元写作全解
- 58/Writing

Unit 2 The United Kingdom

- 63/教材内容全解
- 63/Warming Up
- 65/Pre-reading
- 66/Reading
- 87/Comprehending
- 87/Learning about Language
- 96/Using Language
- 112/单元语法全解
- 112/Grammar
- 116/单元写作全解
- 116/Writing

Unit 3 Life in the future

- 121/教材内容全解
- 121/Warming Up
- 122/Pre-reading
- 123/Reading
- 145/Comprehending

目 录

CONTENTS

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----|
| | 146/Learning about Language | 146 |
| | 147/Using Language | 147 |
| | 160/单元语法全解 | 160 |
| | 160/Grammar | 160 |
| | 166/单元写作全解 | 166 |
| | 166/Writing | 166 |
| Unit 4 | Making the news | |
| | 171/教材内容全解 | 171 |
| | 171/Warming Up | 171 |
| | 173/Pre-reading | 173 |
| | 175/Reading | 175 |
| | 202/Comprehending | 202 |
| | 204/Learning about Language | 204 |
| | 206/Using Language | 206 |
| | 215/单元语法全解 | 215 |
| | 215/Grammar | 215 |
| | 222/单元写作全解 | 222 |
| | 222/Writing | 222 |
| Unit 5 | First aid | |
| | 227/教材内容全解 | 227 |
| | 227/Warming Up | 227 |
| | 230/Pre-reading | 230 |
| | 231/Reading | 231 |
| | 247/Comprehending | 247 |
| | 249/Using Language | 249 |
| | 262/单元语法全解 | 262 |
| | 262/Grammar | 262 |
| | 268/单元写作全解 | 268 |
| | 268/Writing | 268 |

271/教材习题答案

重点单词与短语 阅读索引

重点单词与短语 阅读索引

- a knowledge of (261)
a number of (256)
a trick of the trade (194)
absorb (23)
accomplish (73)
accurate (211)
accuse (196)
acquire (189)
adjustment (138)
administration (81)
admirable (182)
advantage (158)
ahead of (210)
aid (227)
alike (92)
amateur (188)
amazing (151)
analyse (7)
announce (35)
apart from (39)
apply (259)
appointment (214)
approve (213)
architecture (81)
arise (48)
arrange (94)
as though (136)
as well (72)
aspect (121)
assess (190)
assignment (179)
assist (186)
astonished (31)
be 引导定语从句 (239)
attend (14)
attract (80)
available (100)
backward (49)
barrier (237)
basis (52)
be to blame (29)
be to do 结构 (89)
be/get back on one's feet (138)
blame (29)
bleed (229)
bravery (253)
break away (from) (74)
break down (94)
burn (230)
button (152)
carriage (139)
case (195)
cautious (51)
ceremony (253)
certainty (36)
challenge (19)
characteristic (3)
chief (213)
choke (230)
citizen (152)
clarify (71)
colleague (185)
communism (108)
complete (49)
complex (238)
concentrate (187)
conclusion (7)
conflict (73)
consist of (64)
consistent (111)
constantly (130)
construct (82)
construction (38)
contain (106)
contribute (38)
control (21)
convenience (78)
countryside (84)
cover (188)
co-operative (44)
create (53)
creative (43)
credit (76)
crime (205)
cure (17)
currency (77)
cut off (255)
deadline (192)
deadly (16)
defeat (12)
defend sb./oneself/sth. against/from...
..... (204)
deliberately (198)
delight (101)
delighted (181)
demand (200)
deny (198)
department (210)
depend on (194)
description (88)
desert (147)
determined (27)
dilemma (200)
dispose (154)

