

《宁夏回族自治区教育厅中小学教辅材料评议推荐目录》

推荐教辅图书

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RJ

学生用书

必修5

高中英语



宁夏出版传媒集团  
宁夏教育出版社

# 精讲精练

第二次修订

君子曰：学不可以已。青，取之于蓝而青于蓝；冰，水为之而寒于水。木直中绳，揉以为轮，其曲中规；虽有槁暴，不复挺者，揉使之然也。故木受绳则直，金就砺则利，君子博学而日参省乎己，则知明而行无过矣。

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小流，无以成江海。  
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## Unit 1

## Great scientists

## / Warming Up &amp; Reading /

## 课标词汇

## 熟记单词

- |          |             |               |           |                     |           |
|----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | <i>vt.</i>  | 分析            | 10. _____ | <i>n.</i>           | 泵; 抽水机    |
| 2. _____ | <i>vt.</i>  | 打败; 战胜; 使受挫   |           | <i>vt.</i>          | (用泵) 抽(水) |
| 3. _____ | <i>adj.</i> | 熟练的; 经验或知识丰富的 | 11. _____ | <i>vt.</i>          | 责备; 谴责    |
|          | <i>n.</i>   | 专家; 行家        |           |                     | 过失; 责备    |
| 4. _____ | <i>vt.</i>  | 暴露; 揭露; 使曝光   | 12. _____ | <i>vt. &amp; n.</i> | 连接; 联系    |
| 5. _____ | <i>n.</i>   | 治愈; 痊愈        | 13. _____ | <i>vt.</i>          | 认为; 怀疑    |
|          | <i>vt.</i>  | 治愈; 治疗        |           | <i>n.</i>           | 被怀疑者; 嫌疑犯 |
| 6. _____ | <i>n.</i>   | 挑战            |           | <i>vt.</i>          | 预见; 预知    |
|          | <i>vt.</i>  | 向……挑战         | 14. _____ | <i>n.</i>           | 柄; 把手     |
| 7. _____ | <i>n.</i>   | 受害者           |           | <i>vt.</i>          | 处理; 操纵    |
| 8. _____ | <i>vt.</i>  | 吸收; 吸引; 使专心   | 15. _____ | <i>n.</i>           | 柄; 把手     |
| 9. _____ | <i>adj.</i> | 严重的; 剧烈的; 严厉的 |           | <i>vt.</i>          | 处理; 操纵    |

## 词形变化

- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 特征; 特性 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 个性; 品质; 人物; (汉) 字
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 画家; 油漆匠 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 绘画; 油漆 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 油画; 绘画
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 科学的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 科学 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 科学家
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt. & vi.* 结束; 推断出 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 结论; 结尾; 议定
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 传染; 感染; → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 传染的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 照顾; 护理; 出席; 参加 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 出席; 到场
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 医生; 内科医师 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 物理的; 身体的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 物理
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 致命的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 死的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 死亡; 死 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 死; 死亡
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 询问 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 询问
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt. & vi.* 调查 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 调查
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 宣布; 通告 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 宣布; 通告
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 确信; 确实 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 确定的; 肯定的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 当然; 一定
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 命令; 指示; 教导 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 命令; 指示; 教导

## 必会短语

1. 提出一个新的理论 \_\_\_\_\_ a new theory
2. 得出结论 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 向报社透露了这个计划 \_\_\_\_\_ the plan \_\_\_\_\_  
the newspapers
4. 阐明一个新的科学观点 \_\_\_\_\_ a new sci-  
entific idea
5. 该受责备的; 应负责责任的 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 肯定, 确信地 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 对该理论感兴趣 \_\_\_\_\_ the theory
8. 调查这个案子 \_\_\_\_\_  
the case
9. 减慢, 放缓 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 死于霍乱 \_\_\_\_\_ cholera
11. 阻止这事再次发生 \_\_\_\_\_ this  
\_\_\_\_\_ happening again
12. 决定查明原因 \_\_\_\_\_  
find out why

## 知识精讲

## 一、defeat vt. 打败; 战胜; 使受挫

## n. 失败

原句 JOHN SNOW **DEFEATS** "KING CHOLERA"

(P2)

约翰·斯诺战胜“霍乱王”

## 搭配

defeat sb. 打败某人, 胜过某人

be defeated 被打败了

admit defeat 认输

There were times when the challenges of writing  
such a huge novel almost **defeated her**.有些时候, 创作如此宏大的一部小说所面临的挑  
战几乎把她给难倒了。They **were defeated** in the football match.

