

# 新教材新学案

配合普通高中课程标准实验教科书

## 英语 ⑥ 选修

人民教育出版社教学资源分社  
人民教育出版社外语分社

策划组编



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# Unit 1 Art

## 一、学习目标

| 类别 | 课程标准要求掌握的项目                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 话题 | A brief history of Western painting and Chinese art; famous artists and works of art                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 词汇 | abstract sculpture gallery faith faithfully aim conventional typical evident<br>adopt possess possession superb technique coincidence shadow ridiculous<br>controversial attempt predict specific figure clay marble carve delicate allergic<br>exhibition aggressive scholar flesh geometry bunch avenue preference appeal<br>fragile reputation civilization Egypt Egyptian visual fragrant contemporary permanent<br>district committee signature |
|    | by coincidence a great deal on the other hand appeal to in the flesh                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 功能 | Preference (偏爱)<br>I'd prefer ....<br>I'd rather ....<br>I'd like ....<br>Which would you prefer, ... or ... ?<br>Would you rather ... ?<br>Would you like ... or ... ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 语法 | Subjunctive mood (虚拟语气) (1)<br>Have you ever wished you could paint as well as a professional artist?<br>If you were an artist, what kind of pictures would you paint?<br>If you could have three of these paintings on the walls of your classroom, which would you choose?                                                                                                                                                                         |

## 二、单元词典

### 1. abstract *adj.* 抽象的, 难理解的

Your ideas on this matter seem a little abstract. Some of us can't understand them.

abstractly *adv.* abstraction *n.* concrete *adj.* (反义词) 具体的

2. gallery 的常见搭配有:

an art/exhibition/picture/portrait gallery

a commercial/private/public/national gallery

go to/visit a gallery

at/in a/the gallery

The painting is now on display at the National Gallery in London.

There were very few people in the gallery.

3. aim

1) *n.* purpose, intention 目的, 意图

What is your aim in working so hard?

2) *n.* 目标, 瞄准

His aim is to become a writer as he has a gift for writing.

The hunter took aim at the lion.

3) *v.* to point or direct (a weapon, shot, remark, etc.) towards some object  
瞄准, 对准

He aimed the gun carefully before he fired.

4) aim at 瞄准, 针对

The man aimed his arrow at the running rabbit.

My remarks were not aimed at you.

4. value

1) *n.* 价值, 重要性

You'll find this instrument of great value in making certain kinds of measurement.

Smoking has little value except in helping to calm the nerves.

2) *v.* to calculate the value, price or worth of something 估价, 定价

He valued the house at \$200,000. 这房子他估价二十万美元。

3) *v.* to consider (someone or something) to be of great worth 重视, 评价

I've always valued your friendship very highly.

valuable *adj.* 有价值的

This ring is not so valuable as you expected.

5. convince

1) *v.* to cause (somebody) to believe or feel certain 使确信, 使相信

短语: convince sb of sth 使某人确信某事

I convinced him of her honesty.



=I convinced him that she was honest.

2) *v.* to persuade someone 说服

We convinced Jane to go by train rather than by plane.

词语辨析: believe, convince

believe 相信, 认为 (指某人自己内心相信)

convince 使相信 (指外界事实使某人相信)

At first Paul didn't believe that Bob was dead. But later the news on TV convinced him that he was wrong.

We believed him to be honest.

We were convinced that he was honest after the investigation.

6. a great deal 很多, 非常

Our town has changed a great deal in the past five years.

I have learnt a great deal from my visit here.

A good (great) deal of + 不可数名词 大量的

They have spent a great deal of money on this project.

词语辨析

表示数量的修饰语

| 修饰可数名词            | 修饰不可数名词              | 修饰可数及不可数名词          |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| many              | much                 | a lot of/lots of    |
| few/a few         | little/a little      | plenty of           |
| a good/great many | a good/great deal of | a large quantity of |
| a large number of | large amount of      |                     |

7. have, own, possess 用法比较

1) have (*v.*) “有、具有”, 是最普通的用语。

They have five children. 他们有五个孩子。

He has a brilliant idea. 他有一个很好的主意。

Such a book ought to have a fine binding. 这样一本书应该配个好封面。

He has considerable property. 他有相当多的财产。

He has a powerful intellect and a good memory. 他智力超群, 记忆力也好。

2) own (*v.*) “有”, “占有”。专指占有……作为自己的财产, 着重所有权, 但所占有的东西目前不一定由本人使用或掌握。

Smith owns the house in which his friend Johnson lives.

