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THONGHUA TIWANG

精选好题+方法内化+灵活运用=成功 走进课堂,讲练互动

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Just Charles

*** 为课堂添效益 **

学生课业负担重,学习压力大,学习效率是决定成绩好坏的关键因素。走出盲动误区,摒弃题海战术,为课堂添效益,向练习要成绩,是您走向成功的最佳选择。

由国家著名教育考试研究专家洪鸣远老师精心策划,由国家级课程改革实验区一线骨干教师倾心打造的《中华题王》高中新课标版脱颖而出。它犹如璀璨的启明星,为在题海中左奔右突的学子指明了前进的方向,拥有了它,就可以傲视天下,引领群雄。

《中华题王》---讲与练双向激活,教与学师生互动

一、丛书特点和功能——同步助学辅导用书

- ★以例题带动讲解,以思路分析和解后反思串连讲解过程,以对应巩固训练提高思维的效率和 正确性。
- ★左右双栏, 讲练对照, 左讲右练的互动形式, 巩固基础, 解决难点问题, 提升课堂教学效果。
- ★走进课堂, 师生共用, 全程模拟教学过程, 有例题有练习, 教师选例题, 学生做练习。
- ★互联高中学段知识网络,帮助学生自我构建完整的知识体系.
- ★配备自我检测方案,定时检测学习效果,帮学生及时查缺补漏.
- ★依据课改精神,展示考点并选择最近三年的高考样题,使学生在同步学习中零距离体验高考氛围。

二、使用特点提炼---星级指数

★★★☆☆ 难度中上,适合全体学生,

★★★★☆ 题目新颖, 题型全面经典

★★★★★ 讲: 练=3: 7,讲与练的比例适当

★★★★★ 配套新课标各版本必、选修教材、人教大纲版高二教材。

三、热卖理由---随讲随练,及时巩固,适用面广,针对性强

- ★即讲即练,指导解题,及时巩固和提升课堂教学效果。激活学生的思维潜能,深入反思方法和规律。
- ★荟萃专家智慧,编写理念与新课标一致,体例新颖,师生使用方便。
- ★课前预习、课堂讲解、随堂练习、课后复习、单元总结,自测水平,触摸高考,全程模拟教 学进程。
- ★重教材, 抓基础, 重难点, 抓方法, 激活高品质思维方式。

学科导读图示 ***

课前感知...

明确学习内容和目标, 梳理教材知识点、重点 和难点,并解答简单问题。

即讲即练 ...

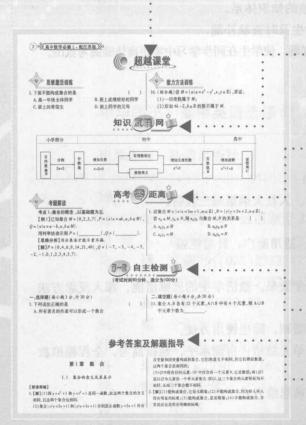
讲练互动, 边学边练, 及时巩固课堂效果。

典题例释

对应讲解, 选择略高于教材难度的例题, 以抓: 基础和深挖掘为手段, 以思路分析、解题步骤、解: 后反思为串连,揭示解题方法和技巧,反思解题思.▶ 想和规律。达到巩固知识,提升能力的目标。

-右栏练习,选择与左栏知识点、解题方法对应 的练习题, 巩固基础, 解决难点问题。以理清解题 思路,掌握方法为目标。左右栏讲练互动,教师可 选择适当例题和对应的习题,在课堂之上,边讲边 练,及时巩固和检测教学效果。学生也可当堂检测

自己对知识的掌握程度。



第一章 集 合

1.1 集合的含义及其表示

5.若ae | 1,1 | 則a゠

课前感知

(5) 方程 $(x-1)^2(x-2) = 0$ 的所有解的集合可表示为

& MISE - \$1 8 € (1)

(若 | 1,2 | = | 1,4 | , 則

即讲即练

[例1]下面各组中的集合中,每个集合的意义是否相同, 它们是否相同? (1) | 1,5|, | (1,5) | , |5, 11, | (5,1) | ; (2) | x|x = 0|, | (x,y) | x = 0|;

和同?
(1)| $y|y = x^2 + 1$ |, $|y|y = t^2 + 1$ |;
(2)|x|y = 2x + 1|,|y|y = 2x + 1|;
(3) \emptyset ,|0|, $|\emptyset$ |.

(3)我班不讀 16 周岁的学生;

超越 课 堂——根据学生的认知差异,设计不 同层次的课后练习题。"思维激活训练"重在巩 固基础。"能力方法训练"侧重突破重难点。

知识互联网——提炼每章的知识网络结构, 链接相关知识并形成体系,展示知识间的内在联 系,体验所学知识在整个高中学段的地位和价值。

一考点左右对应,互动讲练, 高考察距离 左栏"考题解读"列举高考的考点和出题档次, 配合三年内的高考真题和各地的模拟题,以思路分 析和解后反思串连,剖析解题过程。右栏"体验成 功"对应左面的考点设置对应性训练题目,深化 对解题方法的理解和掌握,同步演练应考技能。

本章自主检测_ 一自我检测本章的学习效 果, 卷面结构仿照高考题型、题量设置, 帮助学 生找到差距,查漏补缺。

参考答案及解题指导— 一呈现标准答案、 指导学生如何解题。"理解题目—找到办法 —呈现步骤—解后反思 "层层深入,帮助学 生提高思维品质。

全向激活你的思维潜能

深入反思解题方法和规律



Unit 1 Art	· (1)
Period 1 Warming up & Pre-reading & Reading & Comprehending · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· (1)
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多 つ合衆以(1)以(1)以(1)以(1)以(1)以(1)以(1)以(1)以(1)以(1)	

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Unit	1	}\$\$¢∤	1	- }
Oilli	4	//A/\	•	- /

