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辅导与训练

丛书主编：李键强

本册主编：王德强 潘殿仁



人教版新高中英语选修⑥

广州出版社



百思英语 (2)

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百思英语丛书主编 李键强

主 编	编 者:	王德强	潘殿仁
		姚永成	马玉湖
		邓禄斋	萧丽茹
		关佟金	张劲松

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本书特色

为了适应新形势、新课标、新教材,确保教学质量,我们特聘教研员和一批活跃在教学一线的优秀英语教师精心编写了这本《新高中英语选修⑥——辅导与训练》。

一、本书主要特点:

- 1、创新 力求走进新课标,紧扣新教材,创建新体例,瞄准新高考。
- 2、开放 选材、设问力求体现开放性,本书设计了大量的主观性练习,旨在训练学生多角度的创新思维和发散思维。
- 3、渐进 力求尊重教学规律,以词——句——篇的训练方式,循序渐进地训练,精心设置练习的梯度。
- 4、互动 启发思维、激发想象,力求让学生在语言的实际运用中学会自主、合作和探究。
- 5、求实 注重教学实际,力求科学实用,练出实效,做到专题专练、即讲即练、重点侧重练。

二、本书主要栏目:

- 【目标导航】 导引整个单元的学习目标与要求,按词性分类归纳单元所要掌握的词汇。
- 【话题点击】 紧扣单元话题,设置开放式问题,引导学生合作讨论;提供相关背景知识和相关资料卡。
- 【语篇探究】 运用图式理论,引领学生探究学习、领悟中心、把握文脉、畅所欲言。
- 【课堂互动】 链接高考,按板块精析精练单元词汇、短语和句型;按专题拓展、深化语法专项。
- 【单元过关】 系统检测单元的词汇、短语、语篇,夯实基础,提高综合运用语言的能力。
- 【课外自主】 提供记忆卡,学习资源,指导方法;“与笔共舞”让学生充分发挥想象力,自由畅写。

本书内容经反复推敲,然而受编者水平所限,书中难免有错漏。恳请广大师生不吝赐教、指正为盼。

编 者

目 录

选修 6

Unit 1 Art	1
Unit 2 Poems	18
Unit 3 A healthy life	35
Unit 4 Global warming	53
Unit 5 The power of nature	68

参考答案

Unit 1	83
Unit 2	85
Unit 3	86
Unit 4	88
Unit 5	90

Unit 1

Art

选修
⑥

目标导航

学习目标与要求

Items	Studying aims and demands
Words	名词: sculpture, gallery, belief, aim, symbol, renaissance, value, religion, possession, shadow, scholar, flesh, geometry, bunch, avenue, exhibition, civilization, district, tip 动词: focus, aim, convince, attempt, predict 形容词: abstract, consequent, ridiculous, controversial, aggressive, contemporary, permanent 副词: consequently, nowadays
Expressions	aim at, focus on, a great deal, scores of, in the flesh, a bunch of
Functional items	表达偏爱(preference): I'd prefer... I'd rather... I'd like... Which would you prefer...? Would you rather...? Would you like... or...?
Grammar	虚拟语气(Subjunctive Mood)(1) If I did..., I would do... If I had done..., I would have done... I wish I could/did/would...
Topic	A brief history of western painting and Chinese art; famous artists and works of art



话题点击

合作讨论

1. Name some great western artists and their nationalities. Also name some Chinese artists you know.
2. Which artist do you admire most? Why?

背景知识

In Western Europe, the ten centuries between the fall of Rome in the 5th and the fall of Constantinople in the 15th, became known as Middle Ages.

The 15th and 16th centuries were considered a transition time between the Middle Ages and the Modern Age. Political, economical, social and intellectual (知识的) changes took place to generate (产生) Renaissance.

Politically, cities were strong and kings were powerful, particularly those who had consolidated their territories into kingdoms. These changes affected the influence of the Pope who suffered another setback (挫折) with the protestant reform.

Economically, international commerce flourished (繁荣) due to the development of currencies (货币流通) and to the geographical discoveries which produced richness and rivalries (竞争).



选修
⑥

stressed by the political situations of cities and countries. Frequent wars, as well as frequent epidemic illnesses, became the blessing of some and the misery of others. People went from the need for spiritual shelter to the need for intellectual refuge (庇护).