他们在足球赛中输了。

She prefers to brazen it out rather than **admit defeat**.

她宁可厚着脸皮赖下去, 也不愿承认失败。

## 辨析 defeat, beat 与 win

beat, defeat 都可表示在战斗中或竞赛中“战胜、打败(对手)”, 后接竞争对手, 可以互换。如: beat/defeat the competitor/the country/the team 意为: 打败对手/那个国家/那个队。但要注意, defeat, “击败; 使遭受挫折”, 强调过程和结果; beat, “打败”, 强调结果。

win, “获胜, 赢得”, 其宾语通常是比赛、战争、奖品或表尊重、崇拜、爱情、友谊之类意义的词, 竞争对手不能作其宾语; win 后面若跟表示人的宾语, 是“说服; 争取”的意思。

I can **beat/defeat you** at swimming.

我游泳能胜过你。

He **was defeated/beaten** at chess.

他棋下输了。

我们队赢得了比赛。

His poem **won the first prize** of ten dollars.

他的诗获得了 10 美元的一等奖。

By her hard work, she **won herself a place** on the school team.



经过努力奋斗,她为自己在队里赢得一席之地。

You have **won me**.

你说服我了。Our team **won the game**.

I have **won him over** to our side.

我把他争取过来了。

**习题精选** 1. (2012·四川泸州月考) He is such a strong-willed person that there is nothing in the world that can \_\_\_\_\_ him.

A. win B. defeat C. rescue D. attack

## 二、attend vt. 照顾; 护理; 出席; 参加

**原句** John Snow was a famous doctor in London—so expert, indeed, that he **attended** Queen Victoria as her personal physician.(P2)

约翰·斯诺是伦敦一位著名的医生——他的确医术精湛,因而成了维多利亚女王的私人大夫。

### 搭配

attend school/class 上学/上课

attend a lecture/meeting 听讲座/出席会议

attend a wedding/ceremony 出席婚礼/参加典礼

attend (on) sb. 照顾/护理某人

attend to sb./sth. 注意; 专心; 处理; 对付; 照料; 关怀

He was ill and didn't **attend school**.

他病了,没有去上学。

Did you **attend the meeting** yesterday?

你昨天去开会了吗?

I have a good doctor **attending on me**.

我有一个很好的医生在给我治病。

If you don't **attend to your teacher**, you will never learn anything.

你总是不注意听老师讲,你就会什么也学不到。

I may be late—I have got one or two things to **attend to**.

我可能会迟到,我还有一两件事要处理。

I'm too busy. I can't **attend to** you now.

我很忙,现在不能接待你。

Parents must **attend to** the education of their children.

父母必须要关心子女的教育。

## 辨析 join, take part in, join in 与 attend

这些词语都有“参加”的意思。

(1) join 多指参加某组织,成为其中的一个成员,比如:参军、入党、参加俱乐部等。

(2) take part in 指参加群众性活动、会议、劳动、游行等,往往指参加者持有积极的态度,起一份作用。

(3) join in 通常指参加某种活动,尤其指和其他人一起参加某项活动,有时可与 take part in 互换。如果说“与某人一起做某事”则用 join sb. in sth./doing sth.。

(4) attend 常指参加或出席正式的活动或场合,如婚礼、会议等。

I will never forget the day when I **joined the Party**.

我永远也忘不了入党的那一天。

Will you come and **join us** for dinner?

你来和我们一起吃饭好吗?

All the students **took part in the thorough cleaning**.

所有的学生都参加了大扫除。

I hope you'll all **join in the discussion**.

我希望你们大家都参与讨论。

Would you **join me in a walk**?

你和我一起去散步好吗?

Will you **join us in going shopping**?

你愿意和我们一起去购物吗?

All the students and teachers **attended the meeting**.

