

普通高中课程标准实验教科书·英语选修6

新课程同步导学

英 语

山东人民出版社

普通高中课程标准实验教科书
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英 语
(选修6)
济宁市教学研究室 编

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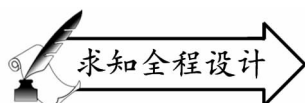
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Unit 1 Art

单元目标锁定

话题	A brief history of western painting and chinese art ;famous artists and works of art	
词汇	单词	abstract sculpture gallery belief consequent consequently aim symbol value focus religion possession convince shadow ridiculous controversial nowadays attempt predict aggressive scholar flesh geometry bunch avenue exhibition civilization contemporary permanent district tip
	词组	focus on as well as a great deal lead to break away from scores of at different times of the day concentrate on on the other hand look through
句型	1. If... had done... would have done 2. sb be convinced that 3. accept... as 4. sth be well worth n. /doing 5. such... as 6. sb feel like n. /doing sth	
语法	虚拟语气	



【课文理解】

Text A

● 主旨归纳

- What does Text A mainly tell us ?
 - How religious paintings developed.
 - How oil paintings developed.
 - How impressionist paintings developed.
 - How Western art developed.

● 细节理解

- Which of the following statements is true ?
 - Paintings in Middle Ages were very realistic.
 - Western art has changed a lot since the 5th century.
 - Impressionist paintings were painted mainly indoors.
 - Modern art began in the Renaissance.
- In the Renaissance , painters _____.
 - painted religious scenes in a more realistic style.
 - focused more on religion than on humans.
 - began to paint outdoors.
 - returned to classical Roman and Greek ideas about art.
- _____ discovered how to make paintings look more real by using perspective.



- A. Giotto di Bondone B. Massaccio
C. Claude Monet D. Pablo Picasso

● 推理判断

5. At first ,most people hated the impressionists style of painting ,because _____.
A. Their paintings were very abstract.
B. Their paintings were very realistic.
C. They broke away from the traditional style of painting.
D. Their paintings were very ridiculous.

Text B

● 主旨归纳

1. The five art museums of Mahattan are introduced to readers to show that _____.
A. Americans like art better than other peoples.
B. Americans like building art museums.
C. Mahattan is also an art centre.
D. There are many other art museums.

● 细节理解

2. If you want to visit a beautiful private house besides the art collection ,you will go to _____.
A. Guggenheim Museum.
B. The Frick Collection.
C. Museum of Modern Art.
D. Whitney Museum of American Art.
3. The largest of the five art museums is _____.
A. Metropolitan Museum of Art.
B. The Frick Collection.
C. Guggenheim Museum.
D. Museum of Modern Art.
4. Which of the following statements is false ?
A . You can see pre-twentieth century Western paintings in the Frick Collection.
B. The Guggenheim Museum building is like a huge white sea shell.

- C. Metropolitan Museum of Art also introduces you to ancient ways of living.
D. Every year ,the Whitney Museum holds a special exhibition of new art by living artists.

● 推理判断

5. From the Frick Collection ,we learn that _____.
A. Henry C. Frick was a successful painter.
B. Henry C. Frick was a successful businessman.
C. Henry C. Frick was a great art lover.
D. Henry C. Frick became tired of his art collection just before his death.

【知识探索】

● 词汇学习

1. abstract

【观察思考】

adj. Some modern art is abstract ;that is ,the painter does not attempt to paint objects as we see them with our eyes.

有些现代艺术抽象 ,即 :画家不努力像我们用眼睛看到的那样描绘物体。

Beauty is abstract but a house is not.

美是抽象的 ,而房屋不是抽象的。

The word "hunger" is an abstract noun.

“饥饿”是个抽象名词。

- n. He read through the papers and made an abstract of their contents.

他把这些论文看了一遍 ,并将内容作了摘录。

Please write an abstract of this scientific article.

请给这篇科学文章写一段摘要。

- v. 1) The author abstracted his book.

