



高效 学习法

中国第一套
杂志式教辅
讲述学习和考试的方法

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高中英语必修5
主 编 薛金星



马丁·路德·金 (Martin Luther King Jr. 1929—1968)

贡献 发动了美国的民权运动。将“非暴力”和“直接行动”作为社会变革的方法。
影响 迫使美国国会在1964年通过《民权法案》，宣布种族隔离和种族歧视政策为非法政策。
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名言 生命的意义在于活得充实，而不在于活得长久。

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 如果慢了，就可能被狮子吃掉
 羚羊起身就跑，向着太阳飞奔而去
 狮子也惊醒了：赶快跑
 如果慢了，就可能会被饿死
 狮子奋起狂追，向着羚羊飞驰而去
 无论是自然界兽中之王，还是大草原上食草的羚羊
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说明

本书在编辑过程中,为了方便学生学习,选用了一些优秀文章。由于种种原因,有的作者我们未能及时联系上,祈请诸君见谅。请作者老师见书后及时与我们联系,支取为您预留的稿酬,多谢。

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Love Your Life

Henry David Thoreau

However mean your life is, meet it and live it. Do not shun it and call it hard names. It is not so bad as you are.

It looks poorest when you are richest. The fault-finder will find faults in paradise.

Love your life, poor as it is. You may perhaps have some pleasant, thrilling, glorious hours, even in a poor-house. The setting sun is reflected from the windows of the alms-house as brightly as from the rich man's abode; the snow melts before its door as early in the spring.

I do not see but a quiet mind may live as contentedly there, and have as cheering thoughts, as in a palace.

The town's poor seem to me often to live the most independent lives of any. Maybe they are simply great enough to receive without misgiving. Most think that they are above being supported by the town. But it often happens that they are not above supporting themselves by dishonest means, which should be more disreputable.

Cultivate poverty like a garden herb, like sage. Do not trouble yourself much to get new things, whether clothes or friends. Turn the old, return to them. Things do not change; we change. Sell your clothes and keep your thoughts.

热爱生活

亨利·大卫·梭罗

不论你的生活如何卑贱，你要面对它并且好好地生活。不要躲避它，更别用恶言咒骂它。它不像你认为的那样坏。

你最富有的时候，倒是看似最穷。爱找缺点的人就是到天堂里也能找到缺陷。

你要爱你的生活，尽管它贫穷。甚至在一个济贫院里，你也许还有愉快、兴奋、光荣的时候。夕阳从济贫院的窗子里反射进来，就像从富人家窗子里反射进来一样光亮。雪融化了就敲响了春天的门。

我只看到一个从容的人，在哪里也像在皇宫中一样，生活得心满意足而富有愉快的思想。

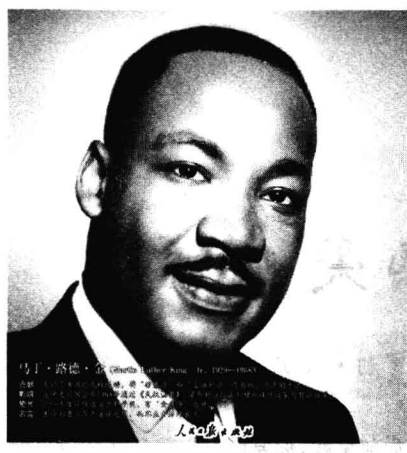
城镇中的穷人，我看，倒往往是过着最独立不羁的生活。也许只是因为他们的伟大，所以受之无愧。大多数人以为他们是超然的，不靠城镇来支援他们。可是事实上他们往往是利用了不正当的手段来对付生活，他们是毫不超脱的，毋宁是不体面的。

视贫穷如园中之花而像圣人一样耕植它吧！不要找新的花样，无论是新的衣服或新的朋友，来麻烦你自己。找旧的，回到那里去。万物不变，是我们在变。你的衣服可以卖掉，但要保留你的思想。



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 - make sense (13)
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 - meanwhile (83)
 - mind (78)
 - miss (79)
- N**
- neither... nor (5)
 - no need (76)
- O**
- occasion (35)
 - occupation (72)
 - offer (73)
 - only if (12)
- P**
- persuade (56)
 - prepare (47)
 - present (83)
 - prove (82)
 - provide (55)
 - put forward (2)
 - put on (52)
- R**
- refer (24)
 - reject (14)
 - remain (34)
 - remind (49)
 - run (105)
- S**
- seem (8)
 - sense (101)
 - similar (50)
 - so as to (81)
 - sort (89)
 - so... that (7)
 - speed up (57)
 - squeeze (104)
 - stare (63)
 - stick (103)
 - strength (10)
 - such as (8)
 - suggest (6)
 - suppose (72)
 - surrounding(s) (50)
 - swiftly (53)
- T**
- take in (10)
 - take the place of (31)
 - take up (48)
 - time (13)
 - too much (105)
- U**
- unless (103)
 - until (88)
- W**
- way (2)
 - when (108)
 - while (62)
 - why not (55)
 - wonder (24)
 - worthwhile (29)

Unit 1 Great scientists

Warming Up

1 话说“现在分词”

[教材原文]



Who wrote a book explaining how animals and plants developed as the environment changed? (教材 P₁) 谁写了这本书解释动物和植物是怎样随着环境的变化而进化的?