史密斯是他的朋友约翰逊所住房子的房主。

He is now managing a huge supermarket owned by Mr Harley.

目前他在经营管理哈利先生所拥有的一个巨大的超级商场。

Everything that I own in the world could fit into a large suitcase.

一个大皮箱足可以容纳下我在这世界上的全部财产。

- 3) possess (v.) “有”，“占有”，“具有”。与 own 比较，本词在法律含义上更加鲜明地强调某个具体人的所有权，而且还强调可以加以支配。此外，本词还可以指具有才能、特点、权力等。

John possessed a house. 约翰以前有过一所房子。

In their country, a husband and wife might say they own a piece of land when legally only the husband possesses it. 在他们的国家里，一对夫妇可以说他们拥有一块土地，尽管法律上只是丈夫具有所有权。

He was given the assignment because he possesses all the required qualities. 任务派给他，因为他具备了所有必要的条件。

He is possessed of much wisdom. (此处可用 has 代替 is possessed of) 他很有智慧。

The manager possesses the power to dismiss his employees. 经理有权解雇他的雇员。

- 4) possess 和 be possessed of 意思相同，后者并无被动的意思。

- 5) possess 还可表示“支配”“控制”之意。如：

What possessed him to do such a silly thing? 是什么使他干出这种蠢事来？

- 6) To be possessed with (或 by) 有“被迷住”“被缠住”之意。如：

He was possessed with the evil idea that money is everything.

他被金钱至上的坏念头迷住了。

## 8. possession

- 1) 表示“领有、持有、具有”，为不可数名词，如：

Each player is trying to fight for/win/get possession of the ball.

每位队员都试图得到球。

On her father's death, she came into possession of a vast fortune.

她在父亲死后继承了大量财产。

She has valuable information in her possession. 她掌握了重要的信息。

- 2) “所有物；财产”，此时常用复数形式，如：

He lost all his possessions in the fire. 他在火灾中损失了所有的财产。

Please remember to take all your personal possessions with you when you leave the aircraft. 下飞机时请带上自己的所有物品。

He came here without friends or possessions and made his fortune.

他来时举目无亲、身无分文，全凭白手起家。



- 3) in possession of 与 in the possession of 意义不同: in possession of “拥有”, 表示主动意义; in the possession of “为……所拥有”, 表示被动意义。如:

The old professor is in possession of many books.

这位老教授拥有大量的书籍。

Our library is in possession of several sets of encyclopedias.

我们图书馆存有好几部百科全书。

Peter is in possession of the house which belonged to his father.

彼得现在占用原来属于他父亲的房子。

The old man was in possession of a large fortune. 那个老人拥有一大笔财产。

A large fortune is in the possession of the businessman.

那个企业家有一大笔财产。

The famous portrait is now in the possession of the National Gallery.

那张有名的照片被保存在国家美术馆里。

- 4) get/take possession (of sth) “成为(某物的)所有者; 占有(某物)”, 如:

We've already bought the house but we won't take possession of it until May.

我们已经买下这所房子, 但直到五月才能搬进去。

## 9. technique 与 technology

- 1) technique 为“技术, 技巧”, 指做某事的具体技术或方法, 也可指艺术家和运动员的技巧、技术

- 2) technology 为“技术, 工艺”, 统指工业技术和生产工艺, 不指具体的做某一件事的技术及方法。

以下句子中的 technique 和 technology 均不能互换:

Doctor Bernard has got marvelous technique. 伯纳德大夫有非凡的技术。

This musician has perfect technique but little expression.

这位音乐家技艺高超但表情不足。

We must develop science and technology. 我们必须发展科学技术。

The scientists call the age we live in the age of technology.