Humanism (人文主义), inspired by the study of Greek and Latin Classics became fashionable. With it, the concept of the universal and individualist man distinguished by his talents and vitality was born. This man was characterized by a great curiosity which led him not only to search for new continents but for scientific truth as well. Another aspect (方面) was the invention of print which helped spread knowledge much faster. Renaissance antecedents (先辈) were found in Italy. Later this important movement spread out of Italy, affecting painting, architecture, and **sculpture**.

学习资料卡

与话题相关的词语:

oil painting (油画)	charcoal drawing (素描)	graphic art (版画)
water color (水彩画)	brush drawing (毛笔画)	imitating (临摹)
landscape (山水画)	wash drawing (水墨画)	life drawing (写生)
cartoon (漫画)	figure drawing (人物画)	sketch (速写)



语篇探究

阅读理解

阅读 *A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING*, 然后回答下列问题。

- What's the main idea of the passage? Give one sentence to describe it.
- Why has the style of Chinese art changed less often than that of Western art?
- In the Renaissance, painters _____.
 - Painted religious scenes in a more realistic style
 - Painted people and nature in a realistic style
 - Only painted pictures for rich people
 - Would have been able to paint more realistic pictures without the discovery of the rules of perspective
- At first people disliked the impressionists' paintings because _____.
 - Their paintings were really **ridiculous**
 - Their paintings were painted in a careless way
 - Their paintings were not so detailed as those of earlier painters
 - Both A and B
- Which of the following statements is true?
 - Modern art styles would not exist if they were not based on impressionism.
 - Some modern art is abstract because the painter does not concentrate on certain qualities of the object.
 - Modern artists look at their environment and art in a different way from the impressionists.
 - We can **predict** that no more new styles of Western art will come into being.

文脉理解

再次阅读 *A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING*, 然后完成下面的表格。

Styles	Time	Facts
The Middle Ages	1	The main aim of painters was _____. Artists were only interested in _____ for God, and paintings from this period are full of _____.
The Renaissance	2	People in this period became _____ and less _____. Painters tried to _____ as they really were. One of the most important discoveries was how to _____. People were able to _____ by following the rules of perspective.
Impressionism	3	There were many new inventions and many _____. These changes also led to _____. The impressionists were the first artists _____. As their paintings were not _____ those of earlier painters, at first people hated this new style of painting.
Modern art	4	The impressionists' paintings were _____ but today they are accepted as _____ of modern art. Some modern art is abstract. The painter does not _____ as we see them with our eyes but _____ instead of the object, using color, line, and shape to represent them.

选修⑥

畅所欲言

Nowadays many parents make their children learn painting. What's your opinion on this?



课堂互动

要点精讲

I Warming up

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. **would rather** 宁愿, 宁可

To be honest, I'd rather stay at home this weekend.

We'd rather you made up your mind to give up smoking.

常用句式:

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)

II Reading

3. **while** *conj.* 而, 但是

- 1) 用于强调两种情况, 活动等之间的差别和对比。

My sister likes volleyball while I like basketball.

The south has plenty of rain while the north has little.



选修
⑥

- 2) 当……时候 通常和延续性动词连用。

They arrived while we were watching TV.

- 3) 尽管, 虽然 表此意时常位于句首。

While I like the color of the hat, I do not like its shape.

4. **belief** 信念, 信条, 信仰, 复数为 beliefs

Can you defend your political beliefs?

注意: 以 -f 或 -fe 结尾的名词单数变复数的两种情况:

- 1) 把词尾 -f 或 -fe 变为 -ves:

half, knife, life, leaf, wolf, thief, wife, shelf, loaf (一块面包)

- 2) 直接加 -s:

belief, roof, proof (证据), chief (首长), gulf (海湾), reef (暗礁), dwarf (矮子), cliff (悬崖),
grief (令人悲痛的事), serf (农奴)

5. **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.

aimless *adj.* 无目的, 无目标的 with the aim of 有……的目的 aimlessly *adv.* 无目的地

6. **value**

- 1) *n.* 价值, 价钱; 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.

be good value for money 很划算, be bad / poor value for money 不划算

Most people think the fast food is not good value for money.

- 2) *pl.* 价值观, 道德准绳

The values of today's young people differ from those of their parents.

- 3) to calculate the value, price or worth of something 估价, 定价, 评价

He valued the house at \$200,000. 这房子他估价值二十万美元。

- 4) *v.* to consider (someone or something) to be of great worth 重视

I've always valued your friendship very highly.

valuable *adj.* 有价值的

This ring is not so valuable as you expected.