[指点迷津]

(1)句中 explaining how... 为现在分词短语作 book 的后置定语, explaining 后面是由 how 引导的宾语从句, as 在句中引导时间状语从句。

(2)现在分词作定语时,与被修饰的名词在逻辑上存在主谓关系,在该句中 book 和 explaining... 为主谓关系。

This is a famous company mainly selling electronic products. 这是一家著名的以销售电子产品为主的公司。(company 与 selling 之间为主谓关系)

(3)单个的现在分词以及由现在分词构成的合成词作定语时,往往放在被修饰词之前,作前置定语;现在分词短语作定语时,往往放在被修饰词之后,作后置定语。

When he saw the growing market for his products, his face took on a look saying his satisfaction.

当他看到自己日益增长的产品市场时,他的脸上呈现出了满意的表情。(句中 growing 作前置定语修饰 market; saying his satisfaction 作后置定语,修饰 look)

[联想拓展]

现在分词不仅可以作定语,也可以在句中作表语、状语或补语,有下面的形式变化。

	主动形式	被动形式
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

作状语时,分词的一般式表示的动作与主句谓语表示的动作同时或几乎同时发生;分词的完成式则表示的动作在主句谓语动词表示的动作之前。not 放在分词之前构成否定结构。

In a word, her explanation sounded very convincing.

总之,她的解释听起来很有说服力。(现在分词 convincing 作 sounded 的表语)

He was a great scientist, making a great contribution to scientific development in China. 他是一名伟大的科学家,对中国的科学发展做出了巨大的贡献。(现在分词短语 making a great... 作伴随状语)

His interesting story made all of us laughing.

他那有趣的故事使得我们所有人都笑了。(interesting

作 story 的前置定语; laughing 作 all of us 的宾语补足语)

Having found the cause, they were able to propose a remedy. 原因找出后,他们就可以提出补救方法了。

Not having been invited to the party, he felt very upset. 未受邀参加晚会,他感到非常不安。

[考题回放]

(1)The retired man donated most of his savings to the school damaged by the earthquake in Yushu, _____ the students to return to their classrooms. (2010·江苏)

- A. enabling B. having enabled
C. to enable D. to have enabled

解析:句意:这位退休的老人把自己的大多数积蓄捐献给了在玉树地震中损坏的学校,从而使得学生们重新回到了教室。enabling... 为现在分词短语作结果状语。 答案:A

(2)Alexander tried to get his work _____ in the medical circles. (2010·辽宁)

- A. to recognize B. recognizing
C. recognize D. recognized

解析:句意:亚历山大努力想让他工作在医学领域得到认可。get/have sth. done 为固定用法,意为“使某事被做”,sth. 与 done 之间为被动关系。故选 D。此处 recognize 意为“认可,赏识”。 答案:D



单项填空

- We often provide our children with toys, footballs or basketballs, _____ that all children like these things.
A. thinking B. think C. to think D. thought
- My sister, an inexperienced rider, was found sitting on the bicycle _____ to balance it.
A. having tried B. trying
C. to try D. tried
- He was busy writing a story, only _____ once in a while to smoke a cigarette.
A. to stop B. stopping
C. to have stopped D. having stopped
- _____ in the queue for half an hour, the old man suddenly realized he had left the cheque in the car.
A. Waiting B. To wait
C. Having waited D. To have waited
- _____ the programme, they have to stay there for another two weeks.
A. Not completing B. Not completed
C. Not having completed D. Having not completed

6. Peter received a letter just now _____ his grandma would come to see him soon.
A. said B. says C. saying D. to say

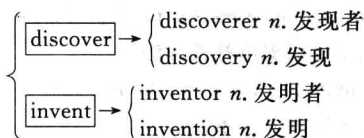
辨地弄花

2 巧辨“discover”与“invent”

[教材原文]

Who invented the first steam engine?
(教材 P₁) 谁发明了第一台蒸汽机?

[指点迷津]

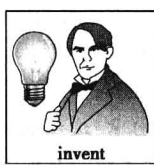


inventive *adj.* 有发明才能的

[一点就通]



发现过去存在但不为人所知的事物



发明过去不存在的事物

He discovered a piece of china in an ancient tomb.
他在一座古代墓穴里发现了一件瓷器。

Edison invented the electric bulb.
爱迪生发明了电灯泡。

练练吧

用 discover 与 invent 的适当形式填空

- Gilbert _____ electricity and Edison _____ the electric bulb.
- Scientists have made many _____ about space.
- They _____ that he was the thief who stole the wallet.
- Do you know who first _____ the computer?
- The _____ of oil in Alaska is a good thing to the economy.
- Mary is not even two years old, but she has _____ how to open drawers.
- He is one of the most _____ painters in modern art.
- They accused the writer of a total lack of _____.

3 多种“方法”

[教材原文]

Who invented the way of giving electricity to everybody in large cities? (教材 P₁) 谁发明了给大城市人们供电的方法?

[辨析] way/method/means/process

单词	意义	搭配词
way	方法(普通用语)	in
method	合乎逻辑或系统的方法	for
means	手段; 工具; 收入	by
process	程序; 手续, 工作方法(如制造、印刷等方面)	in

[联想拓展]

(1) in a way 在某方面, 从某种程度上说
Your composition is well written in a way.
从某种程度上说, 你的作文写得很好。

(2) in no way 决不, 任何时候都不
In no way should this be seen as a defeat.
这绝不应看作是一个失败。

(3) method for... 的方法
It is a new method for the early detection of cancer.
这是一种及早诊断癌症的新方法。

(4) by no means 决不, 在任何情况下都不
It is by no means certain that the football match will take place on time.

足球比赛是否会如期举行一点儿都不确定。

(5) in the process of... 正在……
The company is in the process of moving to new offices.
公司正搬往新的办公楼。

练练吧

用 way, method, means 与 process 的适当形式填空

- A car is a _____ of transportation.
- There are many _____ of payment.
- Teaching him to speak may be a slow _____.
- In a _____, it's kind of nice to work alone.
- I'll buy an interesting book for you on my _____ home.
- Some traditional teaching _____ should be improved to apply to the quality education.
- The price of the house should be well within the _____ of the average family.
- Coal was formed from dead forests by a slow _____ of chemical changes.