科学家称我们生活的时代为技术时代。

## 10. shade 与 shadow

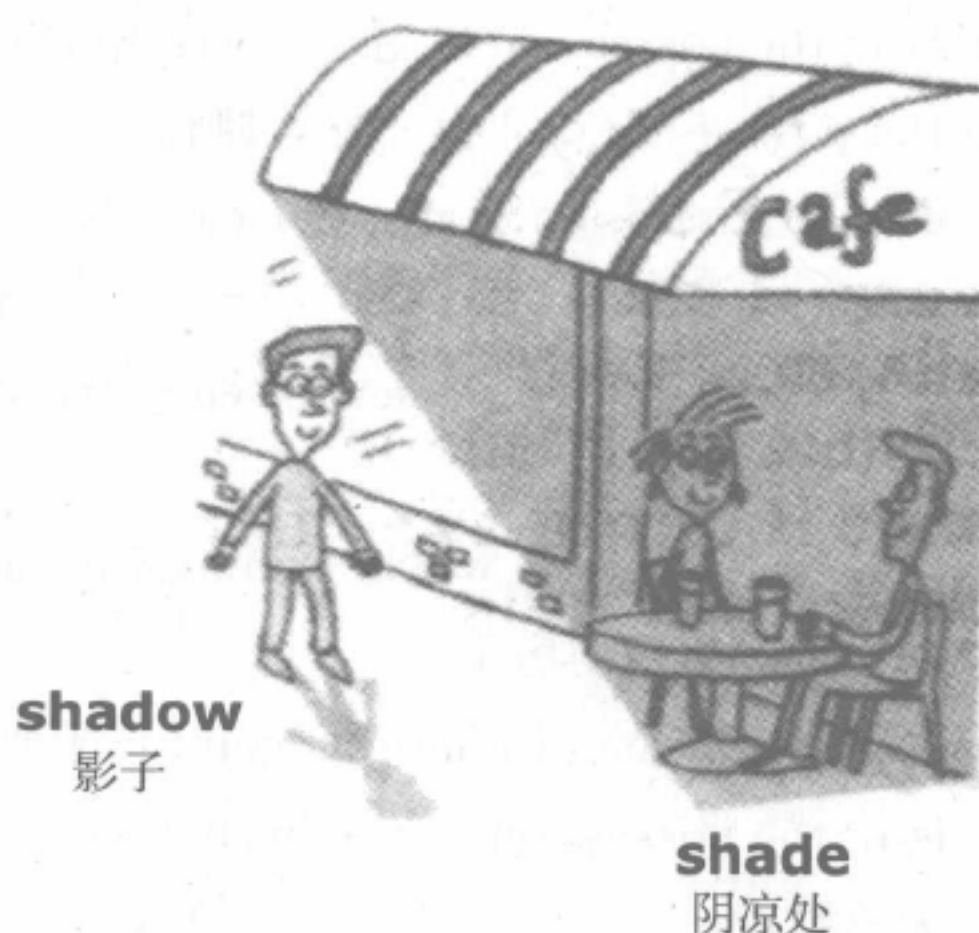
- 1) shade 意为“背阴处”。shadow 意为“影子, 阴影”。试比较:

The trees make a nice shade against the sun. 树木挡住了太阳, 遮阴很好。

I saw him sitting in the shade of a tree. 我看见他坐在树阴下。

The chair cast a shadow on the wall. 椅子的影子映到墙上。

Her face was in deep shadow. 她的脸部在一片很暗的阴影中。



2) in the shade 可有两种意思：在树阴下（与 in the sun 相对），在阴处；尚未为人所知。如：

Let's have/take a rest in the shade. 我们在阴凉处休息一会吧。

The novelist was still in the shade. 那小说家还没有受到世人的注意。

#### 11. attempt *vt.* & *n.* 试图，企图，尝试

1) attempt 是较为正式的用语，try 则为通俗用语，attempt 作动词可有以下用法：

##### ①接名词：

He attempted the examination but failed. 他试图通过考试但失败了。

During these two years they attempted many scientific experiments.

近两年中他们试图进行很多科学试验。

##### ②跟不定式：

Before they fled the country, the enemies attempted to destroy the factory.

在逃往国外之前，敌人企图把工厂毁掉。

Don't attempt to do so much in such a short time.

别想在这么短的时间里干这么多事情。

The patient attempted to stand up but was told to lie down to rest.

病人试图要站起来，但是别人叫他躺下休息。

##### ③间或跟动名词：

The patient attempted walking until he fell over.

