



北京朗曼教学与研究中心教研成果

PECULIAR EXPLANATION

- ◎ 丛书主编 宋伯涛
- ◎ 本册主编 宋伯涛



非常讲解

教材全解全析

高中英语
必修⑤

· 江苏牛津版 ·

全新改版

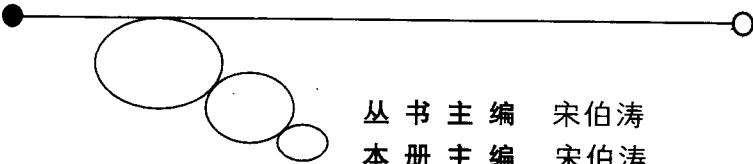
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丛书主编 宋伯涛

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LANMUSHEZHI GONGNENGJIEDU

功能解读

精彩的《非常讲解》——

单元前

〔非常导航〕 概括单元重点,明确学习目标,引领学生有的放矢地开始学习。

单元

〔教材非常讲解〕 按照课程标准的要求,对需要掌握的知识点了充分的讲解。在讲解上详略得当,注重知识的运用,并对一些知识点作了必要的拓展和延伸。对学生在学习过程中容易弄错的词语进行辨析。对于用法多样的知识点进行了归纳和总结。讲解后及时复习所学的知识。

〔语法非常讲解〕 对本单元所涉及的重要语法点进行归纳、透析,重点突出,详略得当,以便使学生对所学知识系统掌握,从而提高理解和运用语言的能力。

〔非常趣味〕 本部分是轻松、愉快的内容,其目的是让学生以一种轻松、愉快的心情结束本单元的学习。这部分内容包括幽默笑话、诗歌、散文、谜语等。

单元末

〔非常测试〕 所编试题题型丰富,命题科学合理,充分反应单元所学内容,信息量大。

〔答案解析〕 提供参考答案并给予必要的提示和点拨,切实帮助学生解决做题时遇到的疑难问题。

非常之人，倾非常之才，筹
非常之智，尽非常之力，策划了
《非常讲解》。

非常者，固常之所异也！

《史记·司马相如列传》

云：“盖世必有非常之人，然后
有非常之事；有非常之事，然后
有非常之功。”

北京朗曼教育文化交流中
心会聚一支具有非常才智的教
育先锋队，奉献给学子全新
的《非常讲解》，会让你非常感
兴趣非常激动非常振奋吗？

非常希望我们的努力非常
成功！

敬告读者



目录 CONTENTS

Unit 1 Getting along with others

非常导航	1
教材非常讲解	2
语法非常讲解	97
非常趣味	105
非常测试	105
答案解析	113

Unit 2 The environment

非常导航	118
教材非常讲解	119
语法非常讲解	202
非常趣味	209
非常测试	209
答案解析	216

Unit 3 Science versus nature

非常导航	222
教材非常讲解	223
语法非常讲解	289
非常趣味	295
非常测试	295
答案解析	303

INDEX 索引

A

absorb (90)
 adapt (240)
 admit (27)
 adopt (239)
 advice (195)
 advise (193)
 advise 和 persuade (194)
 advise 和 suggest (194)
 affect (83)
 after all (168)
 after all 与 in all 和 at all 的区别
 (168)
 agreement (253)
 a large amount of 和 large amounts of
 (73)
 almost (2)
 almost 和 nearly (2)
 aloud (21)
 amount (73)
 approach (140)
 as a result (35)
 as a result of (35)
 ask about (150)
 ask after (150)
 ask around (149)
 ask for (150)
 assure (281)
 as well (52)
 as well as (53, 188)
 at all (168)
 at the moment (179)
 at the moment, for the moment, at any

moment, at this/that moment 的区别
 (179)
 avoid (49)