所有学生和教师都出席了会议。

**习题精选** 2. (2011·福建)—Pity you missed the lecture on nuclear pollution.

—I \_\_\_\_\_ it, but I was busy preparing for a job interview.

A. attended

B. had attended

C. would attend

D. would have attended

## 三、expose vt. 暴露; 揭露; 使曝光

**原句** But he became inspired when he thought about help-

ing ordinary people **exposed** to cholera. (P2)

但当他一想到要帮助那些受到霍乱威胁的普通百姓,他就感到振奋。

### 搭配

expose...to... 把……暴露于……之下/中;使显露

be exposed to... 遭受……;暴露于……

be exposed to all kinds of weather 经受风吹雨打

expose sth. to the light of day 把某事暴露于光天化日之下

expose a fraud/a secret/a plot 揭穿骗局/泄露秘密/揭穿阴谋

Our school should **expose students to good art and music**.  
我们学校应该使学生接触美好的艺术和音乐。

The bicycle **was exposed to** the wind and rain.  
那辆自行车任由风吹雨打。

The reporter was killed because he tried to **expose a plot**.

这名记者因为试图揭露一个阴谋而被杀害。

**习题精选** 3. When \_\_\_\_\_ to danger and conflict, men tend to increase blood pressure, \_\_\_\_\_ nervous and anxious.

- A. exposed; felt
- B. exposed; feeling
- C. exposing; feeling
- D. exposing; felt

4. Family violence against women hasn't caused widespread concern because it is not the Chinese tradition to \_\_\_\_\_ the family conflicts to outsiders.

- A. express    B. expose
- C. enquire    D. distribute

**四、cure** *vt.* 治愈,治好(疾病);矫正(不良行为)  
*n.* 治愈;疗法;措施

There is no known **cure** but the illness can be treated.  
这种病尚没有确切的治愈方法,但可以医治。

### 搭配

cure sb. 治愈某人

cure sb. of sth. 治愈了某人的某种疾病/纠正了某人的坏习惯

a cure for ……的药;……的治疗方法

Can you **cure me of** my cold?

你能治好我的感冒吗?

Parents try to **cure their children of** bad habits.

父母试图改掉孩子的恶习。

This is **a cure for** headaches.

这是治疗头疼的方法。

### 拓展

“...sb. of sth.”结构在中学英语中经常见到,现就类似结构归纳如下:

accuse sb. of sth. 控告某人某事

convince sb. of sth. 使某人相信某事

inform sb. of sth. 告知某人某事

persuade sb. of sth. 使某人相信某事

remind sb. of sth. 使某人回想起某事

cheat sb. of sth. 骗走某人某物

rob sb. of sth. 抢走某人某物

warn sb. of sth. 警告某人某物

It took a long time to **convince me of** his guilt.

花了很长时间才使我相信他是有罪的。

Has she been **informed of** her mother's death yet?

有人把她母亲去世的消息告诉她了吗?

They couldn't **persuade him of** their sincerity.

他们无法使他相信他们的诚意。

This **reminded them of** the days when they were in the army.

这使他们想起了在部队的日子。

**辨析** cure 与 treat

(1) cure 通常强调结果,指治愈某人的疾病或某种疾病,或革除恶习、弊害等;其常用结构为: cure sb. of sth.

(2) treat 则通常强调过程,指对病人进行诊断和治疗,但不含治好的意思;其常用结构为: treat sb. for sth.

A few days' rest will **cure** you.

休息几天你的病就好了。

This medicine will **cure** your cough.

这药可治好你的咳嗽。

The doctors **cured her of** cancer.

医生治好了她的癌症。

Which doctor is **treating you for** your illness?

哪个医生在给你看病?

**习题精选** 5. It will be many years \_\_\_\_\_ the doctors and medical scientists can find \_\_\_\_\_ for cancer.

- A. since; cures
- B. when; treatments
- C. before; cures
- D. until; treatments

**五、absorb vt.** 吸收;吸引;使专心

**原句** The second suggested that people **absorbed** this disease into their bodies with their meals.(P2)

第二种看法是人们在吃饭时把这种病毒引入体内的。

Cotton gloves **absorb** sweat.