病人试着走走，最后摔倒了。

2) 其过去分词可以做定语：

News of the attempted deal soon leaked out.

企图进行这项交易的消息不久就泄漏了。



3) 可以作名词, 注意: make an attempt to do (at doing) sth 试图做某事

{ He made no attempt to carry it out.

{ He made no attempt at carrying it out. 他无意将它付诸实施。

## 12. preference 喜爱; 偏爱

This is my preference. 我喜欢这个。

A window seat is my preference. 我喜欢靠窗的座位。

1) by (for) preference 凭喜好

We dress simply by preference. 我们仅凭个人偏爱选择穿着。

2) have a preference for 喜欢……, 认为……更好

She has a preference for blue. 她特别喜欢蓝色。

Parents should not show preference for any one of their children.

父母不应流露出对任何一个孩子的偏心。

3) in preference to ... 比……先, 比起……来宁愿

She chose to learn the violin in preference to the piano.

她愿学小提琴而不学钢琴。

4) preference of sth to/over another 优先(权); 优惠权

Employees who have worked here for many years will be given preference over newcomers. 与新来乍到者不同, 对那些工作多年的雇员将予以优待。

We give preference to applicants with some experience.

我们优先录用有经验的申请人。

## 13. appeal

1) 一般作不及物动词

①呼吁, 恳求 (+to/for) (+to-v.)

He appealed to me for help. 他向我求援。

He appealed to his friends for support. 他请求朋友支持。

They appealed to the public to help the distressed children.

他们呼吁公众帮助那些受难的儿童。

②有吸引力, 迎合爱好 (+to)

The idea appealed to Mary. 这主意正合玛丽的心意。

These pictures do not appeal to me. 这些画不合我意(我不欣赏)。

Her sense of humour appealed to him enormously.

她的幽默感把他强烈地吸引住了。

③诉诸, 求助 (+to)

We will appeal to a great variety of sources of information.

我们将求助于多种资料来源。

④ 上诉 (+to/against)

She decided to appeal to a higher court. 她决定上诉。

He appealed against the five-year sentence he had been given.

他对被判五年徒刑提出上诉。

2) 美国英语中可作及物动词, “将……上诉, 对……上诉”, 如:

He appealed his case to a higher court. 他向上一级法院申诉。

3) 作名词

① 呼吁, 请求 (+to/for)

He made one last appeal to his father to forgive him.

他最后一次恳求父亲宽恕他。

Her eyes held a look of silent appeal. 她眼中流露着无声的求助神情。

② 吸引力, 感染力

These subjects have lost their appeal for most students.

对多数学生来说, 这些学科已经失去了吸引力。

Does jazz hold any appeal for you? 你对爵士乐有兴趣吗?

③ 上诉

Both sides have the right of appeal. 双方都有上诉权。

### 三、观察与思考

1. 误: People from different countries may have different religious belief.

正: belief→beliefs

析: 不同的信仰, 应该用复数形式。

2. 误: Nowadays nylon has taken place of cotton in making clothes.

正: taken 后加 the

析: 固定词组 take the place of 意为“替代”。

3. 误: The first person used perspective in his painting was Masaccio in 1428.

正: person 后加 who

析: used perspective in his painting 为定语从句, 其前缺少作主语的关系代词 who。

4. 误: Mr. Brown, as well as his workmates and relatives, are fond of camping on Sundays.

正: are→is

析: 此句谓语动词应与 Mr. Brown 一致。

5. 误: At that time oil paintings were also developed, that made colours look richer



and deeper.

正: that→which

析: 在非限制性定语从句中, 只能用 which 指代前面的事或者句子。

#### 四、疑难解析

#### Warming Up

##### 1. Would you rather have Chinese or Western-style paintings in your home?

在你的房间里, 你更愿意拥有中式的还是西方的绘画?

##### 【句法分析】

本句为简单句, 主语为 you; 谓语 would rather have; 宾语 Chinese or Western-style paintings; 地点状语为 in your home.

▲ would rather: if you would rather do or have something, you would prefer to do it or have it 宁愿, 宁可; 更喜欢

To be honest, I'd rather have a good sleep this evening.