作者给自己的书做出了摘要。

Abstract the most important points from a long report.



从一篇很长的报告中摘出最重要的要点。

2) Abstract metal from ore.

从矿石中提炼出金属。

Salt can be abstracted from sea water.

从海水中可提取盐。

[归纳用法]

* abstract 可用作形容词、名词和动词。

* 用作形容词时,意为抽象的;用作名词和动词时,意为摘要。

* in the abstract 意为就一般而言,在理论上。

* 动词 abstract 后跟名词或者代词等构成的宾语;或者 abstract + 宾语 + from 构成的介词宾语。

[巩固运用]

完成句子

(1) 我们将从理论方面考虑这个问题。

We will consider this problem _____.

(2) 做一本书的摘要。

Make _____ of a book.

(3) 橡胶是树木提取的。

Rubber is _____ from trees.

2. belief

[观察思考]

n. 1) Art is influenced by the way of life and beliefs of the people.

艺术受人们的生活方式和信仰的影响。

religious beliefs 宗教信仰

He is interested in the beliefs of the Christian Church.

他对基督教教义感兴趣。

2) he has lost his belief in god.

他已经不相信上帝了。

The story of his miseries is beyond belief.

他的悲惨身世令人难以置信。

[归纳用法]

* belief 作名词,主要有两个义项:1)信仰(可数)2)信任(可数或不可数)。

* belief 的复数形式是直接加 s。

[巩固运用]

完成句子

(1) 我们有相同的政治信仰。

We share the same _____.

(2) 我非常信任医生。

I have _____ in doctors.

3. consequently

[观察思考]

adv. Consequently, this text will describe only a few of the main styles.

因此,本文仅介绍其中主要的几种风格。

The bank refused to help the company; consequently, it went bankrupt.

银行拒绝赞助这家公司,因此该公司倒闭了。

She overslept and, consequently, she was late.

她睡过了头,结果迟到了。

[归纳用法]

* consequently 用作副词,只有一个义项:所以,因此。

* consequently 不可用作连词,相当于 as a result, therefore。其形容词形式是 consequent。

[巩固运用]

单项填空

It rained that day and _____ the baseball game was called off.

A. however

B. still

C. consequently

D. so

句型转换

- A. As a result of her mother's illness, she left school.
B. Her mother became ill; _____, she left school.

4. aim

【观察思考】

- n. 1) During the Middle Ages, the main aim of the painters was to represent religious themes.

中世纪 画家们的主要目的是表达宗教主题。

What's your aim in life?

你人生的目的是什么?

The governor's aim is to increase state income.

州长的目的是提高全州收入。

- 2) The hunter took aim at the lion.

猎人瞄准了狮子。

His aim was very good.

他瞄得很准。

- v. 1) He aims to be a successful writer.

他的目标是要成为一个成功的作家。

The factory must aim at/for an increase in production.

工厂必须把增加产量作为自己的目标。

- 2) I aimed at the door but hit the window.

我对准门射击,不料打中了窗子。

He aimed his gun at the bottles.

他举枪向瓶子射击。

【归纳用法】

* aim 用作名词和动词,主要有两个义项:1)目标,目的 2)瞄准

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- (1) 这些措施旨在削减政府的开支。

These measures are _____ government expenditure.

- (2) 他没有瞄准就开枪。

He fired _____.

- (3) 他的人生没有目标。

He has _____ in life.

5. value

【观察思考】

- n. 1) In the Renaissance, new ideas and values took the place of those that were held in the Middle Ages.

文艺复兴时期,新的观点和价值观取代了中世纪人们坚持的观点和价值观。

He has all the wrong values.

所有这些错误观点他都有。

moral values

道德标准

- 2) The value of the pound has fallen.

英镑的价值下降了。

The thieves took some clothes, but nothing of great value.

窃贼偷去了一些衣服,但没有值钱的东西。

- 3) Realize the value of fresh air and sunlight.

了解新鲜空气和阳光的重要性。

You'll find this map of little value in helping you to get round London.