- 5) 词语辨析:

valueless *adj.* without value; worthless 无价值的, 无用的, 不值钱的

priceless *adj.* too valuable to be priced 无价的, 极贵重的

worthless *adj.* having no value, valueless 没有价值的

7. **focus**

- 1) *n.* the central point 焦点

She always wants to be the focus of attention.



2) v. bring into a focus (使)聚焦,集中

He must be very tired today; he doesn't seem to focus at all.

 3) **focus on** 聚焦于……, 集中于……

The beam of light moved across the sky and focused on the aircraft.

Today we're going to focus on the question of homeless people in our city.

同义词: concentrate on 集中于……

The audience concentrated their attention on the three-year-old girl's performance.

 8. **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.

 9. **a great deal** 很多, 非常

1) 用作名词, 表“很多”

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

I have learnt a great deal from my visit here.

2) 用作副词, 表“非常地, ……得多”

I was a great deal surprised.

He ran a great deal faster than I.

3) a good (great) deal of + 不可数名词表“大量的”

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

4) 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	a large amount of	

 10. **score**

1) 意为“二十”时, 单复数同形

a (three) score of eggs

2) scores of 表“许多”, 后接可数名词复数

I've been there scores of times.

3) score 也可指比赛 / 考试的得分

The score in the final was 4-3.

He made / got a score of 90 in / on the maths exam.



**选修
⑥**

11. attempt

- 1) v. to make an effort at, try 尝试, 试图

He attempted the examination but failed.

I attempted to speak but was told to be quiet.

- 2) n. an effort made to do something 尝试

We failed in our attempt to climb the mountain.

make no attempt 未尝试

He made no attempt to take medical degree.

词语辨析: **attempt, try**

attempt 比 **try** 正式, 常指作一次而不是继续的尝试, 往往暗示这种尝试是达不到目的的。

try 普通用词, 含义广泛, 暗示为做成某事而花费一定代价, 作出一定的努力, 通过不同的方法以期达到目的。

12. **predict** v. to see or describe (a future happening) in advance 预言, 预报

The weather scientists predict a fine summer.

She predicted that he would marry a wealthy lady.

prediction n. something that is predicted 预言

III Learning about language

13. **in the flesh** in real life; in the bodily form 现实生活中的; 本人

He's nicer in the flesh than in his photograph.

14. **a bunch of** 一串, 一束 (花等)

He often sends a bunch of flowers to his girlfriend.

IV Using language

15. **worth**

值 (多少钱), 值得 (做……), 其后常跟名词或动名词的主动形式。

How much is the picture worth?

The exhibition is worth visiting.

注意:

- 1) **worth** 是一个表语形容词, 在句中用作表语, 不可作前置定语。

- 2) 表“很 / 非常值得”时, 常用 **well** 代替 **very** 修饰 **worth**。

The exhibition is well worth a visit.

- 3) **be worth it** 构成短语, 表“值得 (这样做)”

We had to work hard, but it has been worth it.

16. **more than**

more than + 数词意为……以上, 多于……

She is more than fifty years old.

more than + 名词意为不只, 不仅仅

Peace is more than the absence of war.

more than + 形容词 / 副词意为非常、十分。

He was more than happy to see her again.

17. **contemporary**

- 1) **adj.** of or belonging to the same (stated) time 同时代的

In 1066 William landed in England, and a contemporary Englishman wrote a report about his landing.

- 2) **adj.** modern; of or belonging to the present 当代的

Contemporary art is popular among young people in Europe.

要点精练

I 翻译

1. 猎人把枪瞄准了那只正跑着的野兔, 然后开火, 但没打中。(aim at)
2. 他们都把注意力集中在主要的问题上。(focus on)
3. 汤姆试图说服玛丽改变她的主意但失败了。(attempt to do)
4. 昨天晚餐他吃了很多。(a great deal)
5. 这事使老人确信那个男孩子是诚实的。(convince...of...)

II 单句改错

1. People from different countries may have different religious belief.
2. Nowadays nylon has taken place of cotton in making clothes.
3. The first person used perspective in his painting was Masaccio in 1428.
4. Their paintings were not so detailed as the earlier painters.
5. At that time oil paintings were also developed, that made colours look richer and deeper.
6. Mr. Brown, as well as his workmates and relatives, are fond of camping on Sundays.
7. All of us convinced that he is honest.

