

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

新
课标

夯实基础

提高能力

拓展知识

发展智力

英语

基础训练

选修 6

山东省教学研究室 编

人教版



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使用指南

Unit

单元目标锁定

课前预览，使你做到胸中有数，有的放矢；课后回眸，助你评估学习效果。

求知全程设计

从细节到整体理解课文，由感性到理性感悟知识，边学边练，即时运用——你的每单元的学习过程都将成为自主探索、自觉实践、自我发展的过程。

● **课文理解** 快速阅读，把握主旨；潜心研读，明了细节；推理判断，洞察意图——用心去做，每篇课文都会是你培养阅读技能的好工具！

● **知识探索** 观察范例→动脑思考→归纳规则→即时运用——本书编者遵循学习规律，为你提供了语言知识学案，尝试一下，看看是否学得快、记得牢、用得活。

* **词汇学习** 观察重点单词和短语的经典例句，归纳其用法，即时巩固运用，动脑、动手、练就词汇运用基本功。

* **句型研究** 教材中的固定句式、长句难句均为你呈现出来，先由你观察思考，再为你分析讲解。积累句型知识，为你的写作添彩；学会分析复杂句型，为你的阅读铺就坦途。

* **语法专攻** 为每单元语法项目提供专门的讲解与练习，并通过“高考链接”栏目，让你提炼考点，总结规律。

学习效果评估

通过灵活多样的题型让你自查评估各单元知识目标和技能目标的落实。

● **知识目标** 通过单词拼写、词组活用、句型翻译（或句型转换）、课文重组等题型使你将基础知识落到实处。

● **能力目标** 编者用最新山东高考题型为你精心设计了听、读、写练习，认真、定时去做，你的综合语言运用能力就会不断提高。

国际视野开拓

对各单元涉及的文化现象给予解释，补充必要的文化背景知识，帮你探究背景知识、拓宽学习渠道、增强文化意识、提高人文修养。

策略方法借鉴

系统介绍各种行之有效的英语学习策略和方法技巧，使你在学习中少走弯路、事半功倍。

目 录

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Unit 1 Art | (1) |
| Unit 2 Poems | (34) |
| Unit 3 A healthy life | (60) |
| Unit 4 Global warming | (96) |
| Unit 5 The power of nature | (127) |
| Tapescripts | (160) |
| 附录: 参考答案 | (173) |

Unit 1 Art

单元目标锁定

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 话题 | A brief history of Western paintings and Chinese art Famous artists and works of art | |
| 词汇 | 单词 | abstract sculpture gallery faith faithfully aim conventional typical evident adopt possess possession superb technique coincidence shadow ridiculous controversial attempt predict specific figure clay marble carve delicate café allergic exhibition aggressive scholar flesh geometry bunch avenue preference appeal fragile reputation civilization Egypt Egyptian visual fragrant contemporary permanent district committee signature |
| | 词组 | by coincidence a great deal of on the other hand in the flesh appeal to |
| 句型 | 1. A conventional artist of this period was not interested in showing nature and people as they really were. 2. It is evident that ideas were changing in the 13th century. 3. Some paintings of modern art are so realistic that they look like photographs. 4. Many art lovers would rather visit this small art gallery than any other in New York. 5. You can also explore Frick's beautiful home and garden which are well worth a visit. | |
| 语法 | Subjunctive Mood (虚拟语气) | |

求知全程设计

课文理解

Text A

★ 主旨归纳

- What is the main idea of this passage?
 - It talks about the difference between Chinese and western paintings.
 - It talks about the development of western paintings.
 - It introduces a short history of western paintings.
 - It introduces a kind of art.

2. A conventional artist of the Middle Ages usually concentrated on _____.

5. It can be inferred that classical Roman and Greek ideas were _____.

Text B

1. This passage is mainly about _____.

2. _____ contributed all his possession to the country and the museum was thus named after him.