B

bear (40)
 beat (11)
 beat 与 strike, hit 的区别 (12)
 be concerned about (145)
 be determined to do (25)
 behave (270)
 behaviour (270)
 beneficial (144)
 benefit (144, 245)
 benefit from (145, 246)
 be related to (240)
 be sure of/about (21)
 be sure to do (21)
 be sure + 从句 (22)
 be to blame (for) (287)
 betray (15)
 beyond (223)
 blame for (287)
 blame for 与 blame on 的区别 (288)
 不定式作定语 (139)
 不完全否定 (263)

C

can/could/may/might + 完成式
 (19)
 cannot help doing (43)
 cannot help sb. /sb.'s doing (43)
 can't wait to do sth. (68)
 cause (122, 153)
 cause 与 reason 的差异 (123)

clean up	(161)
close	(163)
closely	(163)
combat	(174)
comment	(252)
complain	(273)
complaint	(273)
concentrate	(234)
concentrate on	(233)
concern	(146)
concerned	(146, 286)
concerning	(147)
concern oneself about/with	(146)
conclude	(275)
conclusion	(276)
cure	(235)
costum 与 habit	(162)
customs	(162)
customs 与 custom	(162)
cut back(on)	(142)
cut 的常用短语	(142)
插入语	(6)

D

daily	(72)
damage	(133)
debate	(127)
decrease	(178)
deliver	(242)
delivery	(243)
desperate	(238)
desperation	(238)
desperation 与 despair 的区别	(238)
destroy	(133)
determine	(25)
develop	(5)
different	(260)
do/did/does	(45)

E

effect	(83)
effective	(84)
either... or..., neither... nor..., both...and...	(188)
end, finish 和 complete	(248)
end up	(247)
ensure	(281)
ever since	(66)

F

fight	(175)
figure out	(268)
find out	(265)
find out 与 find 的区别	(265)
find 后的宾语补足语	(159)
fine	(52)
first of all	(54)
first of all 与 above all	(54)
first of all 与 at first	(54)
floor	(129)
focus	(34)
for sale	(250)
for sale 与 on sale 的区别	(251)
for sure	(56)
free	(78)
fun	(17)
funny	(17)

G

geg along/on with	(8)
get	(155)
get along/on with 和 go on with	(8)
get angry with	(36)
get doing	(60)
get done	(60)

get through	(79)
get to do	(60)
guilty	(38)

H

have an effect on	(83)
have respect for 和 have respect to	(236)
hesitate	(93)
hesitation	(93)
home	(198)
however	(167)
human	(224)
human being	(225)

I

illegal	(196)
impress	(169)
in	(13)
in addition	(134)
in addition to	(134)
in agreement with	(253)
increase	(178)
in general	(232)
in particular	(232)
in public	(48)
insure	(281)
interfere with	(230)
in the world	(91)
invite	(66)
involve	(271)

K

keep doing sth.	(37)
keep on doing sth.	(37)
keep one's word	(32)

L

lay	(137)
lay eggs	(137)
lay 和 lie 的区别	(138)
lead to	(191)
lie in	(46)
lie with sb.	(46)
likely	(180)
loenly	(75)
lonely 与 alone 的区别	(75)
look back	(166)
loudly	(20)
loudly 与 loud 和 aloud 的区别	(20)

M

majority	(274)
majority 与 most 的区别	(275)
make(a)space for	(154)
make friends(with)	(4)
make it	(58)
man 和 mankind	(225)
minority	(274)
must+完成式	(19)

N

natural	(121)
nature	(120)
need	(171)
no more 与 no longer	(31)
not... any more	(30)
not only... but(also)... ..	(187)
(not)to 代替整个不定式	(29)

O

obtain	(155)
obtain 与 gain,earn,win	(156)
one day	(57)

on one's way to	(230)
on(the)one hand... (and) on the other hand	(229)
on the way to 和 in the way 及 in a way 的区别	(231)
on/upon+动名词或表示动作的名词	(164)