Unit 1 Art

Period 1 Warming up & Pre-reading & Reading & Comprehending



一、根据句意及所给提示完成单词	的)information .
1. The word "honesty" is an a noun.	25. The disabled girl always avoided being the(焦点).
2. It is of great v to take exercise regularly.	四、课文预读理解
3. He a to escape through a window.	26. What is the right order in which western art has changed
4. The p of large amounts of money does not ensure	throughout history?
happiness.	Trealistic pictures 2 abstract painting 3 religious scenes
5. We finally c them of our innocence.	(4) less detailed paintings
6. His paintings were highly thought of when displayed in the	A. ② - ③ - ④ - ① B. ③ - ① - ④ - ②
(画廊).	C. 3 - 4 - 1 - 2 D. 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
7. The earth's(阴影) sometimes falls on the moon.	27. The two important achievements during the Renaissance were
8. It seems to be a(荒谬的) idea to make petrol from water.	the use of perspective and
9. In the picture, the tree is the(象征) of life.	A. famous artists being paid
10. The recent wave of bombings has(集中) public	B. art for palaces being collected
attention on the region.	C. oil paints being developed
二、短语翻译	D. classical ideas being replaced
11. 也,还 12. 聚集于,集中	28. Which of the following statements about impressionism is TRUE?
13. 许多,大量 14. 通向,导致	A. Because of the high pace of the industrial society, painters
15. 取代,代替	had to pain quickly.
三、根据汉语完成句子	B. Painting became an easy task because it was less detailed
16. These measures are(目的是) reducing	C. Painting focused more on light and color than detail.
government expenditure.	D. Painters focused more on light and color than detail.
17. I have (非常信任) in doctors.	29. Modern artists paint objects
18. Her mother became ill (因此), she left school.	A. as they really are B. as they look like
19. The car is(为我所有).	C as they used to be D. both A and B
20. The painting was(估价) \$ 10,000.	30. It can be inferred that classical Roman and Greek ideas
21. It's(荒唐的) to expect a two-year-old to be able to read.	were
22. The rumor is(难以置信).	A. imaginary B. perspective
23. A heart shape is the(的象征) love.	C. impressionistic D. realistic
24. He was able to provide the police with some(有价值	
	讲即练。
Α.	
典题例释	随堂练习
【例 1】You didn't let me drive. If we in turn, you	题 1:(1) I didn't see your sister at the meeting . If she, she
so tired.	would have met my brother.
A. drove; didn't get	A. has come B. did come C. came D. had come
B. drove; wouldn't get	(2) If hespeaking English every day, he
C. were driving; wouldn't get	speak it so well now.
D. had driven; wouldn't have got	A. practised; could B. doesn't practise; couldn't
【解析】由前句可知,这是与过去事实相反的虚拟语气。if	C. didn't practise; could; D. had practised; couldn't
21日从南班及从台州田时间可入出二劫 (1)上班大楼设相	(3) if it were spring all the year round

2 ※ 高中英语选修 6・配人教版

反,从句的谓语动词用动词的过去式(be 动词的过去式一般用 were)主句的谓语动词用 would/should/could/might + 动词原 形;(2)与过去情况相反从句的谓语动词用 had done,主句的谓 语动词用 would/should/could/might + have done;(3)与将来情 况相反从句的谓语动词用 did/were, should/were to + v. 主句 的谓语动词用 would/should/could/might + 动词原形。虚拟条 件句的虚拟语气还需要注意:若虚拟条件句中有 were, should,

nad 时,可有略 11 而行 were, should, nad 移至王培則。含备虚		
拟条件句,有时只有主句,不出现虚拟条件句,而是用 without,		
with, but for 等介词短语,或者用 but, or, otherwise 等副词或连		
词来表示虚拟条件。		
【答案】D		
【例 2】The cost of living in Glasgow is among the lowest in		
the Britain, the quality of life is probably one of the		
highest. (2006年,天津)		
A. since B. when C. as D. while		
【解析】考查连词用法。根据句意可知表示转折关系,此		
处 while 表示"然而"。while 表示"当时",引导时间状语		
从句时,从句的谓语动词必须是延续性动词。when 表示		
"当时",引导时间状语从句时,从句的谓语动词可以是延		
续性动词,也可以是非延续性的,when 也可以用作并列连词,		
表示就在那时。		
【答案】D		
【例3】单句改错		
He is a great deal of better today.		
【解析】a great deal 可用作代词,意为"很多",与单数		
名词连用。还可以用作副词,表示程度,常用于修饰动词,形容		
词的比较级,意思为"非常,得多"。还可以修饰不可数名		
词,其后必须加 of,意思为"大量"。本题中 a great deal 为副词		
修饰 better,故去掉 of。		
【答案】夫掉 of		

【例4】He is	devoted to his	job and is alw	ays the last
the office.			
A. leaving	B. to leave	C. left	D. leave
【解析】to lea	ve 作后置定语	。动词不定:	忒作后置定语表示
将来动作。现在分	分词作定语与户	听修饰词之泪]存在逻辑上的主
谓关系,表示该动	作的主动和进	行。过去分讠	同作定语与所修饰
词之间存在逻辑_	上的被动关系,	表示该动作的	内被动和完成。
【答案】B			
【例 5】The fa	ther as well as	his three chile	drenskating
on the frozen river	every Sunday a	afternoon in w	ater.
	• •		(2006年,辽宁)
A. is going	B. go	C. goes	D. are going

A. Shall it be nice	B. Will it be nice
C. Would it be nice	D. Ought it to be nice
(4)fired, your health	n care and other benefits will no
be immediately cut off.	
A. Would you be	B. Should you be
C. Could you be	D. Might you be
(5), we should be gl	ad.
A. Were they to arrive to	omorrow
B. They were to arrive to	morrow
C. They would arrive ton	norrow
D. They arrive tomorrow	
	oment before kicking the ball
otherwise he a	goal.
A. had scored	B. scored
C. would score	D. would have scored
题 2:(1) I do every single bit of	 :
Bob just does the dishe	s now and then.
	C. when D. as
(2) We were swimming in the	ne lakethe storm started
A. when B. while	C. until D. before
(3) He was about to tell	me the secret someon
patted him on the shoul	
A. as B. until	C. while D. when
	ilm? eople here think of it.
A. a number	B. a great deal
C. a great many	D. a plenty
(2)单句改错	
①Collecting coins costs	
②He spent a great nui paintings.	mber of time studying the cav
3A great many the hor	uses were knocked down in th
earthquake.	
(3)根据汉语完成句子	
	(大量的)food were sen
to flooded area.	
题 4:(1) Mr Green stood up in o	defense of the 16-year-old boy
saying that he was not the	he one
A. blamed	B. blaming
C. to blame	D. to be Blamed
(2) Reading is an experience	quite different from watching TV
there are pictures	in your mind instead of before
your eyes.	
	C. forming D. having form
题 5:(1) E-mail, as well as the t	elephones, an importan
part in daily communicati	
Air playing + 5 De	B. have played
Conner playing = A A. C.	r D. play