★ 推理判断

5. _____ is the best place for people who love Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings.
- A. Metropolitan Museum of Art B. Museum of Modern Art
C. Whitney Museum of American D. Guggenheim Museum

知识探索

★ 词汇学习

A. 重点单词

1. abstract

【观察思考】

Astronomy is an abstract subject. 天文学是一门深奥的学科。

The word “honesty” is an abstract noun. “诚实”是个抽象名词。

These paintings are really abstract. 这些画很抽象。

The workers are abstracting metal from ore. 工人们正在由矿砂提炼金属。

Nothing can abstract his attention from his work. 没有什么能将他的注意力从工作上移开。

He is abstracting a story for a book review. 他在为一篇书评撰写故事摘要。

【归纳用法】

◇ *adj.* 抽象的, 深奥的, 难理解的。

◇ *v.* 抽取, 提炼, 转移(注意等), 概括, 摘要, 节略。abstract one's attention from sth. 从……上转移开某人的注意。

【巩固运用】

单项选择

- 1) A strange sound _____ his attention from watching TV.
A. paid B. attracted C. abstracted D. fixed
- 2) At first, Einstein's Theory of Relativity was so _____ that few people could understand it.
A. absent B. abstract C. absolute D. absorbed

2. faith

【观察思考】

After repeated failure, he lost faith in himself. 不断的失败之后, 他对自己失去了信心。

Faith can remove mountains. 信仰能移山。

I told him in all good faith that I would help him. 我真诚地告诉他我会帮助他的。

Never break faith, or you will lose all your friends. 不要背信弃义否则你将失去所有的朋友。

His belief in God gave him hope during difficult times. 他对于上帝的信仰在艰难的日子里给他以希望。

【归纳用法】

◇ *n.* 信任, 信念, 宗教信仰, 忠实, 保证, 诺言, 约定。常与介词 in 搭配, 与 belief 意思相近。

◇ 习惯用语: break one's faith with sb. 对某人不守信用



keep faith with sb. 忠于信仰;守信
lose faith in... 失去对……的信念;不再信任
have faith in... 相信,信任
in good/bad faith 真心诚意的/假情假意的

【巩固运用】

单项选择

- 1) All non-violent religious _____ should be respected equally.
A. thinking B. opinions C. believes D. faiths
- 2) Above all, you should have faith _____ yourself.
A. in B. with C. of D. for

3. aim

【观察思考】

The hunter took aim at the bear. 那个猎人瞄准那只熊。

The main aim of this medical team was to treat the wounded soldiers. 这支医疗队的主要目的是治疗受伤的战士们。

This hotline was set up with the aim of helping the disabled. 这条热线建立的目的是帮助那些残疾人。

He aimed at the bird but hit the tree. 他瞄准那只鸟射击,不料打中了树。

Before you shoot, you should aim your gun carefully. 在你射击前,你应该小心的用枪瞄准。

This TV program is aimed at young teenagers. 这个电视节目是针对十几岁的青少年制订的。

I aimed to be a famous writer when I was young. 我小的时候目标是当一名著名的作家。

【归纳用法】

◇ *n.* 目标,目的,瞄准。常用于短语 take aim at sth., 相当于动词 aim。

◇ *v.* 对……瞄准,打算。常与介词 at 连用或接动词不定式。

◇ aimless *adj.* 无目的的,无目标的。

◇ 习惯用语 take aim at... 瞄准……

with the aim of... 有……的目的

aim at... 瞄准;打算,旨在,针对;志在

aim high 胸怀大志;力争上游

【巩固运用】

单项选择

- 1) The Hope Project _____ helping build schools in the poor areas.
A. aims B. aims to C. is aimed to D. is aimed at
- 2) —What is your _____ in this Olympic Games?
—To win the gold medal.
A. attention B. idea C. opinion D. aim

4. adopt

【观察思考】

When his parents died, he was adopted by an American couple. 当他的父母去世后,他被一对美国夫妇收养了。

Since his method was very practical, we decided to adopt it. 因为他的方法很实用,我们决定采纳他的方法。

In order to increase the production, this old factory adopted a new technique. 为了提高产量,这家老工厂采用了新的技术。

After a heated discussion, the committee adopted a resolution. 经过激烈的讨论,委员会通过了一项决议。

【归纳用法】

◇ *vt.* 采用,采纳,收养,批准,表决通过。后面直接接名词做宾语。

◇ *adoption n.* 收养,采取。

【巩固运用】

单项选择

1) Though he didn't like Jim, he _____ his plan at last.