III 选词填空

1. a great many, a large number of, a large amount of, a great deal of, a great deal
- 1) This gas station provides car users with _____ gasoline every year.
- 2) _____ people were found dead after the tsunami (海啸).
- 3) I have learnt _____ from my visit to Beijing.
- 4) They gave us _____ support when we were rebuilding the village.
2. believe, convince
- 1) The result of the experiment _____ us that this theory is true.
- 2) They were all _____ that the murder had nothing to do with Bob.
- 3) In ancient times people _____ the earth was flat.

语法专讲

虚拟语气(Subjunctive Mood)(1)

虚拟语气的使用范围及判断

在英语中, 表示一种主观愿望和假设、猜测、建议、可能或想象等时, 要用一种特殊的谓语动词形式来表示, 这种形式称为“虚拟语气”。

一、虚拟语气表示一种不能实现的假设。该语法主要用于 if 条件状语从句, 也可用于主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句等。

二、if 条件状语从句中虚拟语气的判断

判断是真实条件句还是非真实条件句。通过句子意思, 看假设的条件是否能够实现, 能够实现是真实条件句, 不能使用虚拟语气; 假设的条件不能实现则是非真实条件句, 要用虚拟语气。

判断这个假设是与哪个事实相反。通常有三种情况: ①与过去事实相反。②与现在事实相反。③与将来事实可能相反。



选修
⑥

三、“后退一步法”

后退一步法是指在准确地判断了该句与哪一事实相反后，按虚拟语气的后退一步法处理从句谓语动词的时态。即：在非真实条件状语从句中，谓语动词按正常情况“后退一步”。也就是：

①与现在事实相反，在条件状语从句中谓语动词用一般过去时形式表示，在现代英语中条件从句中的谓语动词如果是 be，其过去形式一般用 were，主句中谓语动词则用 would, should, could 等加动词原形。

If I were a teacher, I would be strict with my students. (I'm not a teacher.)

I am busy. If I had time, I would go with you.

②与过去事实相反，在条件状语从句中谓语动词用过去完成时形式表示，主句中谓语动词则用 would, should, could 等加 have done 形式。

If I had come here yesterday, I would have seen him. (I didn't come here yesterday.)

He didn't know her address. If he had known it, he would have written to her.

③与将来事实可能相反，在条件状语从句中谓语动词用一般过去时形式或“were to+ 动词原形”或“should+ 动词原形”表示，主句中谓语动词则用 would, should, could 等加动词原形。

If it snowed tomorrow, they couldn't go out.

If it were to snow tomorrow, they couldn't go out.

If it should snow tomorrow, they couldn't go out.

四、注意事项

1. if 条件句中如有 were, should, had, 可以省去 if, 并使用倒装语序。

(1) If I were a teacher, I would be strict with my students.

→ Were I a teacher, I would be strict with my students.

(2) If I had come here yesterday, I would have seen him.

→ Had I come here yesterday, I would have seen him.

(3) If it should snow tomorrow, they couldn't go out.

→ Should it snow tomorrow, they couldn't go out.

(4) If it had not rained, we could have arrived earlier.

→ Had it not rained, we could have arrived earlier.

2. 虚拟语气有时可不用 if 条件句，而用 without 介词短语表示。

There would be no living things on the earth without the sun.

五、在动词 wish 后的宾语从句中，谓语常用过去式来表示现在的情况，用过去完成时表示过去的情况，用 would/could/might+ 动词原形表示将来情况。

He is too thin. He wishes he were as strong as Bill.

How I wish I had taken your advice then.

I wish I could go to the moon tomorrow.

语法专练

I 句型转换

A) 把下列条件句改成倒装形式。

1. If they were here, they would help us.

_____, they would help us.



2. If you were to do it, you could do it better.
_____, you could do it better.
3. If he had made full use of time, he could have finished the work.
_____, he could have finished the work.
4. If it had not been for me, you would have been cheated.
_____, you would have been cheated.
5. If it should happen, what should we do?
_____, what should we do?

B) 用 without 改写下列条件句。

6. Fish could not live if there were no water.
Fish could not live _____.
7. We should not have finished our work if we had not had your help.
We should not have finished our work _____.
8. They would not have entered the laboratory if they had not been permitted.
They would not have entered the laboratory _____.