你将会发现这张地图对你游览伦敦没有什么帮助。

- v. 1) I've always valued your advice.

我一向重视你的意见。

a valued friend

珍重的朋友

- 2) I valued the house at \$25000.

我估算这房子价值25000美元。

If you want to sell your collection of stamps, you ought to have it valued.

如果你想出售你收藏的邮票,你应该请人先估价。

【归纳用法】

* value 用作名词,主要有3个义项:1)价值观 2)价值 3)重要性。

* value 用作动词,主要有2个义项:1)重视 2)估价。



* value 作价值观时,常用复数形式。to be of value 意为有价值。

7. possession

〔巩固运用〕

完成句子

(1)他的意见没有价值。

His opinions are _____.

(2)他重视你的忠告。

She _____.

(3)那幅画被估价为1万美元。

The painting was _____ \$10000.

6. focus on

〔观察思考〕

People became focused more on humans and less on religion.

人们变得多关心人,少关心宗教。

Focus your attention on your work.

把注意力集中在你的工作上。

The beams of light moved across the sky and focused on the plane.

一道道光柱划过空中,最后集中在飞机上。

〔归纳用法〕

1)focus on 可以用作 focus on sth 和 focus sth on sth.

2)focus on 作集中精力、注意力讲时,与 concentrate on 同义。

3)focus on 后无宾语时,去掉 on.

〔巩固运用〕

1)同义表达

A. We must focus on this question.

B. We must _____ this question.

2)完成句子

他的目光集中在她身上。

His eyes _____ her.

〔观察思考〕

n. 1) They paid famous artists to paint pictures of themselves, their houses and other possessions.

他们雇请著名艺术家来画他们,及他们的住宅和其他的财物。

Check your possessions on arrival.

到达后检查一下你所有的物品。

The people had to gather up their few possessions and escape to the hills.

人们不得不收拾起仅有的一些财物,逃到山里去。

2) We didn't take possession of the car until a few days after the auction.

拍卖会过后几天,我们才真正拿到了那辆汽车。

When her father died, she came into possession of a large fortune.

她的父亲死后,她继承了一大笔财产。

〔归纳用法〕

* possession 用作名词,主要有两个义项:1)私有财产(可数)2)占有,拥有(不可数)。

* in possession of 不同于 in the possession of,前者是拥有某物,主语是人;后者是为某人拥有,主语是物。

〔巩固运用〕

完成句子

(1)那栋房子为我所有。

The house is _____.

(2)他已经失去全部财产。

He has lost _____.

8. convince

【观察思考】

vt. When people first saw his paintings they were convinced they were looking through a hole in a wall at a real scene.

人们初次看到他的作品时,认为是在通过墙上的一个小孔看到了真实的场景。

He convinced me of his sincerity.

他使我确信他的真诚。

Your mistakes convinced me that you hadn't studied your lesson.

你的错误使我确信你没有学习功课。

【归纳用法】

* convince 用作及物动词,意思是使确信。其用法有 convince sb of sth 或 convince sb that + 宾语从句。

* be convinced of sth 或 that + 从句。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

(1)我们说服她搭火车去。

We _____ her _____ by train.

(2)她试图使我相信她的清白。

She tried to _____ her innocence.

9. a great deal

【观察思考】

In the late 29th century, Europe changed a great deal.
十九世纪末,欧洲发生了巨大变化。

He smokes a great deal.

他抽烟很厉害。

You'll have to work a great deal faster.

你得大大加快工作速度。

【归纳用法】

1) a great deal 意同 a lot 在句中修饰动词,作状语。

2) a great deal of 只修饰不可数名词。

a lot of 修饰名词复数或不可数名词。

a large/great number of 修饰名词复数。

a large quantity of 修饰可数名词或不可数名词。

a large amount of 修饰不可数名词。

3) a great deal 可以修饰形容词或副词的比较级。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

(1)这部车比那部车便宜得多。

This car is _____ than that one.

(2)他花很多钱买参考书。

He spends _____ money on books of reference.