词汇金钥匙

4 如何“提出”put forward

[教材原文]

Who put forward a theory about black holes?
(教材 P₁) 是谁提出有关黑洞理论的?

[指点迷津]

(1) 提出(计划、建议等)
They all agreed with the theories which were put forward by Dr. Kesner. 他们都赞同凯斯纳博士提出的理论。

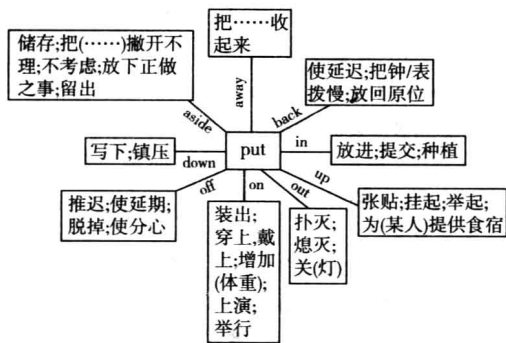
(2) 将……提前
The women's final has been put forward to 2:00 pm.
女子决赛提前到下午两点举行。

(3) 把钟/表拨快
He put his watch forward to avoid being late for the meeting. 他把表拨快以避免开会迟到。

(4) 提名(推荐)某人
We put Mary forward to take part in the competition to find a designer for the new airport building.

我们推荐玛丽参加挑选新机场大楼设计师的比赛。
在近几年高考中对 put 短语的考查比较多, 因此同学们在掌握好 put forward 的同时, 也要注意 put 的其他短语。

[联想拓展]



We're trying to put aside a few hundred dollars every month toward our vacation.

我们尽量每月存几百美元供度假用。

Before we leave the office, let's put these files away.

离开办公室之前,让我们把这些文件收拾好。

Do remember to put out the lights when you leave the classroom. 离开教室时一定要记得关灯。

The final exam results will be put up on Friday morning.

期末考试的成绩将会在周五上午张贴。

[考题回放]

(1) My mother opened the drawer to _____ the knives and spoons. (2010·大纲全国II)

- A. put away
- B. put up
- C. put on
- D. put together

解析:句意:我妈妈打开抽屉把刀子和勺子放好。put away把……放好;put up举起,升起;put on穿上(衣服),上演;put together把……放在一起。由题意知选A。

答案:A

(2) Don't be so discouraged. If you _____ such feelings, you will do better next time. (安徽高考)

- A. carry on
- B. get back
- C. break down
- D. put away

解析:carry on开展,进行;get back取回,拿回;break down分解;崩溃;出故障;put away收拾起来。根据句意“不要这么失望,如果你把这种情绪收起来,下一次你将会做得更好。”可知只有put away符合句意。 答案:D



单项填空

- The meal over, the managers went back to the meeting room to _____ their discussion. (天津高考)
 - A. put away
 - B. take down
 - C. look over
 - D. carry on
- The present situation is very complex, so I think it will take me some time to _____ its reality. (湖北高考)
 - A. make up
 - B. figure out
 - C. look through
 - D. put off
- You can take anything from the shelf and read, but please _____ the books when you've finished with them.
 - A. put on
 - B. put down
 - C. put back
 - D. put off
- Before the war broke out, many people _____ in safe

places possessions they could not take with them.

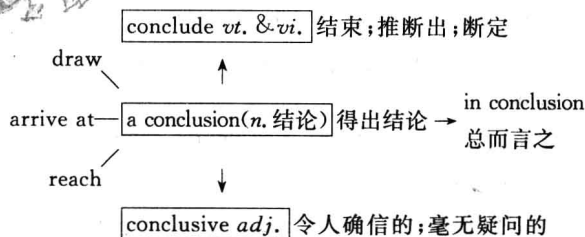
- A. threw away
 - B. put away
 - C. gave away
 - D. carried away
- Excuse me, can I _____ my suggestion? —Go ahead.
 - A. give off
 - B. call in
 - C. put forward
 - D. set out
 - There are many inconveniences that have to be _____ when we go abroad.
 - A. put up with
 - B. put up
 - C. put off
 - D. put away

Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending



如何“结束”conclude

[指点迷津]



The police concluded that it was the human error that resulted in the accident. 警察推断出这次事故是人为造成的。

All the evidence supported the conclusion that he was guilty. 所有的证据都表明他是有罪的。

His theories proved to be conclusive.

他的理论证明是毫无疑问的。

[一言辨异]

In conclusion, according to the conclusion that they reached, we can conclude that we shouldn't jump to conclusions of everything. 总之,根据他们得出的结论,我们能够推断出,对于一切事情,我们不应该草率下结论。



根据汉语提示完成句子

- From the facts _____ (我们可以得出一些结论) about how the Great Wall was built.
- We _____ (得出结论,她肯定已经忘记聚会的事了).
- You should think twice before making the decision, so don't _____ (匆忙下结论).
- I will write a report only _____ (当我完成研究时).
- They failed to provide _____ (任何令人信服的证据).
- After so many talks _____ (他们终于达成协议).

学会“分析”analyse

[教材原文]

Analyse the results (教材 P₁) 分析结果



[指点迷津]

analyse *vt.* 分析 (= analyze)

n. { analyst 分析者; 化验员
analysis/(pl.) analyses 分析 (in the final/last analysis 最终, 归根结底)

analytical/analytic *adj.* 分析的; 用分析方法的

Some scientists are analysing the photographs sent by the satellite. 一些科学家正在分析卫星发回来的照片。

His wife is a food analyst in that company.