A. adjusted B. adapted C. adopted D. abandoned

翻译下列句子

2) 他不是我的亲生父亲,我是被收养的。

3) 有时候老教师很难采纳新的教学方法。

5. possess

【观察思考】

It is illegal to possess a gun in this country. 在这个国家拥有枪支是违法的。

To be a real hero, you should possess courage and patience. 要做真正的英雄,你要有勇气和耐心。

She was possessed by the desire to be rich. 她被致富的欲望所支配。

This island belongs to our country and nobody can possess it. 这座岛属于我们国家,没有人可以私自占用。

She possessed herself of the unclaimed goods. 她把那些没人认领的货物占为己有。

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,但是要到五月份才能拿到手。

Please remember to take all your possessions when you get off the taxi. 当你下出租车时别忘了带好你的物品。

【归纳用法】

◇ *vt.* 占有,拥有,持有,摆布,支配。不用于进行时,后面直接接名词作宾语。

◇ *possession n.* 占有,拥有,持有。possessions (常用复数)所有物,财产。

◇ 习惯用语: be possessed by [with] 被(鬼怪、思想等)缠住,迷住

possess oneself of... 取得,获得,把……占为己有

come into possession of sth. 占有[获得]某物

take/get possession of 拿到,占有,占领

in possession of sth. 占有某物

in the possession of/in one's possession 被拥有

◇ in possession of 拥有(表主动), in the possession of 被拥有(表被动)。试比较:
这辆车是我的。

I am in possession of this car.

This car is in the possession of me.

【巩固运用】

用 possess 的正确形式填空。

1) How dare you _____ this car which doesn't belong to you?

2) He was _____ by the thought of becoming rich.

3) She was found in _____ of dangerous drugs.

4) According to facts in my _____, he didn't tell the truth.

5) His boss is a man of great _____.

6) He lost all his personal _____ in the fire.

6. shadow

【观察思考】

This little boy followed his elder brother all day like a shadow. 这个小男孩整天跟着他的哥哥,形影不离。

The willow's shadow falls on the lake. 垂柳的影子倒映在湖面上。

He walks in the shadow hoping no one could recognize him. 他走在阴影里希望没有人认出他来。

He kept looking behind, afraid of being shadowed. 他不停的回头看,害怕被跟踪。

【归纳用法】

◇ *n.* 阴影,影子,隐蔽处,阴暗。

◇ *v.* 尾随,跟踪,遮蔽。

◇ shadow 和 shade 都可以表示“因光线被挡而产生的相对黑暗的区域”,但若指阴凉处,只能用 shade。

【巩固运用】

单项选择

1) The house is _____ by a huge tree.

A. shadowed B. covered C. shade D. copied

2) The _____ under her eyes were caused by lack of sleep.

A. shadows B. shallow C. shade D. share

7. ridiculous

【观察思考】

It is ridiculous that she should accept a stranger's invitation. 她竟然接受了一个陌生人的邀请真是荒唐。

They said the painters were careless and their paintings were ridiculous. 他们说这些画家太随意,他们的画荒诞可笑。

Don't be so ridiculous! I can't possibly afford to go on holiday. 别搞笑了。我可付不起钱去度假。

He became an object of ridicule. 他成为大家嘲笑的对象。

They all ridicule my suggestion. 他们全都嘲笑我的建议。

【归纳用法】

◇ ridiculous *adj.* 荒谬的, 可笑的。

◇ ridicule *n. & vt.* 嘲笑, 奚落。与 laugh at 和 make fun of 意思相近。

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) 没有人会同意他荒唐的计划。

2) 不要嘲笑那个老人, 他可是一位杰出的艺术家。

8. attempt

【观察思考】

The prisoner attempted to escape through the window. 那名囚犯企图通过窗子逃走。

I attempted persuading him to help me, but I failed. 我试图说服他帮助我, 可是我失败了。

These rest questions were very difficult so I didn't even attempt it. 余下的问题太难了, 所以我连碰都不敢碰。

That man was accused of attempted murder. 那个人被指控犯了谋杀未遂罪。

Can you make an attempt to smile? 你能试着笑笑吗?

He practiced day and night in an attempt to win the prize. 为了获奖, 他夜以继日的练习。

I passed my entrance exam at the first attempt. 我一次就通过了入学考试。

【归纳用法】

◇ *v.* 尝试, 企图。后接名词作宾语, 或 to do/doing。

◇ *n.* 努力, 尝试, 企图。

◇ attempted *adj.* 未遂的。

◇ 习惯用语 make an attempt at sth. /to do sth. 打算; 试图

in an attempt at sth. /to do sth. 打算; 试图

make an attempt on sb.'s life 试图杀害某人

【特别提示】

attempt 与 try 意思相近, 但用法有所区别:

作动词时, attempt to do 和 attempt doing 可互换使用, 但 try to do 和 try doing 有区别。

try to do sth. 表示努力, 试图做某事, 而 try doing sth. 表示试着, 尝试做某事。例如:

He tried to open the door. 他试图打开门。

He tried opening the door. 他试着去开门。

作名词时, attempt 与动词 make 连用, make an attempt; 而 try 多与 have 连用, have a try。

【巩固运用】

单项选择

1) In an _____ to solve the problem, the chairman gathered all the ministers to hold a meeting at midnight.