10. lead to

【观察思考】

Naturally, these changes also lead to changes in painting styles.

当然,这些变化也导致绘画风格的变化。

All roads lead to Rome.

条条大道通罗马。

This will lead to trouble in the future.

将来这会导致麻烦。

【归纳用法】

1) lead sb to sp 领某人到某地

lead sb to do sth 引诱某人做某事

2) 要表示带领某人作某事时,用 lead sb + 介词宾语,如 She led the blind man down the stairs. 她领着盲人走下台阶。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

(1)这条街通向花园。

This street will _____ the park.



(2)是什么使你相信我不感兴趣?

What _____ you _____ I was not interested?

11. break away from

【观察思考】

Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting were the impressionists who lived and worked in Paris.

在革除传统绘画风格的画家们中,有生活和工作在巴黎的印象派画家。

They tried to break away from the party.

他们企图脱离该党。

The prisoner broke away from the two policemen who were holding him.

囚犯从两个警察手中挣脱逃掉了。

【归纳用法】

- 1) break away from 有两个意思 1)革除 2)挣脱。
- 2) break sth off sth 从.....上折下
- 3) break sb of sth 使某人放弃

【巩固运用】

完成句子

(1)她无法摆脱他的影响。

She couldn't _____ his influence.

(2)南方诸州未能从联盟中脱离出去。

The southern states failed to _____ the Union.

12. scores of

【观察思考】

Nowadays, there are scores of modern art styles.

现在几十种现代艺术风格。

There are scores of rooms in the guest rooms.

这家宾馆有许多房间。

I've seen the film scores of times.

这部电影我已经看了很多遍。

【归纳用法】

- 1) scores of 修饰名词复数。
- 2) 类似的词组还有 dozens of, hundreds of, thousands of 等。
- 3) score 用作单位词时,单复数同形,如 a score (of) people, three score (of) books, 其中 of 可省略。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

(1)许许多多的人被杀。

_____ people were killed.

(2)他在比赛的最后一分钟获得一分。

He _____ at the last minute of the game.

13. attempt

【观察思考】

vt. The painter doesn't attempt to paint objects as we see them with our eyes.

画家不想像我们用眼睛看到的那样去描绘物体。

The second question was so difficult that I didn't even attempt it.

第二道题太难了,我连碰都不敢碰。

I attempted walking along the rope.

我试着走绳索。

n. Make an attempt to lock the door.

力图把门锁上。

After many attempts to construct a flying machine, the Wright brothers succeeded.

经过许多次努力,赖特兄弟终于做成一架飞行器。



[归纳用法]

* attempt 用作动词和名词。用作动词时,意为尝试,企图,其用法有 attempt to do sth/doing sth。

* attempt 的同义词是 try,前者较为正式。attempt to do sth/doing sth 的区别同 try to do sth/do sth 的区别。

[巩固运用]

完成句子

(1)他试图打破世界记录。

He _____ the world record.

(2)他试图游过英吉利海峡。

He _____ swim across the English Channel.

14. aggressive

[观察思考]

adj. 1) Sally isn't an aggressive person.

莎莉不是个有进取心的人。

A successful businessman must be aggressive.

成功的企业家必须是有闯劲的。

an aggressive marketing campaign

雄心勃勃的推销活动

2) aggressive foreign policy

侵略成性的外交政策

an aggressive manner

一副挑衅的架势

[归纳用法]

* aggressive 用作形容词,主要有2个义项:1)有进取心的2)侵略的,挑衅的。

* 说“侵略国”用 aggressor nation。aggressive nation 是“侵略成性的国家”。

[巩固运用]

完成句子

(1)如果你想成为一个成功的商人,你必须积极进取。

If you want to become a successful businessman, you must _____.

(2)必须销毁攻击性的武器。

_____ must be destroyed.

15. tip

[观察思考]

n. 1) The handbook is full of useful tips.

这本手册里有很多实用的小建议。

Take my tip and keep away from that place.

