

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(人教版)

# 英语学习

根据人教社新教材编写

# 手册

(选修6)



山东教育出版社

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# 英语学习手册

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# 前 言

为了贯彻教育部关于普通高中课程总体改革的精神和要求,根据教育部《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》关于“高中阶段的外语教育是培养公民外语素质的重要过程,它既要满足学生心智和情感态度的发展要求,以及高中毕业生就业、升学和未来生存发展的需要,同时还要满足国家的经济建设和科技发展对人才培养的需求”的精神,结合 2006 年新教材,我们编写了本册《高中英语学习手册》。

“重视基础,适应个性需求,提高自主学习能力,促进学生不断发展”是本书的指导思想和主要目的。

本书紧密配合教材,分单元编排,本着“实用”、“精当”的原则,结合中学生的实际,对教材中的重点、难点做了解析,对词汇、句型、语法做了必要的补充和归纳。

本书对语法知识的讲解密切联系语境,让学生准确学会语言知识在实际交际中的应用。

本书注重培养学生的自学能力。在“疑难知识解惑”部分,通过对比、归纳、举一反三、融会贯通,培养学生的可持续学习能力,促进学生不断发展。

本书提供了教材中各部分练习题答案。书后附有各单元练习题答案,并对答案进行了解析,学生通过阅读答案解析,对各个练习题考查的知识点便一目了然,同时能够明确题目答案的来龙去脉,达到无师自通的效果。

本学习手册可配合人民教育出版社出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语(选修 6)》使用。

编 者

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## Unit 1

## Arts



## 第一部分

## 学习目标展示

重点单词	<p><i>abstract adj.</i> 抽象的; 深奥的  <i>n.</i> 摘要</p> <p><i>consequent adj.</i> 作为结果的;          随之发生的</p> <p><i>symbol n.</i> 象征; 符号</p> <p><i>possession n.</i> 所有; 财产</p> <p><i>convince vt.</i> 使确信; 使信服</p> <p><i>predict vt.</i> 预言; 预告; 预测</p> <p><i>aggressive adj.</i> 敢做敢为的;          有闯劲的; 侵略的; 好斗的</p> <p><i>contemporary adj.</i> 当代的; 同          时代的</p> <p><i>permanent adj.</i> 永久的; 持久          的</p>	<p><i>belief n.</i> 信仰; 信任; 信心</p> <p><i>aim n.</i> 目标; 目的; 瞄准  <i>vi. &amp; vt.</i> 瞄准; (向某方向)          努力</p> <p><i>value n.</i> 价值; [<i>pl.</i>] 价值观; 社          会准则</p> <p><i>ridiculous adj.</i> 荒谬的; 可笑的</p> <p><i>controversial adj.</i> 争论的; 争议          的</p> <p><i>attempt n.</i> 努力; 尝试; 企图  <i>vt.</i> 尝试; 企图</p> <p><i>exhibition n.</i> 展览; 陈列; 展览会</p> <p><i>civilization n.</i> 文明; 文化; 文明          社会</p> <p><i>tip n.</i> 提示; 技巧; 顶, 尖端; 小费</p>
重点短语	<p><i>focus on</i> 集中</p> <p><i>a great deal</i> 大量</p> <p><i>take the place of</i> 代替; 取代</p>	<p><i>scores of</i> 许多; 大量</p> <p><i>in the flesh</i> 活着的; 本人</p> <p><i>break away from</i> 摆脱; 脱离</p>
日常交 际用语	<p><i>I would like...</i></p> <p><i>I would prefer...</i></p> <p><i>If I were...</i></p>	<p><i>I would rather...</i></p> <p><i>Which one do you like?</i></p> <p><i>Would you like... or...?</i></p>
语 法	虚拟语气	
技能目标	通过本单元的学习, 使学生了解西方艺术的发展, 陶冶学生的艺术情操; 使学生学会写信和提出建议。	



## 第二部分

## 国际视野拓展

## Vincent van Gogh

The Dutch artist Vincent van Gogh was born in Groot-Zundert in the province of Noord-Brabant on March 30, 1853. He was the eldest son of a vicar(牧师). He went to school in various towns throughout the province. In 1869 he joined the Dutch branch of the French art firm Goupil & Cie in The Hague. Some years later the firm sent him to London and Paris. In 1876 he swapped (to exchange) his job with the art firm for a teacher's position in England.