\$	Unit 1	3
rith 6 girls	s and 8 boys of	her class,

	【解析】此题中 as well as 为介词短语,故谓语动词的单复
参	改形式由 father 决定,由此句中 every Sunday afternoon 应该用
-	-般现在时。在 A + (with, together with, along with, as well
8.5	s, except, besides, like, including, rather than, more than, no
le	ess than) + B 结构中,谓语动词的单复数与 A 保持一致。

【答案】C

【例6】根据汉语完成句子

They ____ (预言) that he would be elected.

【解析】predict 用作动词,意为"预言,预报,预测"。主要 搭配形式为:加名词;加 that 从句;加 wh-。其名词形式为 prediction。本题中因为从句的时态为一般过去时,故主句的谓语动词也使用过去时。

【答案】predicted

【例7】A man is being questioned in relation to the ______murder last night.

A. advised

B. attended

C. attempted

D. admitted

【解析】murder 谋杀; attempted 预谋的, 企图的, 为过去分词作定语。 attempt 用作动词时的主要搭配形式为: 加名词; 加不定式; 加动名词。

【答案】C

[例8] At first, Einstein's Theory of Relativity was so _____ that few scientists in the world could understand.

A. absent

B. absolute

C. abstract

D. absorbed

【解析】abstract 用作形容词时,意为"抽象的,理论的,深 奥的"。the abstract 指"抽象(的事物)",可以看作名词。用作 动词时,为"抽出,散开,提炼,摘要,转移(注意力)"。in the abstract 意为"抽象地,在理论上",abstract sth. (from sth.)意为 "抽取,提取"。

【答案】C

【例9】You should _____ the advice of your friends, or you'll fregret it.

A. regard B. remind C. value D. think

【解析】value 作为动词是"珍视,重视;估价,定价"的意思;作为名词,意为"价值,好处,重要性"。其形容词为valuable 贵重的,值钱的。be of (great) value = be (very)valuable 很有价值。A,B,D 不符合句意。

【答案】C

[例 10] He likes to take a rest in the cool _____ of a big tree.

A. shadow

B. shadows

C. shade

D. shades

【解析】shadow 和 shade 都可以指绘画,照片中的阴影部分,但 shade 主要指树阴,阴凉处。shadow 可用作名词和动词,作名词时有"投影,阴影,阴暗处"之意;用作动词为"尾随,跟踪"。

【答案】C

(2) The teacher, with 6 girl	s and 8 boys of her class,
	n the earthquake struck.
A. was B. were	C. had been D. would be
(3) All the employees exc	ept the manager to work
online at home.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
A. encourages	B. encourage
C. is encouraged	D. are encouraged
题 6:根据汉语完成句子	
	(预测) who will win the
competition.	(3)(00)
•) that he would be elected came
true.) mai no modra so oroctor came
	(预计) to reach the coast
tomorrow morning.	(1907) to reach the court
· ·	computer test carefully so that he
	ng it on his first
A. attempt	B. desire
•	D. intension
C. purpose	D. Intension
(2)根据汉语完成句子	
①She attempted	
(自己做饭).	
②Never expect to	
(一下子就能成	功).
题 8:根据汉语完成句子	
(1) We will consider this	problem
(从理论方面).	
(2) Make	
(3) Rubber isfrom	trees(提取).
单项选择	
(4) A big noisehis	attention from watching TV.
A. paid	B. fixed
C. abstracted	D. dropped
题9:单句改错	
(1) The precious stone is o	f very value.
(2) The vase made in the !	Ming Dynasty proved much value.
(2) W 1 1 1 1 1 1	·
(3) We should valuable out	-
(4) The value to the Ameri	
(5) The house values at \$	30000.
用 value 的适当形式填空	
(6) He was able to provide	de the police with some
information.	
题 10:(1) She had aro	ound her eyes because of lack of
sleep.	
A. shadow	B. shadows
C. shade	D. shades
(2) Your first week in the	e job will be spent one of
our more experienced	employees.
A. followed	B. shadowing
C. shading	D. copied