老实说, 今晚上我宁愿睡个好觉。

We'd rather you didn't smoke in our workshop.

我们希望你不要在我们车间吸烟。

【归纳】  
 { would rather do sth 宁愿做某事  
 { would rather not do sth 宁愿不做某事  
 { would rather do sth than do sth 宁愿做某事也不做某事  
 { would rather sb did sth 宁愿某人做某事

注意:

would rather 的否定式是在 rather 后加 not.

would rather 接从句时, 从句的谓语动词用虚拟语气 (谓语动词用过去时态)。

##### 高考链接

To enjoy the scenery, Irene would rather spend long hours on the train \_\_\_\_\_ travel by air. (NMET 2004)

A. as      B. to      C. than      D. while

解析: would rather do sth. than do sth. 宁愿做某事, 而不愿做某事。

答案: C

##### 2. Have you ever wished you could paint as well as a professional artist?

你曾希望自己能画得像职业画家一样好吗?

【句法分析】you could ... artist 为宾语从句作 wish 的宾语。

▲wish

(1) *vt.* to want something to be true although you know it's either impossible or unlikely 希望

I wish I didn't have to go to school today. 但愿我今天不用上学。

(2) *vi.* to want to do sth 想做 (某事)

I wish to make a complaint about that driver. 我想投诉那位司机。

(3) *vt.* to say that you hope someone will have sth 祝愿

I rang him up to wish him a happy birthday. 我打电话给他, 祝他生日快乐。

(4) wish for 想要, 默默盼望

It was as fine an afternoon as you could wish for.

如你所愿, 这个下午难得这么晴朗。

【归纳】  
 { wish sb to do sth 希望某人做某事  
 { wish to do sth 希望做某事  
 { wish sb sth 祝某人某事 (双宾语)  
 { wish { sb did  
 { sb had done 希望……  
 { sb could do sth

辨析: wish, hope 与 expect

①wish 通常用来表示一种不易达到的“愿望”, 或在怀有这种愿望时并未想到有无可能性。

②hope 通常用来表示一种相信可以达到的“希望”。

③expect 是出于有把握、有信心的一种“期望”, 往往含有“等待发生”之意, 就同义而言, expect 比 hope 深重得多。

④ { hope/wish/expect to do  
 { hope/expect that (从句用一般时或将来时或 may + v.)  
 { wish/expect sb to do sth  
 { wish that ... 从句用虚拟语气

▲句中 as well as 为副词 well (好) 的同级比较结构, 意为“和……一样好”, 又如:

She did as well as her sister in the exam. 这次考试, 她和她姐姐考得一样好。



## 高考链接

John plays football \_\_\_\_\_, if not better than, David. (NMET 1994)

A. as well    B. as well as    C. so well    D. so well as

解析：正确答案 B，“John plays football as well as David” 为完整的比较结构。

▲as well as: in addition to something else 又，也，还

They own a house in Beijing as well as a villa in Guangzhou.

他们在北京有一栋房子，在广州还有一栋别墅。

注意：不能用 A, B as well as C 结构，但可用 A as well as B and C 或 A and B as well as C 结构。As well as 与动词连用时，通常用 *v-ing* 形式。

辨析：as well as 与 not only ... but also

①二者皆表示“不但……而且……”，可以互换，但 as well as 侧重点在前，引导主语时，谓语动词同前面名词的数一致。

②not only ... but also 侧重点在后，引导主语时，谓语动词同后面的名词的数一致。即 A as well as B = not only B but also A。

The child is lively as well as healthy. 这孩子既健康又活泼。

English, as well as maths, is of great importance. 同数学一样，英语非常重要。

Not only the teacher but also the students wish for a holiday. 不但老师而且学生也希望放假。

## 高考链接

E-mail, as well as the telephones, \_\_\_\_\_ an important part in daily communication. (NMET 1999)

A. is playing    B. have played    C. are playing    D. play

解析：as well as 连接并列主语，谓语动词的数按照前面的主语的数改变。

E-mail是单数，故选 A。

答案：A

## Reading

3. As there are so many different styles of Western art, it would be impossible to describe all of them in such a short text.

西方艺术有那么多风格，以至于不可能在简短的一篇文章里全部加以描述。

Such 是形容词，修饰名词，其常见句型有：