Between 1877 and 1880 Van Gogh tried a religious career. He worked as a preacher in the Belgian Borinage mining district. Finally, at the age of 27, he decided to become an artist. At the end of 1881 he left for The Hague. Here he received some painting lessons from his cousin Anton Mauve, related to him by marriage. After a short, solitary(独自的) stay in the province of Drenthe, Vincent returned to his parental home in Nuenen (December 1883—November 1885). Here he evolved(to develop or change) into a genuine painter of the Noord-Brabant countryside. He was not only interested in the landscape, but he focused on the daily activities and home life of the local people. In Nuenen he painted his most famous Dutch work The Potato Eaters.

At the end of 1885 Van Gogh traveled to Paris via Antwerp. He arrived in Paris in February 1886. He moved in with his brother Theo, who worked in the art business and who had been supporting him financially for some time. In Paris the artist discovered Impressionism and Post-Impressionism. His palette, with its



predominantly(占主导地位地) dark colors, slowly made way for much brighter colors. During this period he met scores of other artists. However, after two years Van Gogh had had enough. He left for Arles in the Provence in early 1888.

In Arles Vincent continued his search for his own style, while wishing to set up a kind of partnership between artists. For nine weeks he shared his studio with Paul Gauguin. The two men quarreled regularly and in a fit of insanity(精神错乱) Van Gogh cut off a part of his left ear. In May 1889 he admitted himself voluntarily to an institution near Saint-Ry, not far from Arles. During the twelve months he spent here he was very productive, even though his mental health occasionally troubled him. His brother Theo had married and had named his first-born after Vincent.

The artist became increasingly more homesick for the north. After Theo found a doctor prepared to keep an eye on his brother in Auvers-sur-Oise, not far from Paris, Van Gogh left Saint-Ry in May 1890. For well over two months Van Gogh worked steadily in Averse until he injured himself with a pistol(手枪). He died two days later in the company of his brother Theo, on July 29, 1890.



## 第三部分

## 疑难知识解惑

## (一) 生词突破

## 1. aim vt. &amp; vi.

(1) (常与 at 连用) 瞄准; 对准

The policeman aimed his gun at the robber and asked him to put up his hands.

警察用枪瞄准那抢劫犯让他举起双手。

You'd better not aim your gun at anybody else.





你最好不要用枪对着别人。

The soldier aimed his gun at the Japanese and fired at him.

士兵瞄准那日本人,然后开了火。

(2) 以……为目标

I hope that all my students aim to be persons useful for our society.

我希望我的学生努力成长为对社会有用的人。

My brother aimed to make a lot of money and then to go to college.

我弟弟的目标是挣很多钱,然后再去上大学。

We have made a plan, aiming at improving our spoken English.

我们已制定了一项计划,目的是提高我们的口语。

此外,aim还可以用作名词,表示“瞄准,对准;目标,目的”的意思。例如:

The hunter took aim at lion.

猎手瞄准狮子。

My teacher often asks me what my aim in life is.

我的老师常常问起我的生活目的是什么。

His aim was to win five gold medals at the sports meeting.

他的目标是在运动会上能获得5枚金牌。

【归纳拓宽】

aim at 向……瞄准;旨在,针对;志在

aim high 胸怀大志;力争上游

take aim (at) 瞄准

2. value n. 用处;用途;价值

Do you know the value of my car?

你知道我的车值多少钱吗?

The new invention is of great value.

这项新的发明很有价值。



**vt.** 估价;定价;尊重;珍视

He valued my house at 150,000.

他对我房子的估价为 15 万元。

I value your advice.

我尊重你的劝告。

**【归纳拓宽】**

good value [口](钱)花得值;值得买

poor value [口](钱)花得不值;不值得(花钱)买

(be) of no value 没有价值的

value at... 估(某物的)价为……

value oneself on(upon) 以……自豪;以……夸耀自己

3. **convince vt.** 使相信(信服);说服;使承认;使悔悟;使认错(罪);使相信;信服;说服

convince a person of sth. 使某人相信某事

convince sb. 说服某人

The English teacher convinced me that I should study English well.

英语老师劝我应该把英语学好。

It took me hours to convince him of my good idea.

花费了我几个小时才使他相信我的主意不错。

The head teacher convinced me to go back home for a complete rest.

班主任老师说服我回家彻底地放松一下。

He was convinced of his error.

他认识了错误。

**【归纳拓宽】**

be convinced of

确信;承认

be convinced that...

确信;承认

convince a person of...

使某人承认,使某人信服

convince oneself of...

充分弄明白(清楚)



#### 4. attempt *vt.* (常与 *to* 连用) 企图; 尝试

The boy attempts to make a trip to Hainan this summer holiday.  
今年暑假, 那男孩想去海南旅游。

More and more students attempt to study abroad.