棉手套吸汗。

So many good ideas! It's too much for me to **absorb** all at once.

这么多好主意!太多了,很难一下完全吸收。

**搭配**

absorb...from... 从……吸收……

be absorbed in 专心于,全神贯注于

The old man **was completely absorbed in** the book.

老人全神贯注地读这本书。

**习题精选** 6. (2012·福建四地六校联考) When I went in, they were \_\_\_\_\_ in a heated discussion.

- A. absorbed
- B. attracted
- C. drawn
- D. concentrated

**六、suspect vt.** 认为;怀疑

**n.** 嫌疑犯;被怀疑者

**原句** John Snow **suspected** that the second theory was correct but he needed evidence.(P2)

约翰·斯诺觉得第二种看法是正确的但他需要证据。

Police have arrested a **suspect** in connection with the killing.

警察已经逮捕了一名与这起杀人案有关的嫌疑犯。

**搭配**

suspect sb./sth. 怀疑某人/某事

suspect that 认为/怀疑……

suspect sb. of doing sth. 怀疑某人做某事

suspect sb. to do sth. 怀疑某人做某事

I **suspect that** they were right.

我觉得他们是对的。

He **was suspected to** have got lung cancer.

他被怀疑得了肺癌。

His neighbors **suspected him of having** taken the money.

他的邻居们怀疑钱是他偷的。

辨析 **doubt** 与 **suspect**

doubt 与 suspect 作动词用, 都有“怀疑”的意思

(1) 如果后面接 that 从句, doubt 意为“无把握; 不相信”, 怀疑其无。doubt 也可以表示怀疑其有, 但这时 doubt 更多用于否定句或疑问句中。suspect 意为“有存在或属实的想法; 相信”, 怀疑其有。

例如:

I **doubt** that he has stolen my watch.

我不相信他偷了我的手表。

I **didn't doubt** that he would come.

我当时相信他会来的。

Why did she **doubt** that they were cheats?

I **suspect** 她为什么怀疑他们是骗子?

that he has stolen my watch.

我怀疑/猜想他偷了我的手表。

(2) doubt 用于肯定句中时, 多接 whether/if 引导的

从句, 意义与 that 从句不同, 这时意为“不敢肯定”。而 suspect 不可接这种从句。例如: I

**doubt whether/if** he'll come.

我不敢肯定他来不来。

It's raining hard. I **doubt whether** it will be fine tomorrow.

雨下得很大, 我不敢说明天会晴。

(3) 其他搭配。

doubt 可作不及物动词, 用于 doubt of sth. 结构;

suspect 用于 suspect sth. to be 与 suspect sb. of (doing) sth. 结构。例如:

She never **doubted of** his success.

她从不怀疑他的成功。

I **suspected him to** be the spy.

我认为他就是那个间谍。

What made you **suspect** her of having taken the money?

你凭什么怀疑钱是她偷的?

习题精选 7. They \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ giving false information. That would be terrible.

- A. wonder; with                      B. doubt; from  
C. suspect; of                          D. enquire; in

七、**blame** vt. 谴责; 责备

n. 责备; 过失

原句 It seemed that the water was to **blame**. (P2)

看来水是罪魁祸首。

## 搭配

blame sb. for sth./doing sth. 因为某事责备某人/  
责备某人做了某事

blame sth. on sb. 把某事归咎于某人

be to blame (for) 应(为……)承担责任; 该(为……)受责备(此处不能用被动语态)

accept/bear/take the blame for sth. 对某事负责任

put/lay the blame for sth. on sb. 将某事归咎于某人

Who **is to blame for** starting the fire?

这场火灾该由谁负责?

Many children are afraid of **being blamed for** making mistakes in speaking English.

很多孩子害怕说英语时犯错误而受责备。

She **blamed** the failure of their marriage **on** him.

她把婚姻的失败归咎于他。

We were ready to **take the blame for** what had happened.

我们愿对所发生的事负责。

He is trying to **lay the blame on** me.

他企图把责任推给我。

习题精选 8. The drunken driver, rather than the passers-by \_\_\_\_\_ for the traffic accident.