他妻子是那家公司的一名食品化验员。

练练吧

用 analyse, analyst, analysis 与 analytical 的适当形式填空

- It was Charles Babbage who invented the _____ machine.
- We must try to _____ the cause of explosion as soon as possible.
- Close _____ of the sales figures shows clear regional variations.
- Some experts are doing _____ of the samples.
- The man giving the speech is a famous chemical _____.
- I enjoy pop music, but I don't listen to it in an _____ way.

辨地开花

3 方方面面“参加”

[教材原文]

John Snow was a famous doctor in London—so expert, indeed, that he attended Queen Victoria as her personal physician. (教材 P₂) 约翰·斯诺是伦敦一位著名的医生——他的确医术精湛, 因而成为照料维多利亚女皇的私人医生。

[指点迷津]

attend *v.* 参加; 照顾; 专心, 注意

搭配 { attend a meeting/a lecture/school
参加会议/听报告/上学
attend to sb./sth. 处理、对付某人/某事
attend to sth. 注意、专注于某事(物)
attend (on/upon) sb. 照料、看护、服侍某人

Why weren't you attending when I explained before?

我以前解释的时候, 你怎么不注意听呢?

They had a quiet wedding—only a few friends attended it.

他们的婚礼静悄悄的——只有几个朋友参加。

Attend to your work and stop talking.

专心工作, 不要说话。

Could you attend to this matter immediately?

你能不能立刻处理这件事?

Dr Smith attended (on) her in the hospital.

史密斯医生在医院给她治疗。

[辨析] attend/join/join in/take part in

易混词(组)	辨析	例句
attend	指参加会议或仪式, 如参加婚礼、葬礼、典礼或上课、上学、听报告等	He decided to attend the meeting. 他决定出席这个会议。
join	指加入某个组织或团体, 如军队、团队、政党等	My wish is to join the army after graduation. 我的愿望是毕业后参军。
join in	指参加一些小型活动, 可用 join sb. in sth. “加入某人的某项活动”	Our headmaster will join us in the discussion this afternoon. 我们校长将于今天下午参加我们的讨论。
take part in	指参加一些大型的、正式的、有组织的活动、会议等	The Swiss did not take part in the two world wars. 瑞士人没有参加两次世界大战。

[一言辨异]

I often attend meetings and sometimes I take part in/join in their discussion.

我经常出席会议, 有时参与大会的讨论。

[联想拓展]

attendant *n.* 服务员, 侍者; *adj.* 在场的, 服侍的

attendance *n.* 到场, 出席; 护理, 照料

attend 含有“伸向”的意思, 心向着某一地方为“专心, 注意, 照顾”, 因此其派生名词为 attention; 脚步向着某一地方为“出席, 参加”。

[一点就通]

attend 作不及物动词表示“照料; 护理”讲, 与 to 连用, 这是一个考点; 关于 attend 的另一个考点是 attend 的多义性及与不同介词的搭配; 关于 attend 的第三个考点是它与 join, join in 及 take part in 的区别。



练练吧

用 attend, join, join in 与 take part in 的适当形式填空

- The meeting our manager _____ last week was a very important one.
- About 2,000 students _____ the opening ceremony yesterday.
- I do hope you can _____ all our club activities.
- He wants to _____ the army when he is 18 years old.
- Will you have time to _____ my birthday party?
- Where does the Yellow River _____ the sea?
- At college he _____ many student political activities.

4 “揭露”expose

[教材原文]

But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera. (教材 P₂) 但当他一想到要帮助那些得了霍乱的普通百姓时,他就感到很振奋。

[指点迷津]

此处 exposed to cholera 为过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰 people,相当于定语从句 who were exposed to cholera.

exposure n. 暴露;揭发

expose v. 暴露;揭露;揭发;使……曝光

expose... to... 将……暴露于/曝光于……

exposed adj. 无遮蔽的;暴露的

A teacher should expose his students to real-life situations. 教师应让他的学生接触到真实生活环境。

The exposure of the secret made us very astonished. 知道那个秘密让我们非常震惊。

[练习吧]

单项填空

20. _____ to sunlight for too much time will do harm to one's skin.
- A. Exposed B. Having exposed
C. Being exposed D. After being exposed

5 巧辨 treat 与 cure

[教材原文]

Neither its cause nor its cure was understood. (教材 P₂) 人们既不知道它的病源,也不了解它的治疗方法。

[指点迷津]

(1) treat 意为“治疗”,强调动作,常用短语为 treat sb. for sth.。此外,treat 还有“对待,看待;处理;款待”之意,构成的短语有:treat sb. like/as... 把某人当作……看待;treat sb. to sth. 款待某人……; treat with 与……协商/谈判。



Nowadays, most diseases can be treated with drugs. 现在,大部分疾病可以用药物治疗。

They treat everything I say as some kind of joke. 他们把我说的每件事都当作玩笑。

We treated Mom to lunch at the restaurant. 我们在饭店请妈妈吃午饭。

(2) cure 意为“治愈;纠正”,侧重结果,常用短语为 cure sb. of sth.。此外,cure 还有“解决;改善;保存”之意,作名词时,cure 意为“药剂;疗法”,构成短语:a cure for... 意为“……的疗法/药剂/对策”。

Even whisky could not cure him of his worry. 甚至连威士忌也不能消除他的担忧。

The measures taken by the government are cures for in-



flation. 政府所采取的措施是解决通货膨胀的对策。

[一言辨异]

He was treated for his heart disease for three months, but the doctors said they could cure him of it in one month.