A. try

B. attempt

C. idea

D. effort

2) In order to pass the final exam, he _____ his best to review lessons every day.



A. used

B. tried

C. made

D. attempted

完成句子

3) 有人想在她回家的路上杀害她。

Somebody made an _____.

4) 这时我第一次尝试独自一人旅行。

This is my first _____.

5) 你要试着自己解决自己的问题。

9. predict

【观察思考】

Nobody can predict what will happen in the future. 没有人能预测将来会发生什么事。

It is still not possible to accurately predict the occurrence of earthquakes. 现在还不可能准确预测地震的发生。

The fortune-teller predicted that I would marry a doctor. 算命先生预言我会嫁给一个医生。

Her prediction turned out to be correct. 她的预言证明是正确的。

【归纳用法】

◇ predict *v.* 预言, 预测。后面加名词作宾语或接 that 从句/ wh-从句。

◇ prediction *n.* 预言, 预测。

◇ predictable *adj.* 可预言(测)的, 不出所料的。

【巩固运用】

用 predict 的适当形式填空。

1) They _____ that he would be elected.

2) Her _____ that he would win the game came true.

3) The typhoon is _____ to reach the coast tomorrow morning.

4) It is hard _____ when the war will end.

5) The result of the experiment isn't _____. No one knows what the result will be.

6) It is his _____ that French team will win the champion.

10. specific

【观察思考】

The name of this product is named by a specific company. 这个产品的名字是由一家专门的公司起的。

The chemistry teacher gave the students specific instructions on how to carry out the experiment. 化学老师把做实验的具体方法给学生们讲得十分清楚。

Can you be a bit more specific when you talk about your plan? 当你谈及你的计划时, 你能说的再具体点吗?

Each organ in our body has its specific function. 我们体内的每个器官都有自己独特的作用。

This kind of disease is specific to horses. 这种病只有马才会得。

This book was specifically written for children. 这本书是特地为儿童编写的。

This is a special day for me, for today is my birthday. 对我来说, 今天是个特殊的日子。

因为今天是我的生日。

To open this container, we need a specific tool. 要打开这个容器我们需要特殊的工具。

【归纳用法】

◇ *adj.* specific 明确的, 详尽的; 具体的, 特有的; 仅限于……的, 只发现于……的。

◇ *adv.* specifically 特定地, 具体地, 明确地。同义词: particularly。

◇ specific 和 special 字形相似但意义不同。specific 可解释为 detailed and exact; particular, 而 special 意为 not ordinary or usual。

【巩固运用】

单项选择

- The president has taken the _____ plane to attend the meeting to be held tomorrow.
A. specific B. special C. splendid D. spend
- You can find _____ instructions on how to cook in this book.
A. special B. specially C. specific D. specifically
- Bird flu is not _____ to birds. Sometimes, we can get infected if we are not careful.
A. only B. special C. specific D. specifically

11. figure

【观察思考】

Sculpture is an art of making figures, objects, ect. out of stone, wood, clay, etc. 雕塑是一门用石头、黏土等创作各种塑像物品的艺术。

I saw a figure running towards me but I couldn't make out who it was. 我看到一个模糊的人影朝我跑来, 但我看不清是谁。

This old lady still has a nice figure. 这位老太太身材仍然保持的很好。

Napoleon was a famous historical figure. 拿破仑是一位著名的历史人物。

This businessman has a head for figures. 这个商人数字概念强。

I figure he'll be back soon. 我估计他很快会回来。

Have you ever figured the cost of our trip? 你有没有计算过我们的旅行费用?