超越课堂

一、根据句意及所给提示完成单词	C. focusing; on D. paying; on
1. Don't let me iyour decision.	25is mentioned above, the number of students in senior
2. We talked until the early hours, and cI overslept.	schools is increasing.
3. The new paintings are being d in the art museum.	A. Which B. As C. That D. It
4. I packed my remaining p into the trunk.	26. The captainall the soldiers before him, telling them to
5. Research is being done with the a of monitoring	get ready for the fight.
customer trends.	A. collected B gathered
6. She p the view from her hotel window.	C. selected D. elected
7. The topic of argument is c	27. You can't the house until all the papers been signed.
8. You can't set up a business n without money behind you.	A take possess of
9. As a scientist, he has no b in ghosts.	B. take possession of
10. No one can p when the disease will strike again.	C. in possession of
二、根据汉语完成句子	D. possession
11. 这些措施旨在削减政府的开支。	28. There are many books in the library. I hardly know
These measures arecutting down government	A. which to choose
expenditure.	B. which to choose from
12. 我们说服她乘火车去。	C. what to choose from
We by train.	D. what to choose
13. 她无法摆脱他的影响。	29. The wild flowers looked like a soft orange blanketthe
She couldn't his influence.	desert.
14. 许许多多的人被敌人杀害。	A. covering B. covered
people were killed by enemies.	C. cover D. to cover
15. 这条街可以通到花园。	30. I that he is innocent.
This street will you the park.	A. convince B. am convinced
三、同义句转换	C. persuade D. advised
16. He would rather die than ask him for his autograph.	31. It was because of his carelessness that the big fire destroyed
He die ask him for his	the house, that is, his carelessnessthe cost.
autograph.	A. resulted from B. led to
17. He can speak English as well as French.	C. gave off D. developed into
He can speakFrenchEnglish.	32. He to get a high position in the company, but failed
18. The heretical deeds affected me greatly.	because of his carelessness.
The heretical deeds me.	A. managed B. succeeded
19. At present, plastic is widely used in place of metal.	C. attempted D. thought
, plastic has the of metal to be widely	33. Without the air to hold some of the sun's heat, the earth a
used.	night for us to live.
20. Here we have plenty of rain each year.	A. would be freezing cold
It rains in our area every year.	B. will be freezing cold
四、单项选择	C. would be frozen cold
21. To enjoy the scenery, Irene would rather spend long hours on	D. can freeze coldly
the train travel by air.	34. I would ask George to lend us the money if I him.
A. as B. to C than D. while	A. had known B. knew
22. We thought there were 35 students in the dining hall,	C. have known D. know
in fact there were 40.	35. How I wish Iten years younger!
A. while B. whether C. what D which	A. should be B. were C. am D. will be
23. The branches of live is theof peace.	五、完形填空
A. symbol B. sign C. signal D. syllable	Nellie Melba was Australia's "Queen of Opera(歌剧) "Sh
24. Only by your attention what you are learning	was born in Melbourne in 1861 and her 36 name was Hele
can you learn it well.	Porter Mitchell. She grew up in a musical family where sh
A. focus; on B. pay; on	showed great 37 in music and studied it . When she was 20

Helen Mitchell married the manager of a Queensland suger farm.

38 she was not happy and the next year she went back to Melbourne to 39 her music and 40 lesson. She wanted to make a 41 for herself as an opera singer.

In 1886 she went to London. But 42 there seemed interested in this young 43 singer from Australia. She went from Paris to have lessons from a well-known teacher. In December 1886 she gave a 44 in which she used the name "Nellie Melba" in honor of Melbourne, her 45.

Nellie Melba was soon a __46__. She sang in London, Europe, Russia and America. She was paid __47__ every time she sang. In 1902 she __48__ to Melbourne, which was well __49__ and thousands of people __50__ in the streets for her. They waved and __51__ as she drove by. From then on she __52__ her time between London and __53__. During World War I she sang in many concerts to __54__ money for her country.

In 1918 Nellie Melba was ___55__ a Dame(= an important woman) of the British Empire.

- **36.** A. real
- B. right
- C. true
- D. family
- 37. A. love
- B. interest
- C. power
- D. expert
- 38. A. And
- B. Yet
- C. But
- D. Because
- 39. A. continue
- B. study
- C. take 40. A. piano
- D. keep
- C. dancing
- B. singing
 D. language
- 41. A. story
- B. song
- C. name
- D. part
- 42. A. everybody
- B. all
- C. no one 43. A. unknown
- D. none
 B. well-known
- C. famous
- D. part
- 44. A. lesson
- B. lecture
- C. concert
- D. report
- 45. A. family
- B. hometown
- C. teacher
- D. school
- 46. A. star
- B. singer
 D. teacher
- C. professor 47. A. good
- B. badly
- C. little
- D. well
- 48. A. returned
- B. went
- C. got
- D. Wolli
- C. goi
- D. drove
- 49. A. organized
- B. dressed
- C. cleaned
- D. built
- 50. A. lined
- B. stood
- C. crowded
- D. 5166G
- 51. A. laughed
- D. waited
- 0.1...
- B. cheered
- C. shouted
- D. cried

B. separated

- 52. A. divided C. spent
- D. lived

- 53. A. America
- B. Russia
- C. Australia
- D. French
- 54. A. earn
- B. collect
- C. make
- D. bring
- 55. A. called
- B. made
- C. given
- D. thought
- 六、阅读理解

A

EVENTS

Art Lecture

Artist Zhang Xiaogang from Tsinghua Academy of Fine Arts will give a lecture on Saturday afternoon.

A contemporary painter himself, Zhang will mainly talk about the past twenty years.

Tickets:50 yuan(US \$ 6)

Time/Date:8:00 to 10:00 pm, March 8 (Sat.)

Lee's Antique Carpet, in the Kent Centre, Liangmaoqiao Lu, Chaoyang District

Tel:88545731

Make-up Fun

Learn to paint Peking Opera masks(脸谱) with artists on

The artists will explain the basic meaning of each type. After that, you get a chance to paint your own face or to be painted by the artists as a monkey, a lady and so on. Materials are prepared.

Tickets:30 yuan (US \$ 3.60)/20 yuan (US \$ 2.40) for the students and children; extra 20 yuan charged for the artists to do the make-up for you.

Time/Date: 2:30 to 4:30 pm, March 9

Lee's Antique Carpet, in the Kent Centre, Liangmaqiao Lu, Chaoyang District

Tel:88514923

Rolling Stones Show

Tickets for the Rolling Stones Beijing concert from 7:30 to 10:00 pm on March 15 at Beijing worker's Stadium are now on sale.

Ticket prices are from 280,500,1000,2000 to 3 000 yuan. Booking hotline: 65546917,65546978 and 65571021.

- 56. What can we learn from the passage?
 - A. All the events are to take place in the afternoon.
 - B. All the events are to take place in the same place.
 - C. All the events are to take place for adults.
 - D. All the events are to take place on weekends.
- 57. The underlined word "contemporary" probably means"_____
 - A. past
- B. modern C. old
- D. different
- 58. If you are a grown-up, which of the following is NOT covered in your 30-yuan ticket for the Make-up Fun?
 - A. The artists introduce different types of masks.
 - B. You paint your own face.
 - C. The artists paint your face for you.
 - D. You use the materials.
- 59. If you're a fan of Rolling Stones and want to go to their

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concert, which telephone number will you call?