重点单词与短语 阅读索引

YUEBUSUOPIN

| | | | |
|--|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| divide | (65) | in memory of... | (107) |
| do you think 作插入语 | (122) | in place | (245) |
| do | (77) | infectious | (8) |
| <i>dos</i> and <i>don'ts</i> | (192) | influence | (83) |
| doubt | (260) | inform | (191) |
| dustbin | (154) | injury | (229) |
| each of which | (202) | inspire | (16) |
| eager | (185) | inspired | (15) |
| ecology | (154) | instant | (153) |
| edition | (209) | institution | (77) |
| efficient | (153) | instruct | (36) |
| electric | (241) | investigation | (29) |
| enjoyable | (85) | involve | (172) |
| enquiry | (25) | journalist | (172) |
| enthusiastic | (50) | keep+ 宾语+ 宾补 | (85) |
| error | (110) | knock over | (247) |
| essential | (236) | lack | (137) |
| every time | (18) | lead to | (45) |
| evidence | (84) | leave (...) out | (87) |
| expand | (102) | likely | (159) |
| expert | (13) | link | (33) |
| expose | (16) | liquid | (240) |
| fall ill | (228) | look into | (30) |
| fancy | (101) | lose sight of... | (140) |
| fast asleep | (145) | make a difference | (261) |
| fasten | (140) | make sense | (46) |
| fax | (89) | manufacture | (156) |
| flash | (142) | material | (155) |
| flashback | (132) | meanwhile | (193) |
| fold | (95) | mild | (240) |
| foresee | (28) | motivation | (158) |
| furnish | (88) | multiply | (22) |
| furnished | (88) | neighbourhood | (25) |
| get (hold of) the wrong end of the stick | (197) | neither... nor... | (17) |
| get injured | (228) | nervous | (133) |
| get/be absorbed in | (204) | not only... but (also) | (187) |
| gifted | (204) | occasion | (103) |
| go | (197) | occupation | (171) |
| goods | (156) | opportunity | (87) |
| greedy | (154) | optimistic | (145) |
| guide | (133) | outbreak | (19) |
| guilty | (200) | over and over again | (245) |
| handle | (32) | photograph | (184) |
| have a good "nose" for sth. | (190) | physician | (15) |
| have sth. done | (34) | pick off | (248) |
| have/take... (along) with sb. | (184) | pick up | (93) |
| honour | (251) | poison | (237) |
| if 虚拟条件句 | (173) | polish | (212) |
| illness | (228) | pollute | (31) |
| impression | (127) | port | (82) |
| in all directions | (141) | positive | (44) |
| | | possibility | (90) |

重点单词与短语 阅读索引

YUEDU SUOYIN

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|
| pour | (247) | suffer from | (131) |
| present | (252) | suggest | (21) |
| press | (139) | supporting | (32) |
| pressure | (260) | surroundings | (135) |
| previous | (132) | suspect | (24) |
| process | (214) | swallow | (155) |
| produce | (144) | swap | (110) |
| professional | (184) | sweep up | (141) |
| province | (64) | swell | (241) |
| publish | (202) | swiftly | (139) |
| put forward | (4) | switch | (143) |
| put one's hands on | (258) | swollen | (241) |
| put sb. as. | (183) | symptom | (247) |
| quality | (173) | take off | (243) |
| quarrel | (91) | take the place of | (92) |
| ray | (237) | take up | (128) |
| recycle | (155) | technically | (203) |
| refer to | (71) | temporary | (227) |
| reject | (51) | tense | (111) |
| remind | (129) | the UK | (63) |
| representative | (157) | thorough | (204) |
| revolutionary | (50) | thrill | (109) |
| roughly | (79) | timetable | (144) |
| royal | (103) | to become the United Kingdom | (75) |
| scene | (254) | to one's credit | (76) |
| sceptical | (199) | tolerate | (135) |
| scientific | (5) | transport | (134) |
| scoop | (209) | treat | (258) |
| section | (202) | turn | (242) |
| senior | (212) | typist | (152) |
| sense of touch | (238) | unbearable | (244) |
| set out | (6) | uncertain | (133) |
| set to work | (211) | uniform | (104) |
| settle | (79) | unite | (63) |
| settlement | (157) | unsettled | (131) |
| severe | (26) | unusual | (182) |
| should | (109) | unwilling | (74) |
| sightseeing | (99) | update | (188) |
| similar | (37) | variety | (240) |
| sit up | (246) | victim | (23) |
| slide | (144) | vital | (246) |
| so as to do sth. | (198) | wander | (158) |
| so. . . that. | (25) | wedding | (95) |
| speed up | (146) | what 引导名词性从句 | (108) |
| splendid | (105) | when first built | (105) |
| squeeze | (244) | when | (254) |
| statue | (107) | worthwhile | (86) |
| stick | (242) | would have done | (47) |
| submit | (183) | wrist | (248) |
| such as | (27) | | |