他的心脏病治疗三个月了,但医生说他们能在一个月治愈他的病。



用 cure 与 treat 的适当形式填空

21. The doctor _____ the patient of his illness.
22. The doctor _____ her broken leg now.
23. The man says he has a magic _____ for cancer.
24. Any complaint about the service must be _____ seriously.
25. I decided to _____ myself to a new dress.



6 与“neither... nor”面对面

[教材原文]

Neither its cause nor its cure was understood. (教材 P₂) 人们既不知道它的病源,也不了解它的治疗方法。

[指点迷津]

neither... nor... “既不……也不;既非……又非……”是近几年高考的出题热点,我们在使用该句型时,要掌握以下几点:

(1) 对称式结构: neither A nor B 意为“非 A 亦非 B”, A 和 B 的结构必须一致,类似用法的还有 either A or B 和 both A and B。

Neither you nor he is right. 你和他都不对。

Either she or I am right. 她和我只有一个人对。

Both they and you are right. 他们和你们都是对的。

(2) 就近一致: neither... nor... 连接两个主语时,谓动词要与最近的主语保持一致,类似的还有: there be; either... or...; not only... but also...; whether... or...; ... or...

Neither he nor I am going to attend the party.

他和我都不打算去参加聚会。

Not only the students but also their teacher likes mountain climbing. 不仅学生,而且他们的老师也喜欢爬山。

(3) 用于倒装句型: neither/nor 表示“也不”,且置于句首引导句子时,句子要用部分倒装,类似的还有 no, not, never, seldom, little, hardly, at no time, in no way, by no means 以及句型 not only... but also..., hardly/scarcely... when, no sooner... than... 如果将 not only, hardly, scarcely, no sooner 提到句首,该分句用部分倒装。

If she won't go, neither will I. 如果她不去,我也不去。

Hardly had I reached home when it rained.

我一到家天就下起了雨。

[考题回放]

Either you or one of your students _____ to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow. (2009·湖南)

A. are B. is C. have D. be

解析: 根据就近一致原则,谓动词应与 one 一致,故用单数形式。 答案: B



单项填空

26. —The old man wouldn't stay at home for a rest even if it rained.
—_____. He would feel sick if he stayed at home for one day.
A. So would my grandpa B. So wouldn't my grandpa
C. Neither would my grandpa D. Nor wouldn't my grandpa
27. Of the making of good books there is no end, neither _____ any end to their influence on man's lives.
A. there is B. there are
C. is there D. are there
28. He declared, "_____, nor do I care about it."
A. Either I want to know it
B. Neither do I want to know it
C. Not only do I want to know it
D. Neither I want to know it



7 “每当……时候” every time

[教材原文]

So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak. (教材 P₂) 每当爆发霍乱时,就有成千上万惊恐的人病死。

[指点迷津]

(1)本句为复合句,so many thousands of terrified people died 为主句, every time 引导时间状语从句,意思是“每当……”。

(2)有些名词短语或副词可起连词作用,引导时间状语从句,如 each time, next time, the last time, the moment, the minute, immediately, directly 等。

Every time I expressed an opinion, she argued back.
每当我发表意见时,她总是反驳。



单项填空

29. _____ you talk to someone or write a message, you show your skills to others.
A. At times B. Some time
C. Every time D. The time



8 “建议”suggest“表明”
一下它的意思

[教材原文]

The first suggested that cholera multiplied in the air. (教材 P₂) 第一种看法是霍乱病毒在空气中繁殖着。

[指点迷津]

- (1) suggest vt.
建议,提议
(= propose/ put forward)
- + { n. & pron. 建议/提议某事
(sb./sb.'s) doing sth. 建议/提议
(某人)做某事
that sb. (should) do sth. 建议某人做
某事(用虚拟语气)

If it is not convenient, please suggest another day.
要是不方便,请另选个日子吧。

They suggested going out for a walk. 他们提议出去散步。

The manager suggested that the work (should) be finished as soon as possible. 经理建议应尽快完成那份工作。

(2) suggest vt. 推荐(某职务的合适人选), suggest sb. for + 职务
He has been suggested for the post of manager.
他已被推荐担任经理一职。

(3) suggest vt. 显示;暗示; + { n. & pron. 暗示/表明某事
表明(= indicate) + { that 从句(从句不用虚拟语气)

The policeman suggested that the thief might be one member of his family. 警察暗示说窃贼可能是他家庭成员中的一个。

(4) suggest vt. 使产生(新想法);启发。 suggest sth. to sb. 使某人产生……; suggest itself to sb. (想法等)浮现在某人心中。

It was a book that suggested the idea to me.
是一本书使我产生了这个想法。

A wonderful idea suggested itself to me immediately.
立刻有一个好主意浮现在我脑海中。

[一言辨异]

Her pale face suggested she was ill, so the doctor suggested she (should) have a medical examination. 她苍白的脸色表明她生病了,因此医生建议她进行医疗检查。

另外,还有一些表示建议、要求、命令的词,如 order, advise, demand, desire 等后面的宾语从句要用虚拟语气。



单项填空

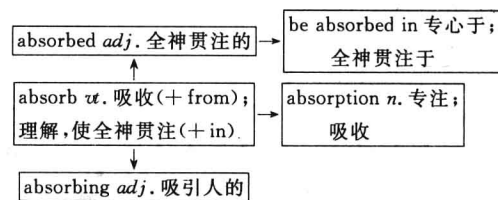
30. The teacher agreed to the suggestion that the students _____ two weeks to prepare for the exam.
A. give B. should give
C. be given D. would be given
31. The teacher demanded that our composition _____ before eleven.
A. must finished B. would be finished
C. be finished D. must be finished

9 重视“吸收”absorb

[教材原文]

The second suggested that people absorbed this disease into their bodies with their meals. (教材 P₂) 第二种看法是人们在吃饭的时候把这种病毒引入体内的。

[指点迷津]



Plants can absorb nutrients from the soil.
植物能从土壤中吸收养分。

In fact I haven't had time to absorb what he said.
实际上我没有时间去理解他说的。

The film is so absorbing that everyone wants to see it.