A. 88545731.

B. 64301398.

C. 88514913.

D. 65546978.

There are many famous museums through out the world where people can enjoy art. Washington D. C. has the National Gallery of Art(国家美术馆); Paris has the Louver; London, the British Museum, Florida International University (FIU), in Miami also shows art for people to see. And it does so without a building, or even a wall for its drawing and paintings. FIU has opened what it says is the first computer art for museum in the United states. You don't have to visit the university to see the art. You just need a computer linked to a telephone.

You can call the telephone number of a university computer and connect your own computer to it. All of the art is stored in the school computer. It is computer art produced electrically by artists on their own computers. In only a few minutes, your computer can receive and copy all the pictures and drawings.

Robert Shoustak is the director of the new computer museum. He says that he started the museum because computer artists had no place to show their work.

A computer artist could only record his pictures electronically and sent the records, or floppy discs (软盘), to others to see on their own computers. He could also put his pictures on paper. But to print well on paper, the computer artist needed an expensive laser printer.

Robert Shoustak says that the electronic museum is mostly for art or computer students. He says artists enjoy their work much more if they have an audience. And the great number of home computers in America could mean a huge audience for the electronic museum.

60. The main purpose of the text is to give information about

- A. famous museums throughout the world
- B. an electronic art museum in Miami, USA
- C. art exhibitions in Florida International University
- D. latest development in computer art
- 61. To see the art in FIU museum, your special needs include
 - A. floppy discs
 - B. a computer and a telephone
 - C. pictures and drawing on paper
 - D. a computer connected to the museum by telephone line
- 62. What are stored in museum?
 - A. Paintings drawn by means of computer.
 - B. Different styles of paintings.
 - C. Old paintings.
 - D. Drawings done by art students of FIU.

C

People from all the world like to travel to the US. Millions of people visit it each year, and they spend billions of the dollars.

to visit famous US cities, such as New York City, Washington D. C. Miami, Chicago, Dallas, New Orleans, Denver, Los Angles, or San Francisco. Each of those has many tourist attractions. For example, New York has Broadway plays, and it also has some of the tallest buildings in the world, such as the Empire State Building and the World Trade Center. The World Trade Center that was 411 meters high and had 110 storey with a twin tower used to be an office building for 1,200 firms. But it was destroyed completely by the planes of the terrorists on Sept. 11, 2001. Washington has government buildings as well as monuments and museums. Dallas has the site of President Kennedy's murder. New Orleans has jazz music and the cities in California have many ethnic groups with lots of good food. Disneyland in California and Disney World in Florida are very popular attractions for tourists with children. The space centers in Florida and Texas are popular sites for people at all ages to visit. Some tourists prefer to find sites with natural beauty in rural settings. The Mountains in the East and the West are very popular with campers, hikers, and climbers. Some come just to ski and stay in fancy ski resorts like Aspen or Vail. Other come just to golf at nice golf resorts lide Pinewest, which is now party owned by the Japanese who love golf. Some come to watch sports, but ticket can be expensive. It costs \$ 100 just to get a back row seat to see a Chicago Bulls game. Two of the most popular places for tourists to visit are the Grand Canyon (大峡谷) and Yellowstone Park. At times Yellowstone is so crowded with tourists that it almost seems like a city. With the growing popularity at country music may people now visit Nashville where most of the recordings are made or Branson where many stars have their own theatres. 63. Today a tourist visiting New York can't visit A. Broadway B. the Empire State Building

Tourism is actually one of the leading industries. Many people like

- C. the World Trade Center
- D. New York Port
- 64. If you are interested in politics, the city that you are most likely to visit is
 - A. Washington D. C.
- B. New York
- C. New Orleans
- D. Chicago
- 65. The following places are some attractions that have something to do with music except
 - A. Nashville
- B. Branson
- C. New Orleans
- D. Dallas
- 66. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. Disneyland in California and Disney World in Florida are the favorite attractions for children.
 - B. Texas is the only space center in the US.
 - C. Japanese are fond of golf.
 - D. It can be very cold in Aspen and Vail in winter.
- 67. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. Yellowstone is a big city.
 - B. The Grand Canyon is an attraction in New York.

- C. Country music is becoming more and more popular now.
- D. The number of the people who visit Nashville becomes fewer and fewer.

Ι

Watercolor is the oldest paints known. It dates back to the early cave men who discovered they could add life like qualities to drawings of animals and other figures on the walls of caves by mixing the natural colors found in the earth with water.

Fresco(壁画), one of the greatest art forms, is done with watercolor. It is created by mixing paints and water and applying these to wet plaster(灰泥). Of the thousands of people who stand under Michelangelo's works in the Sistine Chapel, very few know they are looking at perhaps the greatest watercolor painting in the world.

The invention of oil painting by the Flemishmasters in the fifteenth century made fresco painting go downhill, and for the next several centuries watercolor was used mainly for doing sketches (素描) or as a tool for study. It was not until the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that English painters put back watercolor as a serious art form. The English have a wide-known love for the outdoors and also for small, private pictures. The softness of watercolour had a remarkably strong attraction for them.

The popularity of watercolor continued to grow until the

twentieth century. The United States passed England as the center of watercolor, producing such well-known watercolor artists as Thomas Eakins and Andrew Weth.