II 单句改错

1. If I knew French, I can read the book in the original.
2. She would have come if we invited her.
3. The fire would have not been put out without the firemen.
4. Had it not for your help, we couldn't solve this problem.
5. I wish I can fly like a bird.
6. I wish I knew the answer, but I didn't.

III 单项填空

1. If she _____ dishonest, I should not trust her.
A. is B. were C. will be D. should be
2. If you were careful, everything _____ all right.
A. is B. were C. will be D. should be
3. The author _____ his work if he had not died.
A. would finish B. may have finished C. should finish D. might have finished
4. —Did you go to watch the basketball game last night?
—No. I didn't feel well but I would have gone if I _____.
A. had B. did C. were D. should
5. _____, they would help us.
A. If they are here B. If they will be here
C. Were they here D. Had they been here
6. The big stones would not have been moved _____.
A. without machines B. if there was no machine
C. if there were no machines D. having not machines
7. —He is a brave man.
—Yes. I wish I _____ his courage.
A. have B. had C. will have D. having
8. I often played truant (逃学) then. How I wish I _____ the time on my study!
A. spent B. were spending C. had spent D. could spend



单元过关

词汇专练

I 单词拼写

- Li Ping visited the g_____ last Saturday. He enjoyed the paintings very much.
- Please do not explain the theory in an a_____ way. They are children after all.
- The thief walked along in the s_____, hoping no one would recognize him.
- Can you p_____ what will happen here in a few minutes?
- The conclusion they have made is _____ (可笑的).
- In this picture the tree is the _____ (象征) of life.
- An international trade _____ (展览会) will be held in Shanghai next month.
- The statistics (数字) in this report is _____ (有争议的).

II 单词填空

用所给词的适当形式完成下列句子。

- The rain was very heavy and _____ the land was flooded. (consequent)
- Tom gave us the _____ information about the agreement. (detail)
- You will find this little tool _____ for cutting out small shapes. (value)
- Does the _____ of wealth bring happiness? (possess)
- Nothing can change his _____ in God. (believe)
- Do you enjoy the _____ Chinese art? (tradition)
- It is said that people who have _____ beliefs live longer. (religion)
- Nobody believed his _____ then but later it turned out to be true. (predict)

III 介词/副词填空

- In their factory, machines have taken the place _____ manpower recently.
- Mr. Smith aimed _____ the bird, fired and missed.
- Scores _____ paintings were stolen from the gallery last night.
- He looked _____ the enemy's trick and escaped being caught.
- The journalists all focused _____ the spokesman in the news press.
- The South wanted to break away _____ the North. So the Civil War broke out.
- It took her a great deal _____ time to persuade Jim to join their club.
- If you don't concentrate more _____ your work, you will be dismissed.

短语专练

I 短语翻译

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 瞄准 _____ | 2. 代替(某人或某物) _____ |
| 3. 聚焦于, 集中于 _____ | 4. 看透, 看穿, 浏览 _____ |
| 5. 大量的 _____ | 6. 脱离 _____ |
| 7. 通往, 导致 _____ | 8. 以新的风格 _____ |
| 9. 现实生活中的 _____ | 10. 使某人相信 _____ |
| 11. 被当作……而接受 _____ | 12. 另一方面 _____ |



II 短语填空

选用 I 部分短语的适当形式完成下列句子。

13. The terrorists _____ their guns _____ the Defense Minister.
14. Mr. Robinson _____ the organization two weeks ago.
15. Miss Zhang is more beautiful _____ than in the picture.
16. _____ money has been raised for those who are suffering from the flood.
17. Mr. Black _____ travel journals before he came to Asia.
18. Officials _____ the dispute(争端) of the territory.
19. Unlike Ted, Kelly manages the company _____.
20. Electric trains have now _____ steam trains in England.