这部电影是如此吸引人以至于每个人都想看。

Defence spending absorbs almost 30% of the country's wealth. 国防开支消耗了差不多30%的国家财富。

His complete absorption in his work moved me deeply. 他对工作极其专注深深地感动了我。



单项填空

32. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear someone knocking at the door.
A. attracted B. absorbed
C. drawn D. concentrated
33. The writer was so _____ in his novel that he forgot to flick the ashes from his cigar.
A. absorbed B. give C. stuck D. taken



10 表结果和目的的“so... that”

[教材原文]

In two particular streets, the cholera outbreak was so severe that more than 500 people died in ten days. (教材 P₂) 在两条特别的街区,霍乱爆发是如此严重以致10天之内就死去了500多人。

[指点迷津]

句中的 so... that... 句型中, that 引导的是一个结果状语从句,意为“如此……以至于……”;句型... so that... 则引导目的状语从句,而且 that 后的从句含有情态动词,但有时 so that 也可引导结果状语从句,这时 so 前有逗号,且 that 后无情态动词。

I was so excited that I decided to tell them the good news. 我是如此激动以至于决定告诉他们那个好消息。(句中 so... that 引导结果状语从句)

I got up early so that I could catch the first bus.

我起床很早以便我能赶上第一班公共汽车。(句中 so that 引导目的状语从句,that 后的从句中有 could)

He didn't plan the time well, so that he didn't finish the homework on time. 他没有计划好时间,结果他没有按时完成家庭作业。(句中 so that 引导结果状语从句,so 前有逗号,that 后无情态动词)

[联想拓展]

句型 so... that..., such... that 和 so that 以及 such... as 是近几年高考的热点,也是同学们日常学习中的难点,现归纳它们的用法如下:

(1) so... that... 常用于如下结构:

- ① so + adj. + a/an + 单数可数名词 + that...
② so + adj. / adv. + that...
③ so + { many/few + 复数名词
 much/little (少) + 不可数名词 } + that...

This is so good a book that we all like it.

这是如此好的一本书以至于我们都喜欢它。

There are so many people and so few chairs in the meeting room that I can't find one to sit on. 会议室里有那么多人,而椅子又那么少,以至于我没有椅子可坐。

(2) such... that... 常用于如下结构:

- ① such + a/an + adj. + 单数可数名词 + that
② such + adj. + 复数名词 + that
③ such + adj. + 不可数名词 + that

That is such an interesting book that everyone likes it. 那是一本很有趣的书以至于每个人都喜欢。

(3) 在 so/such... that 结构中,当 so/such 位于句首时,so/such 引导的句子用倒装语序,而 that 后的句子不倒装。

So angry was she that she could not say a word.

她是如此生气以致一句话也说不出。

(4) such... that 结构中,that 引导结果状语从句;such... as 则引导定语从句,先行词为 such 或 such 所修饰的名词或代词。

Our teacher gave us such a difficult question that no one could work it out. (that 引导结果状语从句)

我们老师给了我们一个如此难的问题,以至于没有人能做出来。

Our teacher gave us such a difficult question as no one could work out. (as 引导定语从句)

我们的老师给了我们一个没有人能解出来的难题。

分析以上两句话,我们可以看出它们只有一个 it 之差,然而其本质却因 it 而不同。第一句话连词 that 在其后面的句子中不作成分,只起连接作用;第二句话关系代词 as 在其后面的定语从句中作 work out 的宾语,而且两句话的翻译也因此而不同。

[考题回放]

(1) The Great Wall is _____ tourist attraction that millions of people pour in every year. (2009·上海)

- A. so a well-known B. a so well-known
C. such well-known a D. such a well-known

解析:在 so/such... that 结构中,so 可以用“so + adj. + a(n) + 单数名词”结构,而 such 则用“such + a(n) + adj. + 单数名词”结构。 答案:D

(2) The weather was _____ cold that I didn't like to leave my room. (全国高考)

- A. really B. such C. too D. so

解析:such 修饰名词或代词,故排除 B 项;really 和 too 不和 that 连用,故排除 A、C 项。句中 so + adj. + that 构成结果状语从句。句意:天气如此寒冷以至于我不愿意离开房间。

答案:D



单项填空

34. So much of interest _____ that most visitors simply run out of time before seeing it all.
A. offers Beijing B. Beijing offer
C. does Beijing offer D. Beijing does offer
35. Nancy enjoyed herself so much _____ she visited her friends in Sydney last year.
A. that B. which C. when D. where
36. My English teacher's humor was _____ make every student burst into laughter.
A. so as to B. such as to

- C. such that D. so that
37. —My room gets very cold at night.
—
A. So is mine B. So mine is
C. So does mine D. So mine does
38. It was so dark in the cinema that I could hardly _____ my friend.
A. turn out B. bring out
C. call out D. pick out

精地开花

11 如此“特别”

[教材原文]

... (especially numbers 16, 37, 38 and

- 40). (教材 P₂)……(特别是这条街上 16、37、38 和 40 号)。

[辨析] especially/specially

单词	意义	用法
especially	尤其, 特别	指有意突出到显眼或例外的程度, 说明某事不寻常、过分或特别重要
specially	专门地; 特殊地	指为某个特殊目的而专门采用的某一方式

[一言辨异]

Americans like travelling a lot specially for the wedding, especially during the summer vacation.