- 68. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. The gradual weakness of fresco painting.
 - B. Oils having more power of influence over watercolor.
 - C. The rediscovery of watercolor in England.
 - D. The start and development of watercolor.
- 69. The first watercolor uses were _____
 - A. the early cave men
 - B. Italian fresco artists
 - C. flemishmasters
 - D. the English artists in the 18th century
- 70. In the 16th and 17th centuries the artists thought
 - A. watercolor was more costly, but better
 - B. oil painting lasted less long, but clearer and brighter
 - C. watercolor was not suitable for serious works
 - D. oil painting was difficult to use
- According to the passage, watercolor painting was put in England because _____.
 - A. it was easy to use outdoors
 - B. it was a strong tool
 - C. it was extremely bright in color
 - D. it was well suited to popular tastes

Period 2 Learning about Language



一、根据句意及所给提示完成里词		
1. Which do you like better, his painting or(雕塑)?		
2. Does the(拥有) of wealth bring happiness?		
3. I am excited at the thought of meeting a famous(学者)		
from Beijing.		
4. You'll soon be c that she is right, though you think		
not now.		
5. Over a year passed before the first awas made.		
6. The cost includes free a to the casinos.		
7. The telephone and gramophone were c		
8. He is one of our pemployees.		
9. I gave the taxi driver a large tfor being so helpful.		
10. You're my f and blood; I would never do anything to		
hurt you.		
二、用适当的介词填空		
11. People become focused morehumans and less		
religion.		
12. One of the most important discoveries during this period was		
how to draw thingsperspective.		
13. When people first saw his paintings they were convinced they		
were lookinga hole in the walla real scene.		
14. Naturally, these changes also led changes		

paintings styles.
15 the time they were created, the impressionists'
paintings were controversial, but today they are accepted
the beginning of what we now call "modern art".
16. Begin this one and do the other afterwards.
17. I'll send my teacher a big bunchflowers on Teacher's
Day .
18. Scorespeople stand in line for food.
19. She has been accepteda new member of the club.
20. I couldn't focus my mind the test paper the
teacher standing.
三、选择方框中合适的词(组),并用其正确形式填空
on; scores of; break away from; on the other hand; in the flesh
21. Modern music such as Jazztraditional rules.
22. I've been to that restaurant times and have been
familiar with its manager.
23. Being sleepy, he couldn't his attention the
teacher's words in class.
24. On the one hand I'd like a job that pays more, butI
enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment.

B. could have

D. must have

(3) You ____ stayed at home while it rained.

A. should have

C. would have

典题例释	随堂练习	
【例1】—Would you like to work in my company?	题 1:(1) Don't come today. I would rather you tomo	
-Sorry, I'd rather here. but I'd rather my brother	A. will come B.	come
to your company.	C. would come D.	came
A. staying; goes B. to stay; goes	(2) I would rather youthe let	ter right now.
C. stay; went D. to stay; goes	A. post B. posted C. post	ing D. should post
【解析】would rather 宁愿, would rather do 宁愿做, would	(3) I'd rather stay at home than	with you.
rather do than do 宁愿做而不做; prefer to do rather than	A. go B. going C. to g	o D. would go
do 宁愿而不; would rather 后接宾语从句时,用过去时	(4)—Do you mind if I open the win	dow ?
表示现在和将来的虚拟内容,用过去完成时表示过去的虚拟	-	
内容。	A. Of course not.	
【答案】C	B. I'd rather you didn't.	
	C. Go ahead.	
	D. Why not?	
【例2】 How I wish every familya large house with a	题2:(1) I can't send her an invitation. I	wish I her new
beautiful garden.	address.	
A. has B. had	A. know B. wil	l know
C. will have D. had had	C. have known D. kno	ew
【解析】wish 后接宾语从句,表示现在时,宾语从句的谓语	(2) Eliza remembers everything ex	cactly as if it
要用一般过去时。wish+从句与现在事实相反,用一般过去式	yesterday.	(2006年,全国)
(动词 be 一律用 were)与过去事实相反用过去完成时,从句中	A. was happening B. hap	pens
用"would/could + 动词原形"表示将来难以实现的愿望。as if	C. has happened D. haj	ppened
引导状语从句与现在事实相反用一般过去时,与过去事实相反	相反 (3)She had a tense expression on her face,she we	
用过去完成时。	expecting trouble.	
【答案】B	A. even though B. as	though
	C. even as D. nov	w that
【例 3】Her parents suggested that she a medical	题 3:用所给词的适当形式填空	
examination.	(1) The teacher demanded that	our homework
A. should been have B. had	(finish) before eleven.	
C. have D. has	(2)—The experiment was not succe	ssful.
【解析】在表示提议、要求、命令、意愿、决定等意义的动词	—I suggest you(try) aga	in.
后(如:demand, suggest, order, propose, request, command,	nd, (3) He tried to find some excuse for the debt, but I insisted	
insist 等) 的宾语从句中,常用虚拟语气。"should + 动词原	that he it off at once.	
形",其中 should 可以省略。	A. must pay	B. ought to pay
【答案】C	C. forming	D. form
【例 4】Oh, I'm not feeling well in the stomach. Iso	题 4:(1) We have proved great	adventures, but we have
ch fried chicken just now. done the greatest march ever made in the past ten		de in the past ten years.
A. shouldn't eat B. mustn't have eaten		(2006年,天津)
C. shouldn't have eaten D. mustn't eat	A. needn't B. may not C. show	ıldn't D. mustn't
【解析】由 just now 而知,本题谈论过去之事。谈论过去之	(2)—You have set aside more time to play with our	
事,在 should 或 must 之后接不定式的完成式。 must 表示推测	kids.	
只用于肯定句中,shouldn't have done 表说话之前不应该做某	—I wish I, but you know	how busy I was.
事,但事实上却做了,含有责备的口气。"情态动词 + have + 过	A. should ; would	B. could; did
去分词"可用于表达"过去本来(但实际却没有)",不同的	C. might; should	D. should; had

[例5] I don't mind picking up things from the store. 题 5:用 besides, except, except for 填空

情态动词表达不同的含义。ought to/could/might/would have done 本应该/本来有必要/本来能够/本来也许/本来想做。

	₩ Unit 1
(1) The work is good a few slight faults.
	2) There are three others present at the meeting
`	Mr Day.
(3) He did a part-time job working in the office in
	the day time.
(4) He hadn't time to prepare his lecture, which, he
	was unwell.
(5) All of us passedJohn. (John didn't pass.)
(6) All of us passedJohn, we are very happy.
(7) We all be here,Tom. He is ill.
	A. except B. besides
l.	C. except for D. except that
-là viri :	NZ.
以 保.	
19	a few books to read on the journey.
A	. What does he need is
В	. All which he needs is
C	. What he needs are
D	. All what he needs are
20. E	ast of the lakeseveral chemical works.
A	. lies B. locate
C	. laid D. lie
21. T	he workerslong hours for their employers.
A	. were forced working
В	. were forced to work
C	. were forced in working
D	. were forced work
22. T	he boyexercise again.
A	was made to
В	. was making to do
C	. was made doing
	. was made to do
23. T	he missing boy was lastoutside the house.
A	a. seen to play B. seen playing
	. seen play D. seen played
24. T	hey should what we were doing here.
A	a. be kept informed of
В	keep informed of
C	C. be keeping informing of
Ι), have kept informed
25. 1	his method
A	A. is proved quite efficient
E	3. proves quite efficient
C	2. is proving quite efficiently
r	D. proves quite efficiently

26. —When shall we start?