P

perform	(279)
performance	(280)
persuade	(62)
pick out	(182)
praise	(233)
praise for	(233)
probable 和 possible	(181)
product	(249)
product 与 produce 和 production 的区别	(249)
prohibit	(200)
prohibit 和 forbid	(201)
promise	(28)
promising	(29)
proof	(267)
prove	(266)
provide	(176)
provided 或 providing 引导状语从句	(177)
public	(49)
push ahead(with)	(242)
push on(with)或 push forward	(242)
puzzle	(88)
puzzled	(89)
puzzling	(89)

Q

前缀和后缀	(196,256)
-------------	-----------

R

raise	(186)
rather... than...	(67)
rather than	(63)
regardless	(96)
regardless of	(95)
relate	(241)
rely on	(189)
remove	(261)
remove 和 move	(262)
reserve	(199)
respect	(236)
respect 和 regard	(237)
respond	(94)
response	(95)
responsibility	(147,255)
responsible	(148,254)
result from	(190)
result in	(190)
ruin	(50)
ruin 与 destroy 和 damage 的区别	(51)
run	(149)

S

score	(23)
scores of	(24)
seek	(278)
seek for	(278)
sense	(25)
sense 和 meaning	(26)
similar	(260)
similarity	(260)
similar 与 alike 的区别	(260)
similar 与 same 的区别	(260)
so+be/have/助动词/情态动词+主语	(41)

so it is with.	(41)
sometimes	(16)
sometimes 与 sometime 和 some time 的区别	(16)
space	(154)
spell	(285)
stand	(39)
start/begin doing/to do	(70)
stay up	(55)
step 的相关短语	(176)
succeed	(244)
success	(245)
suffer	(76)
suffering	(77)
sure 与 certain 的区别	(22)
survival	(119)
survive	(119)

T

take steps	(176)
thankful	(193)
thankfully	(192)
the other day	(82)
the other day 与 one day, some day 的区别	(82)
the way 后定语从句的关系词	(131)
though	(167)
treat	(235)
turn into	(143)
同位语从句	(227)
同位语从句和定语从句的不同	(228)

U

under way	(197)
under way 与 on the/one's way, in a/one way 的区别	(197)
urge	(277)

V

voice	(129)
voice 与 sound, noise 的区别	(130)

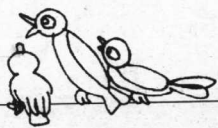
W

wait 与 expect	(69)
willing	(151)
way 与 method	(132)
wipe out	(135)
with	(36)
work on	(172)
work on 和 work at 的区别	(173)
worry	(18)
worth	(9)
worthy	(10)
write down	(158)
write in	(158)
write off	(158)
write out	(158)
完全否定	(263)

Z

状语从句中的省略	(46)
--------------------	------

Unit 1 Getting along with others



第一单元 与别人相处

非常导航

1. 词汇: almost, develop, worth, beat, in, betray, sometimes, fun, worry, loudly, score, sense, admit, promise, focus, guilty, stand, do/did/does, avoid, ruin, fine, persuade, invite, daily, amount, lonely, suffer, free, puzzle, absorb, hesitate, respond

2. 短语: make friends (with), get along with, keep one's word, as a result of, get angry with, keep on doing sth., lie with sb., in public, as well, first of all, stay up, for sure, one day, get to do, rather than, ever since, start doing/to do, get through, begin doing/to do, the other day, have an effect on, in the world, regardless of

3. 句型: be sure to do, be determined to do, not... any more, cannot help doing, rather... than..., can't wait to do sth.

4. 语法: 插入语, must+完成式, (not) to 代替整个动词不定式, so+be/have/助动词/情态动词+主语, 状语从句中的省略, 动词不定式

教材非常讲解

Welcome to the unit 导入

① Almost everyone wants to make friends and develop friendships with others.

几乎所有人都想和别人交朋友,发展友谊。

almost

[用法]

almost 意为“几乎”“差不多”,是副词,用来修饰动词、形容词和其他副词。如:

I have almost finished reading the book.

这本书我几乎已经看完了。

The river was almost frozen.

河水几乎已经结冰。

The streets were almost empty.

街上几乎空无一人。

We see each other almost every day.