听我的劝告,离那个地方远远的。

2) a town at the southern tip of India

印度最南端的一个城镇

Using the tip of the brush, paint in some very fine lines.

用画笔的尖端绘上一些极细的线条。

3) Shall I leave a tip for the waiter?

我要给服务员留一些小费吗?

Taxi drivers expect a tip.

计程车司机期待乘客给小费。

[归纳用法]

* tip 用作名词,主要有3个义项:1)建议2)顶端3)小费。

* tip 作建议时,是可数名词,advice 是不可数名词。

[巩固运用]

完成句子

(1)她踮着脚尖走路。

She walked on the _____.

(2)我给她10美元小费。

I gave her _____.

(3)警察获得他们即将抢劫银行的情报。

The police had _____ they were to rob the bank.



● 句型研究

A. 固定句型

1. accept... as...

[观察思考]

Today they are accepted as the beginning of what we now call "modern art".

今天,它们被视为我们现在称之为“现代艺术”的开端。

They accepted us as their equals.

他们承认我们同他们是平等的。

The police accepted his story as true.

警方认为他的讲话是真实的。

[归纳规则]

accept... as... as 可后跟名词或形容词。

[巩固运用]

1) 完成句子

你可将此报道视为是真实的。

You may _____ the report _____.

2) 改写

A. Did you accept that his statement was true?

B. Did you _____ ?

2. be well worth n/doing

[观察思考]

The garden of this lovely mansion is also well worth a visit.

这个优雅住宅里的花园也很值得一看。

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

任何值得做的事,就值得做好。

The food is not worth eating.

这种饭菜不值得一吃。

[归纳规则]

worth 后跟名词或动名词。用动名词的主动形式表被动。

[巩固运用]

汉译英

(1)这本旧书值 300 美元。

(2)这本书很值得读。

3. such... as...

[观察思考]

The collection of Western art includes paintings by such famous artists as Monet, Van Gogh, Picasso, and Matisse.

西方艺术的收藏品包括下列著名画家如莫奈、凡高、毕加索和马蒂斯的作品。

I have never seen such a big apple as this before!

我从未见过象这样大的苹果!

She wants some books of reference, such as a grammar, a dictionary.

她要一些参考书,例如语法书、词典。

[归纳规则]

such...as...既可表列举,又可在 as 后跟一个定语从句。如:He isn't such a man as would do it. 他是不会做出此事的那种人。

[巩固运用]

完成句子

(1)我游览过几个城市,像纽约、芝加哥、波士顿等。

I visited _____ New York, Chicago and Boston.

(2)我不喜欢他所推荐的那些书。

I don't like _____ he recommended.

B. 长句难句

1. Things had begun to change by the 13th century when painters like Giotto di Bondone began to paint religious scenes in a more realistic style.

when 引导定语从句,修饰 the 13th century.

到十三世纪时,情况已经发生了变化。当时,像乔托这样的画家开始用比较真实的风格描绘宗教场景。

2. If the rules of perspective had not been discovered, people would not have been able to paint such realistic pictures.

如果没有发现透视法,人们就不可能画出如此逼真的画。

3. It is amazing that so many great works of art from the late 19th century to the 21st century would be contained in the same museum.

that 引导一个定语从句, it 作形式主语。

令人难以置信的是,同一个博物馆里收藏有如此众多的19至21世纪的艺术品。

● 语法专攻

虚拟语气(The subjunctive mood)

[例句观察]

If Jack had scored that goal, we would have won the football match.

如果杰克将球踢进,我们就已经赢得那场比赛。

If it had rained, we would have stayed at home.

要是下雨,我们就会呆在家里了。

If I had worked harder at school, I'd have got a better job.

要是我上学时勤奋些,我就会有较好的工作了。

If it hadn't been for the rain, we would have had a good harvest.

要不是有雨,我们本会获得一个大丰收的。

Had the management acted sooner, the strike wouldn't have happened.