A. set

-Let's it 8:30. Is that all right?

B. make

headmaster delighted all of us.

C. meet

27. The examination results _____ in the speech of our

D. take

 the	walk	will	do	me	good.

A. Sooner or later

B. Still

C. In time

D. Besides

【解析】besides 此处为副词,意为"而且,再者", besides 意 为"除了……之外(还有)",有肯定的附加意义,即表示 "在……之外还有……"。besides 还可作副词,意为"除此之 外"。except 意为"除……之外(不包括本身在内)",有否定和 排除的含义,表示从整体中除去一部分,着重在"不包括"的含 义上, besides 和 except 必须是同类的事物相加减,在否定句中 两者可换。except for 没有项目类别的明确限制,强调整体与 部分的局部关系。

【答案】D

	超越

	一、根据句意及所给提示完成单词				
	1. This g is having a show of French oil painting.				
	2. My father hadn't much b in doctors of traditional				
Chinese medicine.					
	3. The rise in price was c on the failure of the crops.				
	4. It's the most r thing I ever heard in my life.				
5. The spirit is willy but the f is weak.					
	6. Fifth Ais a good place for Window Shopping.				
	7. The white bird is a s of freedom.				
	8. N, kids are very lazy.				
	9. I was c that he knew the truth.				
	10. They ato the task before July.				
	二、根据汉语完成句子				
	11. 许多工作等着我去做。				
	of work awaits me.				
	12. 我从未见过他本人。				
	I have never seen him				
	13. 他注视着我。				
	Hehis eyesme.				
	14. 我没有赶上火车,结果上班迟到了。				
	I missed the train andwas late for work.				
	15. 他是个没有宗教信仰的人。				
	He is a man without				
	三、单项选择				
	16 of the workerswomen.				
	A. Two-third; is				
	B. Two-thirds; are				
	C. Second-three; is				
	D. Three-seconds; are 17no possibility of your getting to London this week.				
	A. It is B. There is				
	C. There are D. They are				
	18. Mary and Peter who met your sister in the zoo				
	yesterday.				
	A. It was B. It were				
	C. They were D. There were				

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A. refer to	B. referring to			
C. is referred to	D. referred to			
28sugar, an apple co	ntains plenty of water.			
A. Apart from	B. Except			
C. Except for	D. Beside			
29. It's reported that they ha	vetheir food and water and			
are in great danger.				
A. run out of	B. run out			
C. got out of	D. got out			
30. He came to my class eve	ery week, but his attitudehe			
was not really interested in the subject.				
A. expressed	B. described			
C. explained	D. suggested			
四、完形填空				
On May 27, 1995, or	ur life was suddenly changed. It			

On May 27, 1995, our life was suddenly changed. It happened a few minutes past three, __31__ my husband, Chairs, fell from his horse as it __32__ over a fence. Chris was paralyzed (瘫痪) from the chest down, __33__ to breathe normally. As he was thrown from his horse, we entered into a life of __34__ with lots of unexpected challenges (挑战). We went from the "haves" to the "have-nots". Or so we thought.

35 what we discovered later were all the gifts that came out of 36 difficulties. We came to learn that something 37 could happen in a disaster. All over the world people 38 Chais so much that letters and postcards poured in every day. By the end of the third week in a 39 center in Virginia, about 35,000 pieces of 40 had been received and sorted.

As __41__, we opened letter after letter. They gave us __42_ and became a source of strength for us. We used them to __43_ ourselves. I would go to the pile of letters marked with "Funny" if we needed a __44__, or to the "Disabled" box to find advice from people in wheelchairs or __45_ in bed living happily and __46__.

These letters, we realized, had to be shared. And so __47_we offer one of them to you.

Dear Chirs,

My husband and I were so sorry to hear of your <u>48</u> accident last week. No doubt your family and your friends are giving you the strength to face this <u>49</u> challenge. People everywhere are also giving you best wishes every day and we are among those who are keeping you <u>50</u>.

Yours Sincerely, Nancy Reagan C. when D. while B. before 31. A. since D. jumped B. climbed C. pulled 32. A. walked D. unsuitable B. unable C. suitable 33. A. able B. possession 34. A. disability D. experience C. convenience C. Or D. Yet 35. A. So B. For D. exploiting B. separating C. fearing 36. A. sharing B. similar C. wonderful D. practical 37. A. terrible 38. A. wrote for B. cared for

C. experimental			D. mental		
	39. A. medical		B. paper		
C. experimental		D. mental			
	40. A. news	B. paper	C. equipment	D. mail	
	41. A. patients	B. a family	C. nurses	D. a group	
	42. A. effect	B. effort	C. comfort	D. explanation	
	43. A. encourage	B. express	C. control	D. treat	
	44. A. cry	B. laugh	C. chat	D. sigh	
	45. A. much	B. never	C. even	D. seldom	
	46. A. bitterly	B. fairly	C. weakly	D. successfully	
	47. A. here	B. there	C. therefore	D. forward	
	48. A. driving	B. flying	C. running	D. riding	
	49. A. technical	B. different	C. difficult	D. valuable	
	50. A. nearby	B. close	C. busy	D. alive	
	五、阅读理解				
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On saturday August 12,2000, during Northern Fellt training exercise in the Barents Sea, the Russian nuclear submarine(潜水艇) Kursk sank in about 100 meters of water with some 118 sailors aboard. It was known later that several officers were also aboard, observing the training exercises. The Kursk was lying on the ocean floor in the Barents Sea. The Russian Navy says that it was listing 30 degrees to port. Other sources report it was listing as much as 60 degrees. According to a Russian newspaper, when to submarine Kursk failed to make contact with the naval command at the right time late that day, Northern Fleet Commander Admiral Vyachesav Popov ordered rescue ships into the area. It took hours to find the submarine, as it hadn't launched (发射) a marking buoy (浮) before sinking.