Unit 1

Great scientists

阅读提示

教材内容全解

Warming Up

1. characteristic 有“特性” (3)
2. put forward“提出(意见、建议、观点等)” (4)

Pre-reading

1. ①小议“疑问词+动词不定式”结构 (4)
- ②“科学的”scientific (5)
- 2.“陈述,阐明”set out (6)
- 3.conclusion 有“结论” (7)
- 4.“分析”analyse (7)
- 5.“传染的”infectious (8)

Reading

1. ①“打败”defeat (12)
- ②辨析: defeat/beat 与 win (13)
2. ①“熟练的”“专家”expert (13)
- ②“参加”“照顾”attend (14)
- ③辨析: attend, join, join in 与 take part in (14)
- ④“内科医师”physician (15)
3. ①“激动人心的”inspired (15)
- ②“鼓舞”inspire (16)
- ③“暴露,揭露”expose (16)
- 4.“致命的”deadly (16)
5. ①neither...nor...“既不……也不……” (17)
- ②“治愈”cure (17)
- ③辨析: cure 与 treat (18)
6. ①every time“每次,每当” (18)

- ②outbreak“突然发生” (19)
7. ①“挑战”challenge (19)
- ②“控制”control (21)
8. ①suggest“暗示,表明,建议” (21)
- ②“繁殖”multiply (22)
- ③“受害者”是 victim (23)
- 9.“吸收”“合并”absorb (23)
10. ①“怀疑”suspect (24)
- ②“询问”enquiry (25)
11. ①neighbourhood“街区,所在地” (25)
- ②辨析: neighbourhood 与 neighbour (25)
12. ①so...that...“如此……以致……” (25)
- ②辨析: so...that... 与 such...that... (26)
- ③“严重的”severe (26)
13. determined“有决心的” (27)
14. ①“例如”such as (27)
- ②辨析: such as, for example 与 like (28)
15. ①“预料”foresee (28)
- ②辨析: foresee, foretell, forecast 与 predict (28)
- ③“调查”investigation (29)
16. ①be to blame“应承担责任的,该受责备” (29)
- ②“责备”blame (29)
17. ①“调查”look into (30)
- ②“污染”pollute (31)
18. ①“惊讶的”astonished (31)
- ②handle 的“把手” (32)