越来越多的学生想去国外学习。

#### *n.* (常与 *at*, *on*, *to* 连用) 努力; 尝试

She made an attempt to convince her mother of his choice.

她试着让她妈妈相信她的选择。

#### 【归纳拓宽】

in an attempt to	力图; 试图
in one's attempt to	力图; 试图
make an attempt at	打算; 试图
make an attempt at/to do sth.	打算; 试图做
make an attempt on	试图夺取
make an attempt on sb's life	试图杀害某人

#### 5. possession *n.* 有; 所有; 拥有; 占有 (*pl.*) 所有物; 财产; 财富; 所有权

Please tell me how to take possession of the treasure.

请告诉我你怎样才能得到那宝贝。

He gave up possession of the wealth left by his father.

他放弃了他父亲留下的财产。

He is a man of great possessions.

他是个非常富有的人。

#### 【归纳拓宽】

come into the possession of sb.	被某人占有; 落入某人手中
come into possession of sth.	占有[获得]某物
get possession of	拿到; 占有; 占领
give possession	移交所有权; 使完全占有
in possession of sth.	占有某物
take possession of	获得; 占有; 购得



6. **focus** *n.* (*pl. focuses*) 中心点; 焦点; 中心; 集中点

Beijing is to be a focus of the world in the year 2008.

2008 年北京将成为全世界瞩目的地方。

He became the focus of attention when he entered the classroom.

他一走进教室便成了大家注意的焦点。

*vt. & vi.* 使集中于焦点; 集中, 调焦距

to focus one's mind on work

集中精力于工作

I always warn my students to focus their mind on study.

我经常告诫我的学生要把思想集中在学习上。

With all eyes focused on the speaker, nobody noticed what happened in the hall.

由于大家的目光都集中在发言人身上, 没人注意到大厅里发生的事。

This photograph looks funny; I think you forgot to focus the camera.

这张照片看上去有些滑稽, 我想你是忘了给照相机调焦距了。

7. **break away from**

(1) 逃走; 逃脱

The prisoner broke away from the cell.

犯人从监狱里逃脱了。

Modern music like jazz has broken away from the old traditional rule.

现代音乐如爵士乐摆脱了旧的传统规则。

(2) 断裂; 开裂

A large piece of ice broke away from the main block.

一大块冰从整个大冰块上断裂开来。

He broke away from his family to join the Communist Party.

他与家庭断绝关系加入了共产党。



### 【归纳拓宽】

break down 破坏;拆散;制服;被制服;(机器)损坏

break in 闯入;强行进入;打断;插嘴

break into 闯入

break out 逃脱;逃出;突然发生

break up 分裂;结束;解散

### 8. take the place of 取代

take place 发生; take one's place 取代; replace 取代

Great changes have taken place in my hometown in the last 20 years.

20年来,我的家乡发生了翻天覆地的变化。

In September Lao Yang fell ill and Lao Zhang took his place.

九月,老杨病了,老张接替了他的位置。

Electric trains have now taken the place of steam trains in England.

在英国,电力火车已经取代了蒸汽火车。

## (二) 课文详解

### 1. There are so many different styles of Western art that it would be impossible to describe all of them in a short text.

西方美术有很多风格,所以很难在一篇短文中逐一描述。

句中 so... that 引导结果状语从句,常用结构为:

so + *adj.* / *adv.* + that...

so + *adj.* + a/an + *n.* + that...

so many/few + *n.* [*pl.*] + that...

so much/little + *n.* [*U*] + that...

He is so fat that he couldn't get through the door.

他太胖了,无法通过这门。

I ate so much food that I was almost sick.

我吃得太多了,差点想吐。

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



**starting from the 5th century AD.**

所以,本文将描述公元 5 世纪以来的主要风格中的几个典范。

句中的 starting from the 5th century AD 为现在分词做定语,相当于 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,即“which started from the 5th Century AD”。例如:

There were so many people watching that the firefighters found it difficult to get close to the building.

有很多围观的人群,消防队员发现很难靠近大楼。

The man standing at the schoolgate came from Hongkong.

站在校门口的那个人来自香港。

**3. Artists were not interested in showing nature and people as they really were.**

艺术家们并不喜欢真实地展示人和自然。

句中的 as they really were 是由 as 引导的方式状语从句,意思是“按真实的样子;按他们原有的样子”。例如:

Please leave the books on the desk as they are.

请不要动桌子上的书。

Please put the books back as they were.