- A. was to be blamed  
B. were to blame  
C. was to blame  
D. were to be blamed

9. \_\_\_\_\_ for the breakdown of the school computer network, Alice was in low spirits.

- A. Blaming                              B. Blamed

C. To blame                      D. To be blamed

### 八、instruct vt. 教导; 指示; 命令

**原句** The water companies were **instructed** not to expose people to polluted water any more. (P3)

自来水公司接到指令,不能再让人们接触被污染的水了。

#### 搭配

instruct sb. to do sth. 命令/指示某人做某事  
 instruct sb. wh-to do 命令/指示某人何时/如何……做某事  
 instruct sb. in sth. 教某人某事  
 instruct sb. that... 通知/告知某人……  
 The volunteers often go to an orphan home to **instruct** orphans **in** English.  
 这些志愿者经常去孤儿之家去教他们英语。  
 He was **instructed when** to start through the email.  
 他从邮件中得到出发的时间。  
 He was **instructed to** sail for New York.  
 他奉命前往纽约。

**习题精选** 10. Duty is an act or a course of action that people \_\_\_\_\_ you to take by social customs, law or religion.

- A. persuade B. request  
 C. instruct                      D. expect

### 九、put forward 提出(意见、建议等); 推荐; 提名; 将钟表拨快; 提前; 向前移

**原句** Who **put forward** a theory about black holes? (P1)  
 谁提出了黑洞理论?

He **puts forward** several interesting plans.  
 他提出了几项令人感兴趣的计划。

Can I **put you/your name forward** for golf club secretary?

我推荐你/提名让你担任高尔夫球俱乐部的秘书好吗?

I **put forward the hands** of a clock when it is slow.

钟走得慢时,我把指针拨快。

We shall have to **put the meeting forward**.

我们得把会议提前。

Why don't you **put your chair forward** to get a better view?

你为什么不把椅子往前挪一点,以便看得更清楚些呢?

#### 拓展

put aside 丢弃; 储存……备用  
 put in 开进(港口、码头等); 插话  
 put off 推迟; 延期  
 put on 穿上; 上演  
 put away 放好; 收好  
 put down 写下; 镇压  
 put on weight 发福  
 put out 扑灭; 熄灭  
 put up 建造; 举起; 张贴  
 My parents have **put aside** some money for me.  
 我父母为我存了一些钱。  
 The meeting will **be put off** if it rains.  
 如果下雨,会议将延期举行。  
**Put away** all the paper. Don't let it get blown about.  
 把纸收起来放好,别叫风给刮散了。

#### 辨析 come up, come up with 与 put forward

三个词组都有“提出”的意思。

come up (事物)被提出/讨论(物作主语)  
 come up with (人)想出; 提出(事物)(人作主语)  
 put forward (某人)提出(事物)(人作主语)

A number of questions **came up** at the meeting.  
 会上提出了许多问题。

He **came up with** good ideas for the product promotion.

对于推广产品,他提出了很多好想法。

Are you serious in **putting forward** such an idea?  
 提出这样的—个想法你是认真的吗?

**习题精选** 11. Did you regret \_\_\_\_\_ your opinion that we should stay at home on Sunday?

- A. to put up                      B. to put forward  
C. putting up                     D. putting forward

12. (2012 · 全国 I) Mary is really good at taking notes in class. She can \_\_\_\_\_ almost every word her teacher says.

- A. put out                         B. put down  
C. put away                      D. put together

### ▶ 十、draw a conclusion 得出结论

#### 拓展

make/reach/come to/arrive at a conclusion 下结论,得出结论

jump to conclusions 匆忙下结论;贸然断定

bring... to a conclusion 使……结束

in conclusion 总之;最后

conclude *v.* 结论;缔结

conclude a speech/an argument 结束演讲/争辩

conclude with 以……结束

conclude from 从……得出结论

to conclude (作插入语) 最后(一句话)

Over the years I've **come to the conclusion** that she's a very great musician.

这些年来,我得出的结论是她是一位非常伟大的音乐家。

Forgive me. I shouldn't be **jumping to conclusions**.

原谅我,我不该草率地下结论。

**In conclusion**, walking is a cheap, safe and enjoyable form of exercise.

总而言之,散步是一种廉价、安全而又愉快的锻炼方式。

The meeting **concluded with** *The International*.