如果资方早些采取行动,就不会发生罢工了。

[归纳规则]

英语的动词一般可带有三种不同的语气:陈述语气、祈使语气和虚拟语气。不同的语气用动词的不同形式来表示。虚拟语气表示说话人所说的话不是事实,而是一种假设、怀疑或推测。这种假设分为三种情况:与过去事实相反,与现在事实相反,与将来事实相反。本单元语法重点是讲解虚拟语气中与过去事实相反的情况。其基本句型是:条件从句的谓语形式 If I (we, you, he, she, they) + had + 过去分词,主句的谓语形式 should/would/could/might + have + 过去分词。如省略 if,则将 had 提前到句首。

[巩固运用]

单项填空

- (1) He hesitated for a moment before kicking the ball, otherwise he _____ a goal.

A. had scored B. scored
C. would score D. would have scored

- (2) I wish I _____ you yesterday.

A. seen B. did see
C. had seen D. were to see

- (3) If my lawyer _____ here last Saturday, he _____ me from going.

A. had been; would have prevented
B. had been; would prevent
C. were; would prevent
D. were; would have prevented

- (4) _____ for the free tickets, I would not have gone to the film so often.

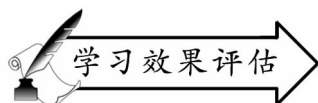
A. If it is not B. Were it not
C. Had it not been D. If they were not

- (5) Without electricity human life _____ quite dif-



ficult today.

- A. is B. will be
C. would have been D. would be



【知识目标】

单词拼写

1. He wanted to devote himself to _____ (抽象的) research.
2. His firmness on his _____ (信仰) supported him in difficulties.
3. This book will be of great _____ (价值) to him in his study.
4. The _____ (重点) of this chapter is the



American Revolution.

5. I'm not a _____ (永久) employee ; I'm working here on a fixed-term contract.
6. I try to c _____ him of the reality of the danger.
7. He made an a _____ to pass the exam , but it was too difficult.
8. The earthquake had been p _____ several months before.
9. The dove is the s _____ of peace.
10. He lost all his p _____ in the fire.

词组活用

focus on lead to break away from
look through feel like

1. When she wore that dress , Jane _____ a princess.
2. They are _____ urgent problems at present.
3. The pickpocket _____ the policeman who had been holding him.
4. Your explanation has _____ me _____ a clear understanding.
5. I was _____ a magazine in the beauty shop when he ringed me.

句型翻译

1. He had _____ (不大相信) in Chinese medicine.
2. This dictionary is _____ (很有帮助) to you.
3. You should _____ (把注意力放到) your work.
4. According to facts _____ (我所掌握的事实) he can not possibly be guilty.
5. He _____ (使我相信) his innocence.

课文重组

There are many different styles of _____ art

and here are only a few of the main ones. During the Middle Ages , the main aim of painters was to _____ religious themes and paintings are full of religious _____. In the Renaissance , people _____ more on humans , and painters began to draw things in _____. In the late 19th century , the _____ painted outdoors and showed how light and _____ fell on objects at different times of the day. Nowadays , there are scores of modern art styles. Some modern painters do not _____ to paint objects as we see them. Some painters pictures are so _____ that they look like _____.

【能力目标】

第一部分 听力

第一节

请听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题 , 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案 , 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后 , 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。

1. What do we know about Bill ?
A. He will finish the paper soon.
B. He's not going to write the paper.
C. He seldom complete his work early.
2. Where does the conversation most probably take place ?
A. In a hotel.
B. In a hospital.
C. In an office building.
3. What does the woman want to do ?
A. Carry the box downstairs.
B. Put the box in a low position.
C. Move the box to the upper shelf.
4. What are the speakers talking about ?
A. The population of the city.
B. The city.
C. The streets of the city.
5. What has caused the sales volume to go down ?
A. Low production.
B. Poor management.