美国人很喜欢旅游, 特别是因为婚礼, 尤其是在暑假。

练练吧

单项填空

39. I'm sorry you don't like the skirt, _____ because he bought it _____ for you.
A. specially; specially B. especially; specially
C. particularly; especially D. specially; especially

12 三种“例如”

[教材原文]

(such as 20 and 21 Broad Street and 8 and 9 Cambridge Street)

(教材 P₂) (如宽街上 20 号和 21 号以及剑桥街上的 8 号和 9 号)

[辨析] such as/for example/that is

短语	用法
such as	用来列举一类事物, 放在被列举的事物和前面的名词之间, 而且 as 后无逗号, 紧跟列举的部分事例
for example	它作为独立部分插入句中, 通常举一个例子, 可放在例子的前面或后面, 等于 for instance
that is	用来列举全部事例, 因而放在被列举事例之前, 但中间须加逗号, 相当于 namely

I like to eat some fruits such as apples, bananas and pears. 我喜欢吃一些水果, 如苹果、香蕉和梨。

Many countries, for example, Mexico and Japan, have a lot of earthquakes. 许多国家, 如墨西哥和日本, 经常发生地震。

The opening ceremony will be held one week later, that

is, May 1st. 开幕仪式将在一周后举行, 即 5 月 1 号。

练练吧

单项填空

40. He likes drinks, _____ tea and coffee.
A. as B. that is
C. such as D. for example



句型剖析

13 seem 句型面面观

[教材原文]

It seemed that the water was to blame. (教材 P₂) 看来水是罪魁祸首。

[指点迷津]

在学习英语的过程中, 同学们可能会遇到一些由单词 seem 所构成的句型, 它们有哪些呢? 现归纳如下:

(1) It seems that (从句) 这是一个常用句型, 有时可与 It seems as if (as though)... 互换。

It seemed that he knew the secret. 他似乎知道这个秘密。

It seems that it is going to rain. } 天好像要下雨。
It seems as if it is going to rain. }

(2) It seems that... 可转换为

主语 + seem + { to do (某人似乎要做……)
to be doing (某人似乎正在做……)
to have done (某人似乎已做了……)

It seems that they are right.

= They seem to be right. 他们似乎是对的。

It seemed that she was telling lies.

= She seemed to be telling lies. 她似乎在撒谎。

It seemed that she had known the truth. = She seemed to have known the truth. 她似乎已经知道了真相。

(3) It seems like + { 名词/代词 好像/似乎……
句子

It seemed like a wonderful idea at that time.

在当时, 这似乎是个好主意。

(4) There seems to be... 好像有……; 似乎有……

There seems to be no need to go immediately.

看来好像没有必要立即去。

[辨析] seem/appear/look

seem	通过经验作出判断, 基本上接近事实
appear	多指从外表判断, 一般与事实不符
look	着重指从视觉得到的印象, 所得判断有可能与事实相符, 也有可能与事实不符

—He has been out in the rain. 他刚才在雨里淋过。

—So it seems. 看起来好像是这样。

A paper tiger looks terrible, but in fact it is not.

纸老虎看起来可怕, 其实不然。

练练吧

单项填空

41. It _____ that he knew almost everything.

- A. looked B. was happened
C. appeared D. was seemed

14 如何“谴责”blame

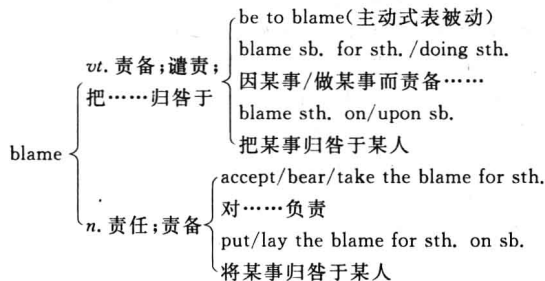
[教材原文]

It seemed that the water was to blame.

(教材 P₂) 看来水是罪魁祸首。

[指点迷津]

be to blame 意为“该受责备的”，本结构的主语虽然是动作的承受者，但动词一般使用主动结构。下面将 blame 的用法作如下归纳：



Some children are afraid of being blamed for making mistakes in doing some things.

一些孩子害怕做事犯错而受责备。

I am ready to take the blame for what I said.

我已准备对我所说的负责。

She'll put the blame on me if it gets bad.

如果事情变糟，她会吧此事归咎于我。

[一言辨异]

Don't always blame your own failure on others. Sometimes you yourself are to blame.

不要总把失败归咎于他人，有时该怪你自己。

练练吧

根据汉语提示完成句子

42. Mom _____ (把我的过错归咎于她自己).
43. You're _____ (不会为所发生的事受责备).
44. You can't expect _____ (他会承担责任).
45. The other driver tried to _____ (归咎于我).
46. It's not my fault we lost, so _____ (责怪我是不公平的).

15 歌诀巧记后跟虚拟语气的动词

[教材原文]

... John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies be examined. (教材 P₃)

……约翰·斯诺建议所有的水源都要经过检测。

[指点迷津]

像 suggest 之类的这些动词的宾语从句以及这些动词相应名词的主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句全部都要用虚拟语气，句式为“that+sb. (should)+动词原形”或 that+sth. (should) be done.

He advised that farmers choose the best seed-heads, the ones that had the best colour.