大会在《国际歌》歌声中结束。

"It's a waste of time," he **concluded**.

"这是浪费时间。"他最后说道。

**To conclude**, I would like to say that I do enjoy your magazine.

最后,我想说我的确很喜欢你们的杂志。

**习题精选** 13. Judging from a large amount of evidence presented, we can safely \_\_\_\_\_ the Three Gorges Project will change the lives of a great number of humans forever.

- A. challenge                      B. reject  
C. conclude                        D. suspect

### ▶ 十一、look into 调查;研究;朝……里面看

**原句** Next, John Snow **looked into** the source of the water for these two streets. (P2)

接下来,约翰·斯诺调查了这两条街的水源情况。

Let's **look into** the problem together and figure out a way to solve it.

让我们一起来研究这个问题,想出解决的办法。

#### 注意

look into 与 one's face/eyes 等连用,表示“注视”。

He **looks into her face** with great interest.

他饶有兴趣地注视着她的脸。

#### 拓展

look around/round/about 环顾四周

look after 照顾;照料

look back 回头看;回顾

look back to/upon/on 回顾;回想

look down upon 轻视,看不起

look for 寻求;寻找

look forward to 盼望

look on 旁观

look on/upon...as 把……看做

look out 往外看;注意;当心

look through 透过……看去;浏览

look up 抬头看;查阅

I **look forward to** hearing from you.

我盼望着收到你的信。

**Look out** when you cross the main street.

过大街时要当心。

**习题精选** 14. (2012·银川一中月考) The authorities will \_\_\_\_\_ the case further before they can come to a conclusion about it.

- A. look out                      B. look up  
C. look though                  D. look into

15. (2011·四川) I often \_\_\_\_\_ the words I don't know in the dictionary or on the Internet.

- A. look up                        B. look at  
C. look for                        D. look into

**十二、link...to... 将……和……连接或联系起来**

**原句** In another part of London, he found supporting evidence from two other deaths that **were linked to** the Broad Street outbreak.(P3)

在伦敦的另一个地区,他从两个与宽街暴发的霍乱有关的死亡病例中又发现了有力证据。

**拓展**

表示“把……跟……连接/联系起来”的其他短语还有: link... with...; link... and... (together); join...to...

表示“与……有关”的其他短语还有: be linked to/with; be connected with; be related to; have sth. to do with

The study further strengthens the evidence **linking** smoking **with** early death.

这项研究进一步证实了吸烟与早逝之间的联系。

He always tries to **link** his study **with** his ideological problems.

他总是把学习和自己的思想问题联系起来。

**习题精选** 16. —In this day and age, women can have children and jobs as well.

—I can't agree more. It's great to have the two \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. linked                        B. related  
C. connected                    D. combined

**十三、Neither its cause nor its cure was understood.(P2)**

它的起因和治疗方法都不为人所知。

**语言点** “neither...nor...”作为并列连词在句中连接两个主语,用于连接两个表示并列关系的名词,表示否定两者,其意为“既不……也不……,……和……都不”。如:

It's **neither** too cold **nor** too hot in Beijing.

北京天气既不太冷也不太热。

**Neither** my father **nor** my mother is interested in it.

我爸爸和妈妈对此都不感兴趣。

**注意**

(1) 若 neither...nor...连接两个并列成分作主语,其谓语通常与靠近的主语保持一致,即谓语动词单复数遵循就近一致原则。如:

**Neither** you **nor** your brother is to take charge of the project.

你和你兄弟都不负责这项工程。

(2) neither 或 nor 用于句首时,句子用部分倒装。如:

I don't know the secret, **nor** do I want to know.

我不知道这个秘密,我也不想知道。

**拓展**

连接两个并列主语,谓语动词遵循就近原则的还有下列词语: or, either... or, neither... nor, whether... or, not... but, not only... but (also) 等。如:

—**Is either he or I** fit for the job?

他和我哪个胜任这工作?

—**Neither he nor you** are.