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| 19. ①“确凿的”supporting (32) | ③make sense“讲得通” (46) | |
| ②“联系”link (33) | 6. would have done (47) | |
| ③辨析: link, join, connect, combine unite 与 relate (33) | 7. ①“出现”arise (48) | |
| 20. 小议“have+宾语+宾语补足语” 结构 (34) | ②backward“向后” (49) | |
| 21. ①“宣布”announce (35) | 8. ①“全面的”complete (49) | |
| ②辨析: announce 与 declare (35) | ②辨析: complete 与 finish (49) | |
| ③“确定”是 certainty (36) | 9. “革命的”revolutionary (50) | |
| 22. instruct 下“命令” (36) | 10. ①“满腔热情的”enthusiastic (50) | |
| Comprehending | | |
| ①“相似的”similar (37) | ②“谨慎的”cautious (51) | |
| ②辨析: similar, like 与 alike (37) | 11. ①“拒绝”reject (51) | |
| Learning about Language | | |
| 1. “结构;建筑”construction (38) | ②辨析: reject, refuse 与 decline (51) | |
| 2. ①contribute“贡献” (38) | 12. ①basis的“基础” (52) | |
| ②辨析: contribute 与 devote (39) | ②“介词+关系代词”引导定语 从句 (52) | |
| 3. apart from“除……以外” (39) | 13. ①which 引导非限制性定语从句 (53) | |
| Using Language | | |
| 1. “有创造力的”creative (43) | ②“创造”create (53) | |
| 2. “同心协力的”co-operative (44) | 单元语法全解 | |
| 3. “积极的”positive (44) | Grammar | |
| 4. lead to“通往”成功 (45) | 过去分词作定语和表语 (54) | |
| 5. ①“only+副词/介词短语/状语从句”放于 句首的倒装结构 (45) | 单元写作全解 | |
| ②辨析: only if 与 if only (45) | Writing | |
| | 如何写劝说信 (58) | |

教材内容全解

Warming Up 热身

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

谁用豌豆来证明身体的特征是怎样从亲本传给他们的后代的?

教材 p. 1

【句法分析】how... children 是宾语从句, 作 show 的宾语。

characteristic *n. & adj.*

(1) *n.* [C] a distinguishing feature 特征; 特性

► Kindness is one of his characteristics. 仁慈是他的特征之一。

► The two groups of children have quite different characteristics.

这两组儿童具有截然不同的特点。



注意

characteristic 是可数名词, 而 character 作“特征, 特性”讲时, 是不可数名词。

(2) *adj.* being a feature that helps to distinguish a person or a thing; distinctive 显著的; 独特的

► I heard my friend's characteristic laugh. 我听到了我朋友的独特的笑声。

► She spoke with characteristic enthusiasm. 她说话带着特有的热情。

【拓展】

be characteristic of... 表现……的特点, 是……所特有的

► 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。

【单词积累】

character *n.* 气质, 个性, 性格; 特点; 角色, 人物; 书写符号

【一言辨异】

One may have a character, but may have many characteristics, all of which constitute one's character. 一个人可能只有一种性格, 但可能有多种特点, 所有这些特点便构成了一个人总的特征/品质。

经典回放

Hiking by oneself can be fun and good for health. It may also be good for _____ building. (2009·湖北高考)

A. respect B. friendship C. reputation D. character

解析: 本题考查名词词义辨析。respect 尊重, 方面; friendship 友谊; reputation 名声; character 性格, 品格。句意: 独自远足是一件有趣的事, 也是对健康有好处的事。它或许还有利于品格的培养。根据句意可知应选 character。

答案: D

2. Who put forward a theory about black holes? 谁提出了关于黑洞的理论? 教材 p. 1

put forward 提出(意见、建议、观点等); 推荐, 提名; 提前, 把(时钟)往前拨

- > He put forward a new plan. 他提出一个新计划。
- > May I put you forward as chairman of the committee? 我可以提名你当委员会主席吗?
- > Her name was put forward for the lead role in the play.

她被提名演那出戏的主角。(朗文辞典)

- > My watch was slow, so I put it forward. 我的表慢了, 所以我把它往前拨了。

【助记】

forward 含有“向前、由隐而显地呈现行动”等意义。再如: bring forward 提出, 显示。

【链接】

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| put aside 搁在一边(不去理会); 储存 | put in 插话 |
| put down 放下; 镇压; 写下 | put away 收拾好; 储存 |
| put off 延期 | put on 穿上; 上演; 假装 |
| put out 扑灭, 使熄灭; 生产 | put through 接通(电话); 完成; 实行 |
| put up 举起; 搭建; 张贴; 留……住宿 | put up with 容忍 |
| put on weight 发胖; 增加体重 | put back 放回原处; 拨回时钟, 恢复正常 |