C. Foreign competition.

第二节

请听下面 5 段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在相应位置。听完每段对话或独白后,你将有时间来回答各个小题,每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. What does the woman think of what the man said ?
 - A. It is surprising.
 - B. It is discouraging.
 - C. It is unbelievable.
7. What do we know about the clothes the man described ?
 - A. They will warm up when it is cold.
 - B. They will cool off when it is cold.
 - C. They have built-in air conditioners.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What are the two speakers mainly talking about ?
 - A. Air pollution.
 - B. Transportation.
 - C. Road connection.
9. Why does the man think laws of car use will be made ?
 - A. Road traffic has to be controlled.
 - B. There ll be new ways of traveling.
 - C. More and more people enjoy air travel.
10. What does the woman think of traveling by train under the oceans ?
 - A. It is exciting.
 - B. It is frightening.
 - C. It is unimaginable.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the woman and the man ?
 - A. Wife and husband.
 - B. Employer and employee.
 - C. Landlady and renter.
12. What does the woman want the man to do when he goes out ?
 - A. Boil the kettle.
 - B. Shut the window.
 - C. Close the drawer.

13. What do we know about the woman ?
- A. She is very careful.
- B. She is warm-hearted.
- C. She is absent-minded.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. What does the man probably do ?
 - A. He s a ticket collector.
 - B. He s a jeweler.
 - C. He s a policeman.
15. Where does the conversation most probably take place ?
 - A. On a train.
 - B. In the street.
 - C. At the man s office.
16. Why does the man stop the woman ?
 - A. She stole something.
 - B. She is too rude to him.
 - C. She smoked in public places.
17. How does the man act toward the woman ?
 - A. Selfishly.
 - B. Wrongly.
 - C. Politely.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 19 至 20 题。

18. What was done to find people's ideas about the women's movement?
 - A. A question was asked of husbands.
 - B. A group was set up to interview people.
 - C. A survey was made to both men and women.
19. Who help most at home?
 - A. Danish husbands.
 - B. British husbands.
 - C. Italian husbands.
20. What can we learn from what the speaker said?
 - A. Housework should be shared between men and women.
 - B. More than 50% of Danish men help in the house.
 - C. Danish men are more afraid of their wives.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

21. He _____ the black door , but it was locked , too.
- A. tried B. tried opening
- C. managed to open D. attempted opening





22. When you write to him ,please _____ him.
A. give my loves to B. give my regard to
C. remember me to D. give my wishes for
23. It is said that eggs are sold _____ the dozen in that area.
A. at B. for
C. by D. with
24. In the accident , at least 12 people were injured , _____ 5 children.
A. including B. having
C. containing D. holding
25. The folk song concert was so well _____ that all the tickets had been sold out on the first day.
A. accepted B. recognized
C. received D. promised
26. A great deal of money has been spent _____ care of the old people in the countryside.
A. take B. to take
C. taking D. looking
27. _____ , by increasing the temperature , you ll increase the yield of your crop.
A. Such as B. Take example
C. For example D. And so on
28. When she woke up , she realized that things she had dreamed of could not _____ have happened.
A. possibly B. likely
C. hardly D. usually
29. —The dish is delicious !
—Well , at least it s _____ the one I cooked yesterday.
A. as bad as B. no worse than
C. as well as D. not better than
30. I didn t see your sister at the meeting. If she _____ yesterday , she would have met my brother.
A. has come B. did come
C. came D. had come
31. Will you please write the words _____ ? I mean you write them on the first line and then on the third line.
A. every three lines B. every second lines
C. every other lines D. every other line
32. Everything _____ doing is worthy of _____ well.
A. worthy ; being done B. worthy ; doing
C. worth ; being done D. worth ; doing
33. Cedric was so angry that he kicked a chair and broke one of his legs , _____ was rather funny.
A. as B. it
C. that D. which
34. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water , it looks as if it _____.
A. breaks B. has broken
C. were broken D. had been broken
35. We talked until the early hours , and _____ I overslept
A. eveatually B. Surprisingly
C. consequately D. unusually

第二节 完形填空

Vincent Van Gogh is often remembered as the painter who cut off his ear in a fit of passion. He was a lonely man who often 36 without food in order to buy paints , a man with few friends and a 37 temper. Van Gogh s strong emotions not only 38 his life , but his paintings.