知识运用

I 单项填空

1. If I _____ out of ink, I might have finished writing the paper.
A. hadn't run B. shouldn't run C. didn't run D. haven't run
2. _____ for the traffic jam, I should have covered fifty miles.
A. Had it been B. Had it not been C. It had not been D. It not had been
3. Were it not for the adoption of the open policy, things _____ they are today.
A. would never be B. could have been C. would never have been D. didn't have
4. _____ the work, he would do it some other way.
A. Was he going B. If he does C. Were he to do D. If he is doing
5. The insects would devour all our crops and kill our flocks and herds, if _____ for the protection we get from insect-eating animals.
A. it is not B. it were not C. were it not D. they were not
6. Hundreds of jobs _____ if the factory closes. (2001 北京春季卷)
A. lose B. will be lost C. are lost D. will lose
7. — When will you come to see me, Dad? (2003 北京春季卷)
— I will go to see you when you _____ the training course.
A. will have finished B. will finish C. are finishing D. finish
8. It _____ long before we _____ the result of the experiment. (2002 上海春季卷)
A. will not be; will know B. is; will know C. will not be; know D. is; know
9. The WTO cannot live up to its name _____ it does not include a country that is home to one fifth of mankind. (2002 全国卷)
A. as long as B. while C. if D. even though
10. The men will have to wait all day _____ the doctor works faster. (2001 北京春季卷)
A. if B. unless C. whether D. that
11. — Good morning, Grand Hotel.
— Hello, I'd like to book a room for the nights of the 18th and 19th.
— _____. (2002 全国卷)
A. What can I do for you B. Just a minute, please
C. What's the matter D. At your service



选修
⑥

12. Your kindness _____ me that we can become good friends.
A. trusts B. believes C. convinces D. ensures
13. At the party, Mrs. White wore a fashionable dress. Naturally she became the _____.
A. center B. focus C. hostess D. superstar
14. There was a lot of fun at yesterday's party. You _____ come, but why didn't you?
A. must have B. should C. need have D. ought to have
15. _____ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish the report.
A. I'd liked to go B. I'd liked to have gone C. I'd liked going D. I'd liked to be going

II 短文填空

选用方框中所给的动词的适当形式填空。

focus, move, show, break, join, influence, associate (联系), become, produce, write

Andre Masson (1896-1987) was one of the major early French Surrealist(超现实主义的) painters. As a close friend of Andre Breton, Joan Miro and Max Ernst, he _____ 16 _____ the Surrealist movement in the early 1920s, then _____ 17 _____ away from it in the early 1930s, and he instead _____ 18 _____ on the human condition—the basic feelings of love and hatred. In the early 1940s, Masson _____ 19 _____ to America and _____ 20 _____ interested in mythical imagery(神话肖像). Many of his paintings from this period _____ 21 _____ a **focus** on African American and Native American myths, and the **style** of his expression _____ 22 _____ many young American painters. Although Masson was most often _____ 23 _____ with Surrealism, his work evades (躲避) definition (定义) through any twentieth-century movement. In some ways, the identification (定位) with Surrealism has been confusing. If it is true that some of his finest paintings _____ 24 _____ when he was closest to Surrealism, it is also the case that they were generated (推动) by deep tensions (压力): as he _____ 25 _____ himself, "Painful contradictions (矛盾) are sometimes the source of the greatest riches."

III 完形填空

The western world has always been divided into two types of people—the cool and the uncool. It is a division that _____ 26 _____ in school. The cool kids are good at _____ 27 _____. They are _____ 28 _____ with the opposite sex. They are good-looking and people want to _____ 29 _____ their **style**. They can do their homework but they don't _____ 30 _____ a big effort.

The uncool kids are in the other corner of the playground. They are very bright, but they don't have great _____ 31 _____ skills and they are _____ 32 _____ at sports. When they are not programming computers or doing calculus (微积分) in their heads, they are reading comic books and watching shows like the "X Files". They are _____ 33 _____ as the geeks (怪人).

Here's the news. The geeks are _____ 34 _____. Make friends with them now or they will put virus in your computer and _____ 35 _____ your maths homework to ruin. Geeks might not be popular at school, yet they do pass their examinations, and they might not be too popular at university, but _____ 36 _____ good degrees.

The most important _____ 37 _____ of the 21st century, computers and IT, has been at least partly created by geeks. Geek heroes like Bill Gates _____ 38 _____ others to follow their example. Being a geek is a way of earning good money. And the creation of the Internet gave them a _____ 39 _____ of their own to work and play in, making them a global _____ 40 _____. Besides, the effect of the geeks _____ 41 _____ popular culture has started a new trend(趋势). It is now cool to be _____ 42 _____. Geek culture is becoming an important part of general popular culture, in which what you know is more important than _____ 43 _____ you look like.

So things have _____ 44 _____. Geeks were often bullied or laughed at in school. Now a geek may be your boss. Every dog has his _____ 45 _____.