经典回放

(1) An interesting suggestion on how to measure the temperature on the moon has been _____ (2011·江西安福中学高二上期中考试)

- A. put on B. put out C. put down D. put forward

解析: put on 穿(衣); put out 扑灭; put down 记下, 镇压; put forward 提出。句意: 一项关于怎样测量月球上的温度的有趣的建议已经被提出了。故选 D 项。

答案: D

(2) The exam results will be _____ on Friday afternoon. (2011·辽宁高考)

- A. put down B. put off C. put up D. put away

解析: 句意: 这次考试结果将在星期五下午张贴公布。put up 举起, 抬起, 建立, 竖起, 张贴, 投宿, 留宿; put down 放下, 平定, 镇压, 取缔, 记下, 写下; put off 延期, 推迟, 拖延; put away 收起来, 放好, 储存。根据句意选 C。

答案: C

Pre-reading 读前

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

你知道怎样在科学研究中证明一个新的观点吗?

教材 p. 1

【句法分析】how to prove a new idea 为“疑问词+动词不定式”结构, 在句中作 know 的宾语。

疑问词+动词不定式 在句中可以作主语、宾语或表语。

- > How to give advice in English is what I'm trying to learn.

我正在努力学习如何用英语来提建议。

► Twenty students want to attend the class that aims to teach how to read fast.

20 个学生想上这个班, 这个班的目标是教授(学生)如何快速阅读。

► The question is when to leave. 问题是什么时候动身。



注意

① 这种结构中疑问词通常包括疑问代词 what, who, whom, which 等和疑问副词 how, when, where 等。此外, whether 也可与动词不定式连用。

② “疑问词+动词不定式”结构中疑问词不能用 why。

③ 这种结构作宾语时, 其前的动词通常是 know, ask, consider, decide, explain, tell 等及物动词。

名师点拨

如何正确使用这一结构很重要, 下面给出三点提示:

① “疑问词+动词不定式”构成的短语可以改写成相应的从句。

I'm not sure how to behave at the dinner table. = I'm not sure how I should behave at the dinner table. 对餐桌礼仪, 我心中没底。

② 这种结构中, 如果动词不定式中的动词与疑问代词为逻辑上的动宾关系, 那么动词不定式中的动词应该是及物的, 若是不及物动词则应加上相应的介词。

我不知道谈些什么。 { I don't know what to talk. (×)
I don't know what to talk about. (✓)

但可以说: We haven't decided who/which to go.

我们还没决定谁/哪个去。

③ 这种结构中的疑问副词后通常接不及物动词; 若接及物动词, 要有动词的宾语。

I don't know how to talk. 我不知道如何谈。

I wonder if you could tell me how to do it. 不知您能否告诉我如何去办这件事。

不能说: I wonder if you could tell me how to do.

数字题

经典回放

—It's no use having ideas only.

—Don't worry. Peter can show you _____ to turn an idea into an act.

(2010·辽宁高考)

A. how

B. who

C. what

D. where

解析: how 如何, 怎样; who 谁; what 什么; where 哪儿。“疑问词+动词不定式”结构充当 show 的直接宾语, 由句意可知此处应为“……告诉你如何……”, 故选 A, 其余三项不符合题意。句意: “光有想法是没用的。”“不用担心。彼得会告诉你如何将想法转变为行动。”

答案: A

scientific *adj.* used in or involved in science; careful and logical 科学的, 合乎科学的, 关于科学的; 细致严谨的

► He took a very scientific approach to management.

他采取了一种非常科学的管理方法。(牛津高阶)

► We need to be more scientific about this problem. 在这个问题上我们需要更严谨些。

【单词积累】

(根)science *n.* 科学, 自然科学, 理科 (派)scientifically *adv.* 按科学的方法

2. Discuss in small groups the stages in setting out a new scientific idea.

分小组讨论陈述一个新的科学观点的步骤。

教材 p. 1

set out

(1)(有条理地)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。

► She set out the reasons for her resignation in a long letter.