我们几乎天天见面。

[拓展]

almost 和 nearly 意思很接近,都可译为“几乎”“差不多”,在不少情况下两者几乎可以换用。如:

They have almost/nearly run out of food.

他们的食品几乎已经吃完了。

He went out almost/nearly every evening.

他几乎每天晚上都出去。

It was almost/nearly half past five.

几乎已经五点半了。

[辨析]

从含义上说,almost 强调“十分接近”,而 nearly 强调“尚有不足”,所以,表示“简直”“像”等时,用 almost;表示“想要做而没有做成”“很可能发生但还未发生”时,要用 nearly。如:

A heartache is almost more than he could stand.

他心口疼得几乎忍不住了。

Almost no one believed her.

几乎没有一个人相信她。

Time is nearly up.

时间差不多到了。

I'm nearly as clever as you.

我快赶上你那么聪明了。

【注】与 never, nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere, none 连用时, 只能用 almost, 不能用 nearly。如:

I almost never visited London these days.

这些日子我几乎不去伦敦。

He himself was almost never bored.

他本人几乎从不感到厌倦。

She said almost nothing.

她几乎什么也没说。

Almost no one took any rest though the work was very tiring.

尽管这工作很累人, 但几乎没有人休息。

【注】almost 虽然可以和上述否定词连用, 但不可以和 very, pretty 连用, 在与 not 连用时, 一般只能放在 not 之前, 不可放在 not 之后, 也就是说, 只能说 almost not, 不能说 not almost。如:

I know pretty nearly all the secrets of her married life.

我几乎知道她婚后生活的全部秘密。

She resembles her mother very nearly.

她酷似自己的母亲。

I almost didn't meet him.

我差点没遇见他。

【注】与 almost 意思相近的 nearly 可以和 not 连用, 意思是“远不”“根本不”“一点也不”“相差很远”。如:

It's not nearly so expensive as I thought.

它远不是我想象的那么贵。

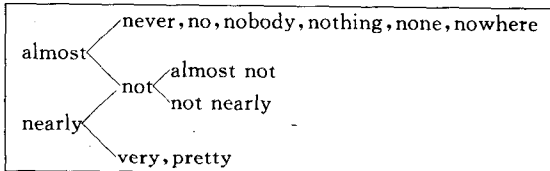
I have \$ 200, but that will not be nearly enough for my journey.

我有 200 美元, 但远远不够我旅行之用。

There are not nearly enough members present to hold a meeting.

出席的成员远远没有达到可以开会的人数。

[归纳]



[练一练]

I. 完成句子。

(A) It's _____ as I thought. (根本不像我原来想像的那么晚)

(B) _____ (几乎没有什么事情) has been said about it.

(C) We do _____ to help. (我们远没有给予足够的帮助)

(D) I _____ (几乎从未) spoke to her.

II. 单句改错。

(A) I had nearly no money on me at the time. _____

(B) There was nearly nobody in the village when we got there. _____

点拨

I. (A) 填 not nearly as late. 表示“远不是”“根本不是/像”, 用 not nearly.

(B) 填 Almost nothing. 只有 almost 与 nothing 连用。

(C) 填 not do nearly enough. 本题同第一题, 用 not nearly 表示“远没有”“足够”。

(D) 填 almost never. 表示“从未”“从没有”用 never 与 almost 连用。

II. (A) nearly 不可与 no 连用, 故改为 almost.

(B) nearly 不与 nobody 连用, 改为 almost.

make friends

[用法]

make friends 意为“交朋友”, 通常后接介词 with, 表示“与某人交朋友”, 注意 friend 在这里要用复数形式。如:

David makes friends easily.

大卫善于结交朋友。

We made friends with them during the trip.

我们在旅途中和他们结为朋友。

If you can make friends with her, so much the better.

如果你能跟她交上朋友, 那就更好了。

[拓展]

表示“和……交朋友”还可以说 make a friend of sb., 而 be/become friends with sb. 的意思是“成为某人的朋友”“与某人友好”。如:

He had made a friend of both girls.