请把书按原来的样子放回原处。

If you love me, you should accept me as I am.

如果你真的爱我,你就应接受真实的我。

**4. 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,新的思想和价值观已经取代了中世纪人们所持有的思想和价值观。

句中的 those 是代词,替代的是 the ideas and values。在英语中为避免同一词的重复出现,常常用相应的替代词来代替前面已经出现的词。常见的替代词有 one, ones, it, that 和 those 他们的用法有所不同:

one 指代上文的可数名词单数(同类异物),表示泛指。ones 指代



上文的可数名词复数。it 指代前面提到过 的名词(即同类同物), 表特指。that 代替上文中出现的名词, 他表示与前面同类的东西, 既可代替可数名词, 也可代替不可数名词, 常要求有后置定语, 一般不指人, 表特指。those 用来代替可数名词复数, 表特指。例如:

Their paintings were not as detailed as those of earlier painters.  
他们的画并不像以往的画家的作品那么细致。

The weather in Beijing was colder than that in Nanjing.  
北京的天气比南京的天气冷多了。

I would rather read novels written by Lu Xun than those written by him.  
我非常愿看鲁迅的小说, 而不是他写的文章。

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

如果当时没有开创透视画法, 人们也就不能画出这么逼真的作品。  
本句是一个与过去事实相反的虚拟句。例如:

If it hadn't rained yesterday, I would have gone to Qingdao.  
如果昨天不下雨, 我就去了青岛。

If you had followed my words yesterday, you would have passed the exam.  
如果昨天听我的话, 你考试就及格了。

**6. The impressionists were the first artists to paint outdoors.**

印象派画家是第一批到室外作画的画家。

句中的 to paint outdoors 是 the first artists 的定语。在序数词或序数词修饰的名词后, 常用动词不定式做定语。例如:

The girl is always the first to come into the classroom and the last to leave.  
这女孩总是第一个进教室, 最后一个离开。

Lian Zhan is the first chairman of Kuomintang to visit the mainland 60 years later.



连战是 60 年来第一位访问大陆的国民党主席。

7. At the time they were created, the impressionists' paintings were controversial but today they are accepted as the beginning of what we now call "modern art".

开始出现印象派画家的作品时,这些作品引起了争议,但是现在,人们把他们作为现代艺术的开端。

句中的 what we now call "modern art"是由 what 引导的从句,做介词 of 的宾语,在宾语从句中 what 为 call 的宾语。例如:

The foreigners found it interesting to sleep on what they called "kang".

那些老外们发现睡在一种叫做“炕”的东西上很有趣。

China is no longer what it was.

中国再不是以前的中国了。

America is what was once called "New World".

美洲曾是被称为新大陆的地方。

8. Many art lovers consider this to be the best small art gallery in New York.

很多艺术爱好者认为这是纽约最好的小型美术馆。

consider 的意思是“认为;将……视为”,常用于“consider... to be/as”或“consider that 从句”结构。例如:

I consider it (to be) a great honor.

我认为这是极大的荣幸。

We consider that the driver is not to blame.

我们认为这不是司机的过错。

He always considers his English teacher as his friend.

他一直把他的英语老师当作朋友。

另外,consider 还有“考虑,顾及”的意思,后跟动词时,常用于 consider doing sth. 结构。例如:

I am considering going abroad.





我正在考虑出国。

The court would not even consider his claim for the old man's legacy.

法庭根本不会考虑他所提出的对老人遗产的要求。

### 【归纳拓宽】

look on... as... 把……当作/看作……

regard... as... 把……当作/看作……

think of... as... 把……当作/看作……

treat... as... 把……当作/看作……

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

一个美术馆中有这么多 19 世纪末到 21 世纪的艺术巨作,真是让人感到吃惊。

句中的 it 是形式主语,而真正的主语是由 that 引导的从句。例如:

It is no use crying for your mistakes.

为所犯错误而哭泣是没用的。

It is surprising that the man with sunglasses is our Chinese teacher.

让人感到吃惊的是那个戴墨镜的人是我们的语文老师。

It is a truth that the earth is round.

地球是圆的,这是真理。

10. Every two years, the Whitney holds a special exhibition of new art by living artists.

在惠特尼每两年就举办当代画家的新作展览会。

句中的 every two years 的意思为“每两年或每隔一年”。every 表示“每……”的意思时,常用结构有:every + other + 名词单数;every + 基数词 + 名词复数;every + 序数词 + 名词单数 every + few + 名词复数。例如:

He goes to hospital every three days.

他每三天去一次医院。