Russian Navy Chief insisted that the submarine Kursk had been involved(卷入) in a major collision(碰撞), but a great deal of information shows that this is not true. Up till now, it's believed that an explosion in the torpedo compartment(鱼雷舱) in the nose of the Kursk was the likely cause. Recently the Russian government officially asked Norway for help in recovery of the sailors' bodies, and Norway has agreed to offer all help. But Russia insisted that only Russians work inside the submarine Kursk, and that the work last for about 10~18 working days. It is expected to recover only 25~35 bodies from the Kursk.

It was not until Oct 25, when a team of Russian divers entered the submarine Kursk, some 350 feet below the surface, that the truth became clear. On Nov 7, in the morning, owing to the icy and the cold weather, a special rescue meeting held on Murmansk decided to stop the whole bodies recovery operation.

51. From the text we can infer that _____led to the sinking of the submarine Kursk.

A. a small fighting with another foreign submarine

B. an explosion inside the submarine Kursk

C. a great collision inside the submarine Kursk.

D. an attack from another foreign submarine

52. After the Kursk accident occurred, Northern Fleet Commander Popov _____.

- A. decided to recover all the sailors' bodies immediately
- B. went to apply to Norway for help at once
- C. decided to find out the real cause of sinking at once
- D. sent several rescue ships into the Barents Sea
- 53. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?
 - A. If the rescue work lasts 10-18 days, there will be about 30 sailors to be recovered.
- B. It's believed that an explosion in the Kursk caused the sinking.
 - C. A team of divers from Norway entered the submarine Kursk successfully on Oct. 25.
- D. It's reported that a major collision is unlikely to cause the sinking of the Kursk.
- 54. Why does Russia insist that only Russian divers can work inside the submarine Kursk?
 - A. Because the Barents Sea is very icy and the weather is too cold.
 - B. Because Russia feared that the top secrets inside the Kursk will be let out.
 - C. Because Russian divers are much more skilled than those from Norway.
 - D. Because Russian government wants to bring the cost down to the lowest degree.
- 55. The underlined words "failed to make contact with" in the first paragraph refers to the idea that the submarine Kursk couldn't

A. get in touch after much effort with the naval command

- B. send up the nuclear weapons in the training exercises
- C. get the naval officers to return to the Northern Fleet
- D. get in touch after much effort with Russian government

E

Skiing has become a way of life for many people. From the moment the first snowflake falls until the spring thaw skiers put their skis on their cars and head for the slopes. There are many reasons behind the popularity of this winter sport.

Skiing is a true family sport that can be enjoyed by all people whether 3 or 93 years old. Being able to go down a hill, to turn at will, and enjoy nature at its loveliest are pleasant feeling for all age groups.

Skiing is also interesting because it provides a variety of experience. Snow conditions change hourly as the temperature and weather conditions change during the day. Moreover, every trail is different. Seldom does one pass over the same spot twice.

Improvements in ski equipment, clothing, and ski areas have made the sport more pleasurable, comfortable, and available. Warm, modern materials has made skis and poles lighter, more flexible, and suited to people of all ages and abilities. The availability(可用) of skiing has also been improved by snow-making equipment. Even if areas of the country that have very little snowfall, snow can be made if the temperature is below 32 degrees.

For many people, skiing is an opportunity to enjoy the beauty

of the outdoors, to challenge their physical abilities, and finally to simply have fun. It is a sport enjoyed worldwide and appears to be gaining in popularity constantly.

56. The passage is mainly about

A. the advantages and disadvantages of skiing

B. the description of skiing

C. the reasons why skiing is a popular sport

D. the reasons why skiing is a popular sport

57. The paragraph following this passage probably deals with .

A. snow-making

B. skiing accidents

C. the cost of skiing

D. ski places around the world

C

After setting out on December 14, China's 21st Antarctic expedition team has covered a distance of 640 kilometres, on its planned trip towards Dome A, the highest icecap in Antarctica.

The group has passed an area of the most dangerous section of the first part of the journey due to deep and wide open cracks in the ice. Now they are heading southward, setting up sings every two kilometres and a special sign post using empty gasoline drums (a container like a drum is shape) every 10 kilometres. Radio relay stations(传播站) are being left along the way.

According to the plan, the team of 10 Chinese scientists and two journalists are making the 1,300 kilometres inland from the Zhongshan Station towards Dome A. The expedition is expected to be finished in 70 days.

With a height of 4,083 metres above sea level, Dome A is the highest icecap in the South pole. It is also the farthest inland away from the coast. Due to the cruel climate Dome A is known as one of the world's most <u>inaccessible</u> places. A weather observatory is also expected to be built, which is to be used for a short period.

Chinese scientists plan to conduct a variety of scientific experiments on its peak, including collecting ice samples. Dome A, where no systematic scientific research has been done by any countries so far, is a decisive and important point on the South Pole. To climb up the peak of Dome A and do scientific research there will bring a breakthrough in human being's polar venture(极地探险).

The project is part of preparation to build a permanent (lasting for ever) research station in inland Antarctica.

China has already built two permanent research stations in Antarctica, the Great Wall Station on the King George in 1985 and the Zhongshan Station in 1989. But neither of them is located in the inland South Pole.

58. How many people make up the expedition team?

A. 14.

B. 10.

C. 12.

D. 21.

- 59. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. Special sign posts are left along the way in order that those left behind can follow the towards Dome A.