Many of Van Gogh s paintings were 39 by warm , yellow sunlight because he loved how it could 40 the world in different ways. His painting Sunflowers , for example , is 41 yellows and browns. These colors give the painting a 42 of warmth. However , the sunflowers are 43 dead and dying.

The result is a painting that 44 the warmth of life that Van Gogh loved with the feelings of 45 that were all around him. It is a painting that is warm , beautiful and sad , all at the same time.

Van Gogh s most famous painting , The Starry Night , 46 this mixture of joy and sadness one step 47 . It is a landscape full of deep 48 and shadows which showed the sadness Van Gogh was feeling as he was painting , 49 what he was actually seeing.

This is why Van Gogh s 50 in his painting look more imagined than real. The stars and moon in The Starry Night are 51 bright , their light swirling above the darkening hills. A tree that looks like black



fire cuts through the 52 of the night , interrupting its beauty.

Because of his wild emotions , Van Gogh was not 53 during his life. He sold only one painting. However , people today who stand in front of Sunflowers or The starry Night can 54 the same joy and sadness Van Gogh once did , 55 he painted those deep blues and sunny yellows.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 36. A. went | B. came |
| C. carried | D. sent |
| 37. A. gentle | B. tender |
| C. stormy | D. short |
| 38. A. developed | B. affected |
| C. improved | D. reduced |
| 39. A. inspired | B. taught |
| C. followed | D. moved |
| 40. A. show up | B. turn up |
| C. cut up | D. light up |
| 41. A. full in | B. filled with |
| C. filled of | D. full out |
| 42. A. state | B. look |
| C. feeling | D. touch |
| 43. A. actually | B. simply |
| C. entirely | D. finally |
| 44. A. compares | B. includes |
| C. communicates | D. mixes |
| 45. A. happiness | B. excitement |
| C. sadness | D. worry |
| 46. A. takes | B. stands |
| C. raises | D. continues |
| 47. A. further | B. deeper |
| C. longer | D. closer |
| 48. A. reds | B. blacks |
| C. blues | D. greens |
| 49. A. other than | B. rather than |
| C. as well as | D. in addition |
| 50. A. voices | B. pictures |
| C. colors | D. images |
| 51. A. seldom | B. unusually |
| C. accordingly | D. properly |
| 52. A. surroundings | B. environment |
| C. view | D. sight |
| 53. A. understood | B. noticed |

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| C. rewarded | D. trusted |
| 54. A. experienced | B. recognize |
| C. accept | D. determine |
| 55. A. though | B. however |
| C. if | D. as |

第三部分 阅读理解

A

Wood carving began as a necessity in America and developed into an art. Because of the lack of other materials , early settlers were forced to make tools and utensils out of wood. At first , these articles were whittled with a knife , but when pioneer craftsmen set up their primitive shops most of them were fashioned on a lathe—a machine which holds an object and rotates it while it is being shaped by a tool.

However , even after Massachusetts-born Thomas Blanchard designed a lathe which could turn irregular shapes—an innovation that made possible mass production of gunstocks , shoe lasts , oblong and square wooden wares—craftsmen who could use knife and chisel skillfully were still in demand. Some found ready employment in shops of cabinetmakers , while others , carved decoy. Still others specialized in creating shop signs , ship figureheads , or in decorating interior woodwork. A few even accepted commissions to make busts of prominent citizens.

56. This passage most likely came from a longer work about early American _____.
 A. arts and crafts B. political leaders
 C. logging industries D. fashion design
57. According to the passage , the first settlers used wood for their utensils and tools because it was _____.
 A. durable B. inexpensive
 C. available D. attractive
58. The passage suggests that the early shops for making tools were _____.
 A. not very sophisticated
 B. known for doing very quick work
 C. dependent on imported materials
 D. frequented only by fashionable people