Please figure the consequences to yourself before you take any action. 在你采取任何行动前请你想象一下后果吧。

I tried, but I still couldn't figure out what had happened. 我想了想, 还是想不明白发生了什么事。

【归纳用法】

◇ *n.* 体形; 隐约可见的人[物]影; 画像; 数字; 人物。

◇ *v.* 演算, 计算; 认为; 预测。接名词作宾语或接宾语从句。

◇ 习惯用语: figure in 包括(在计算数量中)

figure on + *n.* / doing 把……包括在自己的计划内; 依靠

figure out 理解, 想出

It/that figures 合理, 讲得通, 有道理

【巩固运用】

单项选择

- 1) It is no use complaining. Let's _____ a way to help.
A. come up B. figure on C. figure out D. figure in
- 2) There is no one to turn to, so we have to _____ ourselves.
A. depend B. figure on C. figure out D. count in
- 3) As we get older, it becomes harder to keep a nice _____.
A. figure B. body C. health D. fitness

翻译句子

4) 她每天做运动来保持体形。

5) 他总是在自己的邮件中加一些黄色的闪动图标。

6) 我无法理解她为什么那么说。

12. preference

【观察思考】

His preference for his younger son is clear. 很明显他偏爱他的小儿子。

I have a preference for classical music. 我更喜欢古典音乐。

Most women have a preference of red wine to white wine. 大多数女性喜欢红葡萄酒甚于白葡萄酒。

Most Chinese prefer green tea to coffee. 大多数中国人比起喝咖啡来更喜欢喝绿茶。

I prefer to work rather than stay at home. 我宁愿工作也不喜欢呆在家里。

Mary prefers singing to dancing. 玛丽愿意唱歌而不愿意跳舞。

I prefer English to math. 我喜欢英语而不是数学。

I prefer you to help me. 我更愿意让你来帮助我。

【归纳用法】

◇ preference *n.* 偏爱, 优先选择。常与介词 in, to 连用。

◇ prefer *v.* 宁可, 宁愿, 更喜欢。

◇ 习惯用语 have a preference for... 偏爱……

have a preference of sth. to [over] another 宁要某物而不要另一物, 喜欢某物甚于另一物

in preference to 优先于……

prefer to do rather than do 宁愿[愿意]……而不愿

prefer doing/*n.* to doing/*n.* 喜欢……而不喜欢; 喜欢……胜过……

prefer to do sth. 更喜欢做某事

prefer sb. to do sth. 宁愿(更喜欢)某人做某事

【巩固运用】

单项选择

- 1) I prefer _____ rather than surrender(屈服).

- A. to die B. dying C. die D. to dying
- 2) Wendy has _____ preference _____ music.
- A. a; for B. the; in C. /; for D. a; in

完成句子

- 3) 比起西餐,我更喜欢中餐。

I have a _____ Chinese food _____ western food.

I _____ Chinese food _____ western food.

- 4) 老师不应该表现出对某一学生的偏爱。

Teachers shouldn't show _____ to any particular student.

- 5) 与其看这么无聊的电影,我更愿意呆在家里。

Rather than _____ such a boring movie, I prefer _____ at home.

I prefer _____ at home to _____ such a boring movie.

- 6) 我宁愿你开车来接我。

B. 重点词组

1. by coincidence

【观察思考】

By coincidence, oil paints were also developed at this time, which made the colors used in paintings look richer and deeper. 巧合的是,这一时期的油画颜料也得到了发展,使得画的颜色看上去更丰富、更深沉。

I met him by coincidence. I didn't know he was here. 我偶然遇见他的。我不知道他在这里。

【归纳用法】

◇ by coincidence 偶然地。 近义短语 by accident, by chance.

◇ coincidence *n.* 偶然。

◇ coincide with... 与……一致,同时发生。

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

- 1) 我的意见跟他巧合。

- 2) 这篇报道与事实相符合。

- 3) 我碰巧在街上遇见我的一位朋友。

2. a great deal

【观察思考】

Ever since the reform and opening, China has changed a great deal. 自从改革开放,中国发生了巨大的变化。

We live close to each other, so I see him a great deal. 我们住地很近,所以我常常看见他。

This coal mine produces a great deal of coal every year. 这座煤矿每年生产大量的煤。

He runs a great deal faster than before. 他现在比以前跑的快多了。

【归纳用法】

◇ a great deal 许多,大量。相当于一个副词,常用来修饰动词、副词或形容词,不过多用来修饰形容词或副词的比较级,类似于 a lot。

◇ a great deal of 用于修饰不可数名词,类似于 an amount of。

◇ 用来修饰不可数名词的短语:an amount of/amounts of 大量
quite a little 相当多

用来修饰可数名词的短语:a number of

a great/good many

quite a few

既可修饰不可数又可修饰可数名词的短语:a lot of

plenty of

a quantity of

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) 集邮花了她很多钱。

Collecting stamps cost her _____.

2) 这个病人今天好多了。

This patient is _____ better today.

3) 我们仍需要大量的食物和书籍。

We still need _____ food and books.