他与两个女孩都交了朋友。

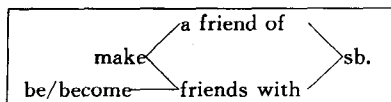
They soon forgot their differences and were friends again.

他们不久就放弃前嫌重归于好。

Our doctor's been good friends with us.

我们的医生一向和我们很友好。

[归纳]



develop

[用法]

a. develop 此处意为“发展”，既可以作及物动词，也可以作不及物动词。如：

He says his country wants to develop its traditional friendship with China.

他说他的国家希望发展和中国的传统友谊。

Tokyo has developed into one of the greatest cities in the world.

东京已发展成世界最大的城市之一。

The plot of the new novel gradually developed in the author's mind.

新小说的情节在作家的头脑中逐步形成。

b. develop 可作“开展”“研制”“发育”“培养”“养成”解释。如：

He developed an interest in history.

他培养了对历史的兴趣。

Plants develop from seeds.

植物由种子发育而成。

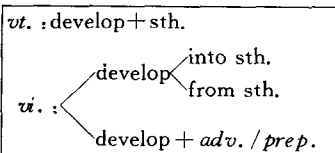
Hand in hand with reading, he has developed the habit of making notes.

在读书的同时，他养成了记笔记的习惯。

Lung fever develops from flu.

肺炎是由流行性感冒引起的。

[归纳]



[练一练]

用适当的介词填空。

(A) Our village has now developed _____ a big town.

(B) The city developed _____ a fishing village.

(C) Trouble is developing _____ those students.

(D) I hope his eldest son may develop _____ a good man.

(E) Our friendship developed _____ that chance meeting.

点拨

(A) 填 into。本题表示“我们村子已发展成一个很大的镇了”，表示“发展成为”，动词 develop 后接介词 into。

(B)填 out of。本题的题意是:这个城市是从一个渔村发展而来。develop 后可接 from,也可接 out of,因为要填两个词,故用 out of。

(C)填 among。题意是“在学生中酝酿着风潮”,故用 among。

(D)填 into。本句表示“希望他的长子成为一个正直的人”,develop 后应接介词 into。

(E)填 from。本题表示友谊的起源,应该用介词 from。

② What do you think the proverbs tell us about friendship and getting along with others?

你认为这些谚语告诉我们关于友谊和与人相处的什么道理呢?

do you think

[用法]

do you think 在本句中不是主句,而是一个插入语。本句是一个特殊疑问句,当特殊疑问句中带有插入语时,要将插入语变成疑问句形式,而原来的特殊疑问句采用陈述句语序,并将疑问词放在句首,整个句子的语序通常是:疑问词及其被修饰的成分+插入语+其他部分(陈述句语序)。如:

When do you think they will be back?

你认为他们什么时候会回来?

What performance do you think we should give at the party?

你看我们晚会上应表演什么节目?

How long did she say she would stay here?

她说要在这里待多久?

Where did they suggest we should go during the summer vacation?

他们建议我们暑假去哪里?

[拓展]

上面讲的是特殊疑问句中的插入语。在陈述句中,也有插入语,一般是对一句话作一些附加的解释,最常见的有 I think, I hope, I guess, I'm afraid, I believe, I suppose, you see, you know, I tell you, it is said, it is suggested, it seems 等等,既可插在句子中间,也可放在句子末尾。如:

That will be a good beginning, I hope.

希望这是一个良好的开端。

The first part, it seems, is better than the other parts.

第一部分看起来要比其他部分要好。

That dictionary, you know, is meant for Chinese students.

那本词典,你知道,是为中国学生编写的。

We'll have to book our tickets in advance, I'm afraid.

我看我们得提前订票。

【注】在上面这种陈述句中,如果我们把插入语放在句首,它就会变成一个主句,而原来句子的主要部分就会变成一个从句;还有一些插入语,对整个一句话进