他和你两个都不胜任。

**Not you but your father** is to blame.

不是你,而是你父亲该受责备。

**Not only you but (also) he** is wrong.

不仅你错了,他也错了。

**习题精选** 17. (2012·全国 I) Larry asks Bill and Peter to go on a picnic with him, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them wants to, because they have work to do.

- A. either                      B. any  
C. neither                     D. none

### 过关评测

#### 一、根据首字母或汉语提示写单词

- The farmers in this area had a good harvest last year, thanks to the s\_\_\_\_\_ farming.
- He b\_\_\_\_\_ me for my carelessness.
- I think you are too s\_\_\_\_\_ on the boy.
- If a medical treatment c\_\_\_\_\_ someone's illness, it makes the person well again.
- I had just finished my exam paper when the bell rang, a\_\_\_\_\_ the end of the class.
- Britain \_\_\_\_\_ (缔结) a trade agreement with China.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (暴露) your skin to the sun, or you will be burned.
- The most important thing is not to admit \_\_\_\_\_ (失败).
- Water and salt are \_\_\_\_\_ (吸收) into our blood stream every day.
- I wasn't sure if I could \_\_\_\_\_ (操控) such a powerful car.

#### 二、根据汉语意思完成句子

- 不管什么时候在教室,你都会发现他在全神贯注地看书。  
Whenever you are in classroom, you will find him \_\_\_\_\_ books.
- 他脸上激动的表情表明他通过了考试。  
\_\_\_\_\_ on his face

\_\_\_\_\_ that he had passed the test.

- 他提出的改革方案应尽快得以实施。  
The proposal he \_\_\_\_\_ should \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible.
- 皮肤经常暴露在阳光下对身体没好处。  
That the skin \_\_\_\_\_ the sun does harm to health.
- 他认为必须正确引导年轻罪犯。  
He thinks that young criminals \_\_\_\_\_ in a proper way.
- 每当我们遇到困难,他总是向我们伸出援助之手。  
\_\_\_\_\_, he always gives us a hand.

#### 三、单项填空

- In the following two hours he was \_\_\_\_\_ the performance, because it turned out to be as wonderful as he had expected.  
A. tired of                      B. absorbed in  
C. annoyed with                D. concerned about
- Every time \_\_\_\_\_ I go to school, I am usually riding my bike, \_\_\_\_\_ I take a bus.  
A. when; besides                B. \; except when  
C. when; except for              D. \; except for
- The doctor has \_\_\_\_\_ a new idea on the treat-



ment, which is well thought of by his companions.

- A. come about
- B. put forward
- C. spoken up
- D. regarded as

4 —Who is \_\_\_\_\_ the patient?

—Maybe his sister.

- A. taking care
- B. looking for
- C. joining in
- D. attending on

5 You should read the \_\_\_\_\_ in the car repair manual(手册) carefully before you start to drive it.

- A. instructions
- B. impressions
- C. introductions
- D. explanations

6 The bad weather was partly \_\_\_\_\_ for crop failure this year.

- A. to blame
- B. blame
- C. blaming
- D. to have blamed

7 \_\_\_\_\_ a sentence before you can understand it correctly.

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

8 When \_\_\_\_\_ to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically.

- A. exposed
- B. exposing

C. to be exposed

D. being exposed

9 If Joe's wife won't go to the party, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he will either
- B. he neither will
- C. neither will he
- D. either he will

10 The results of the medical checkup suggested that my father \_\_\_\_\_ in poor health, so the doctor suggested that he \_\_\_\_\_ smoking and take more exercise.

- A. was; gave up
- B. be; should give up
- C. should be; gave up
- D. was; give up

11 Mary thought highly of the painting, but to Mr. Smith's \_\_\_\_\_ eye, the painting was terrible.

- A. eager
- B. extra
- C. exact
- D. expert

12 The wolf said in a \_\_\_\_\_ voice and the scholar felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. frightening; frightened
- B. frightened; frightening
- C. frighten; frightening
- D. frightening; frightening

13 This medicine will \_\_\_\_\_ him of his cough.

- A. recover
- B. cure
- C. treat
- D. heal

14 It is reported that the police will soon \_\_\_\_\_ the case of two missing children.

- A. look upon
- B. look after