4) 大量的房屋在地震中倒塌。

_____ houses were knocked down in the earthquake.

3. on the other hand

【观察思考】

This job is not well paid, but on the other hand, I don't have to work long hours. 这份工作薪水不高,但另一方面我不必工作太长时间。

Cell phones make our life more convenient, but on the other hand, we spend too much time playing with them. 手机使我们的生活更加便捷,但另一方面我们花太多的时间玩手机。

On one hand, I need a computer, but on the other hand, I don't have enough money. 一方面我需要电脑,但另一方面我没有足够多的钱。

【归纳用法】

◇ on the other hand 另一方面,相当于一个副词。常与 on one hand 连用。on one hand... on the other hand... 意为“一方面……另一方面……”。

◇ 词组:at hand 在手边,在附近

by hand 用手的,手工的

go hand in hand with 与……共同行动;与……一致;与……结合在一起

out of hand 无法控制;不受约束(常与动词 be 及 get 连用)

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) 这本字典很珍贵,因为它是手写的。

2) 一方面,这所房子很漂亮;另一方面,价钱也很高。

3) 我们要保持房间的清洁,因为有灰尘的地方就有疾病。

4) 我手头有本字典可以查阅。

4. in the flesh**【观察思考】**

Have you ever seen Jay Chou in the flesh? 你见过周杰伦本人吗?

There are always a crowd of fans at the gate of the TV station, hoping to see some pop stars in the flesh. 电视台门口总是有大群的歌迷聚集,希望能见到一些流行歌星本人。

If you had been there last night, you would have seen professor Li in the flesh. 要是昨晚你在的话,你就会见到李教授本人了。

【归纳用法】

◇ in the flesh 活生生,本人,亲自。

◇ flesh *n.* 肌肉,肉。

◇ 习惯用语: flesh and blood 肉体,血肉之躯

lose flesh 减肥

gain/put on flesh 增肥

flesh-eating 食肉的

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) Though he is a hero, he is still _____ (血肉之躯).

2) He wouldn't believe until he _____ (亲眼目睹).

3) It's believed that pandas used to be _____ (食肉的).

4) I've never seen a pop star _____ (本人).

5) You must live a cozy life, for you have _____ (长胖了).

5. appeal to**【观察思考】**

It is never a good way to appeal to arms, if you want to solve the problem. 如果你想要解决问题,诉诸武力决不是好主意。

Bright colors appeal to small children. 小孩喜欢鲜艳的颜色。

The government is appealing to everyone to save water. 政府呼吁人人节约用水。

She appealed to the high court against her sentence. 她不服判决而向高等法院上诉。

This film lost its appeal for me. 我对这部电影失去兴趣。

【归纳用法】

- ◇ appeal to 呼吁, 要求, 诉诸, 上诉, 有吸引力。注意: “表喜欢, 有吸引力”时, 不用于进行时。
 ◇ appeal *n.* 恳求, 呼吁; 吸引力; 上诉。多与介词 to 或 for 连用。
 ◇ appealing *adj.* 打动人心的; 有吸引力的。

【巩固运用】

单项选择

- 1) Books of this kind have always _____ me since I was young.
 A. appealed to B. attract C. attacked D. appealed
 2) Whenever you are in trouble, you can _____ me for help.
 A. turn on B. appeal for C. appeal to D. appeal against

翻译句子

3) 警察呼吁公众提供有用的信息。

4) 这种游戏已引不起人们的兴趣。

5) 总统并没有对他的呼吁作出任何回应。

★ 句型研究

A. 固定句型

1. A conventional artist of this period was not interested in showing nature and people as they really were. 这个时期的传统艺术家并不着意于真实的再现人与自然的本来面目。

【观察思考】

Do as I do. 照我的样子做。

Leave it as it is. 保持原状, 不要动它。

【归纳用法】

- ◇ as they were 意为照原来的样子。as sb./sth. is/was 意为照现在/原来的样子。
 ◇ as sb./sth. do/be 还可意为按照……的样子/方式。as 在这里引导方式状语从句, 相当于 in the way in which。

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) 我已经按照你建议的修改了我的计划。

2) 如果你想赢得比赛就要像刘翔那样跑。

3) 虽然我按照我被告知的方式做了, 但结果并不令人满意。

2. It is evident that ideas were changing in the 13th century. 很明显, (创作) 想法在十三世纪正慢慢地改变。

【观察思考】

It is clear that we have made a big mistake. 很明显, 我们犯了一个大错。