她写了一封长信说明自己辞职的原因。

(2)着手, 开始

► She set out to break the world record. 她一心努力要打破世界纪录。

(3)出发; 动身, 起程

► They set out on the last stage of their journey. 他们动身踏上最后一段行程。

(4)安排; 摆放, 陈列

► We'll need to set out some chairs for the meeting. 我们需要为会议摆些椅子。

► Her work is always very well set out. 她总是把工作安排得很有条理。



注意

set out 当“着手, 开始”讲时, 后跟动词不定式作宾语, 而其同义短语 set about 则跟动名词作宾语。

【链接】

set up 建起; 创建, 建立, 开办; 安排, 策划 set down 写下, 记下

set off 动身, 出发; 使(炸弹等)爆炸; 引发, 激起

set aside 把……放到一边; 省出, 留出(时间或金钱)

名师点拨

set 短语是考查热点。考查方式有两种: 一是 set out to do sth. 与 set about doing sth. 的区别; 二是意义辨析, 可以是 set 短语的意义辨析, 也可以是 set 短语和其他动词短语的混合辨析。解题关键是牢记各短语的含义, 准确理解上下文。此类试题多出现在单项填空和完形填空中。

教学练考

经典回放

It is ten years since the scientist _____ on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.

A. made for B. set out C. took off D. turned up

解析: 本题考查动词短语辨析。make for 朝……行进; set out 陈述, 着手, 动身; take off 起飞, 脱掉; turn up 出现, 调高(声音)。此处为开始工作, 故选 B。句意: 自从那位科学家着手他毕生发现有价值的化学物质的工作以来已经 10 年了。

答案: B

3. Draw a conclusion 得出结论

教材 p. 1

conclusion *n.* sth. that you decide when you have thought about all the information

结论, 决定; 终结, 结束

▶ a hasty/rash conclusion 草率的结论

▶ a reasonable/rational conclusion 合理的结论

▶ It took the jury some time to reach the conclusion that she was guilty. 陪审团花了很长时间才得出结论认为她有罪。(牛津高阶)

【拓展】

arrive at/come to/reach/draw a conclusion 得出结论
in conclusion 总而言之

【单词积累】

conclude *v.* (使) 结束; 得出结论 conclude (sth.) with... 用……结束(某事)

conclude... from... 从……中推断出……

【助记】

| | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|
| 包括 | include <i>v.</i> | inclusion <i>n.</i> |
| 结束 | conclude <i>v.</i> | conclusion <i>n.</i> |
| 决定 | decide <i>v.</i> | decision <i>n.</i> |
| 爆炸 | explode <i>v.</i> | explosion <i>n.</i> |
| 说服 | persuade <i>v.</i> | persuasion <i>n.</i> |

名师点拨

对于 conclusion 主要考查与其搭配的动词(词组); 对于 conclude, 主要考查与其搭配的介词, 因为含义不同, 介词有别。

数学练考

4. Analyse the results 分析结果

教材 p. 1

analyse [= analyze(美)] *vt.*

(1) to separate (sth.) into parts in order to study its nature or structure 分析

▶ By analysing the parts of the sentence, we can learn more about English grammar. 通过分析句子成分, 我们可以学到更多的英语语法。

▶ The job involves gathering and analysing data. 该项工作包括采集和分析数据。

(2) to examine and explain 观察并解释; 研究

▶ We must analyse the cause of the strike. 我们必须研究一下罢工的原因。

【单词积累】

analysis *n.* 分析; 分解analyst *n.* 分析者; 化验员

名师点拨

analysis 的复数形式为 analyses。用此种名词单数变复数的规则的还有其他的单词, 你能想出几个呢?

| 单数 | 复数 | 单数 | 复数 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| basis (基础) | bases | crisis (危机) | crises |
| diagnosis (诊断) | diagnoses | hypothesis (假设) | hypotheses |

数学练考