他劝农民要挑选最好的谷穗，即那些颜色最好的谷穗。

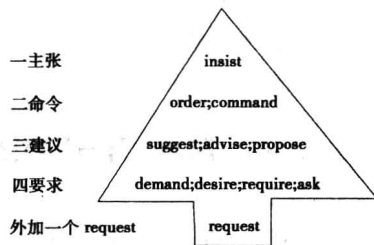
Bob asked that all the airlines fly the pop stars for free.

鲍勃请求所有的航空公司免费运送流行歌星。

Demand came that we should finish all the work before 8:00. 命令传来要求我们在 8 点之前完成所有的工作。

His requirement was that we should hand in the composition before next class. 他的要求是我们必须在下节课之前上交作文。

[教你一招]



[考题回放]

Teachers recommend parents _____ their children under 12 to ride bicycles to school for safety. (2010·福建)

- A. not allow B. do not allow
C. mustn't allow D. couldn't allow

解析:句意:老师们建议父母们不要允许 12 岁以下的孩子骑自行车上学,以确保安全。recommend 表“建议”时,其后的宾语从句的谓语用 should do 或 should not do 形式,should 可以省略,故此题选 A。此题还省略了宾语从句的引导词 that。 答案:A

练练吧

单项填空

47. It's required that every student _____ the rules made by the school.
A. must be obeyed B. must obey
C. obey D. to obey
48. The commander ordered that we _____ a general attack before dawn.
A. make B. would make
C. will make D. made

辨地开花

16 “赢得”win“战胜”defeat 和 beat

[教材原文]

Finally “King Cholera” was defeated. (教材 P₃) 最终,“霍乱王”被击败了。

[辨析] win/defeat/beat

单词	用法
win	赢得比赛、战斗、奖品等(此时宾语不能是人);后接人时意为“说服,争取”
defeat	战胜、击败比赛或战争中的对手,多以人作宾语
beat	战胜、击败比赛中的对手,可与 defeat 互换

She was very pleased because she had won the first prize in the competition. 因为她在比赛中赢得了一等奖,她非常高兴。

He has been soundly defeated at chess.

他在象棋比赛中一败涂地。

She beat her brother at tennis. 她在网球比赛中打败了她弟弟。

练练吧

用 win, defeat 与 beat 的适当形式填空

49. The world-famous tennis player was _____ in the final match.
 50. I _____ him at last after a heart-to-heart talk.
 51. Our team _____ their team in the football match.

Learning about Language

辨地开花

1 四种“力量”的比拼

[教材原文]

something that tests strength, skill or ability (教材 P₄) 检测力量、技巧或能力的东西

[辨析] strength/energy/force/power

单词	意义	侧重
strength	内部的能力, 身体内的体力	体力、力气、优势
energy	内在力所外显的力	精力、活力、能量
force	为完成某事而使用的力量	武力、威力、压力、暴力
power	身心隐藏的或外显的力	能力、权力、电力

The boy lifted the big stone with all his strength.

那个男孩用全力举起那块大石头。

Although he is in his seventies, he has much energy.

尽管他 70 多岁了, 他依然精力充沛。

The question is whether the police used reasonable force when arresting him.

问题是警方在逮捕他时是否使用了适度的武力。

The motor is powered by a solar battery.

这台发动机是由太阳能电池驱动的。

练练吧

单项填空

1. —You are always full of _____. Can you tell me the secret?
 —Taking plenty of exercise every day. (福建高考)
 A. power B. strength
 C. force D. energy

2 “理解”“领会”并“接受”take in

词汇金钥匙

[教材原文]

to take in (教材 P₄) 理解, 领会

[指点迷津]

take in 接受, 接纳; 吸收; 理解; 包含; 欺骗

Can you take in what I said?

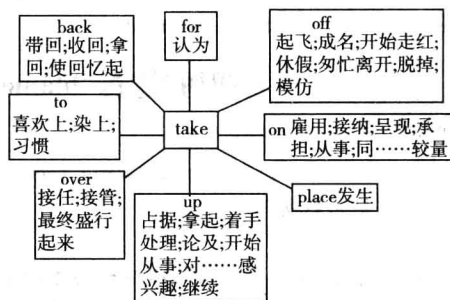
你能理解我说的话吗?

The price takes in the cost of all the food and accommodation. 这个价格包括了全部的食宿费用。

Don't be taken in by products which promise to help you lose weight in a week.

不要被那些承诺在一周之内帮你减肥的产品所欺骗。

[联想拓展]



The old photo took me back in my days in youth. 那张旧照片又使我回到了青年时期。

It's funny that he should take Jack for John.

太可笑了, 他竟然误认为杰克是约翰。

His business is really taking off now.

他的生意真的开始兴隆了。

I took to John as soon as I met him.

我一遇见约翰就喜欢上他了。

The table takes up too much room.

那张桌子占太多地方了。

[考题回放]

We tried to find a table for seven, but they were all _____ (2009 · 安徽)

- A. given away B. kept away
 C. taken up D. used up

解析: 句意: 我们想要找到一张七人餐桌, 但它们都被占用了。give away 泄露, 分发; keep away 使离开; use up 用尽, 均不符合题意。take up 占据, 符合题意。 答案: C

练练吧

单项填空

2. Seeing that old film really _____ me _____ to my childhood.
 A. takes; off B. took; back
 C. comes; back D. took; up
 3. Don't be _____ by products promising to make you lose weight quickly.
 A. taken off B. taken out
 C. taken away D. taken in
 4. Would you please _____ this form for me to see if I've filled it in right?
 A. take off B. look after C. give up D. go over

3 要有“贡献”contribute

[教材原文]

to contribute (教材 P₄) 贡献

[指点迷津]

