



全国名校名师讲义精萃

中学教材学习讲义



高中英语
选修⑥

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张法英 生物学科特级教师。河北省首批骨干教师、河北省生物教学专业委员会会员。曾连续两届当选石家庄市人大代表，获得过“专业技术拔尖人才”的称号和“特殊贡献奖”。多次参加大型模拟考试的命题工作，在《生物学通报》等杂志以及全国生物教学研讨会上发表或交流论文多篇，主编、参编教学辅导用书20多部。



覃遵君 政治学科特级教师。政府专项专家津贴获得者，现为北京师范大学良乡附中政治科教研组长、北京市政治教育研究会理事、房山区政治教育学会会长。担任全国《思想政治》部分实验教材的主编，并被人民教育出版社聘为全国实验教材培训团专家。



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陈启洪 地理学科特级教师。中国地理学会会员、深圳市福田区学科带头人。应邀参编《中学地理教学方法辞典》等9本专业书籍，《高中地理教学要体现地理学思想》等论文分获全国、省、市一等奖。2002年入选《中国专家名人辞典》，2007年8月福田区教育局为其设立高中学段的第一个“名师工作室”。



何凡 历史学科特级教师。浙江省中学历史教学研究会理事；杭州市历史教研大组副组长。曾获杭州市教育系统先进工作者、杭州市第六届中学学科优秀教研组长、杭州市教委直属中学优秀教师等荣誉。建立和完成的省级立项课题《关于史地学科社会教育功能的探索与实践》获省一等奖。在国家级和省级刊物共发表学术论文和教学论文70余篇，共30余万字。



范佳琳 2007年河南高考理科状元

毕业学校：安阳一中 总分：705分 现就读：北京大学

状元寄语：在所有奖品中有一项我最难忘，那是我考班级第一名时老师奖给我的两本天星教辅，我如获至宝，后来就一直使用天星图书。她们伴我走过了高中三年，我相信，助我成功的天星，也同样会成为千万学子攀登高峰的助力！



何宇佳 2007年重庆高考理科状元

毕业学校：巴蜀中学 总分：703分 现就读：清华大学

状元寄语：高考的路，难免有坎坷，难免有曲折，但我庆幸我找到了天星。天星教辅体系完整，讲解细致全面，题目新颖，难度把握得当；让我少走了很多弯路。天星指路，榜上有名！



张友谊 2007年湖北高考文科状元

毕业学校：大冶一中 总分：627分 现就读：北京大学

状元寄语：第一次接触天星，是看到老师备课时用的《中学教材学习讲义》，后来我也买了一本，就此我与天星结下了不解之缘。天星教辅注重总结解题规律，对解题方法的归纳系统、全面。选择天星，我是幸运的！



赵子波 2007年辽宁高考理科状元

毕业学校：锦州中学 总分：689分 现就读：香港科技大学

状元寄语：选择一本好的教辅图书，就等于选择了一位权威名师为自己的高考保驾护航。从高一到高三，从《中学教材学习讲义》到《高考复习讲义》，这些书内容丰富，对知识点的讲解深入透彻，是我高考路上的好帮手！



刘玉洁 2007年河北高考理科状元

毕业学校：保定一中 总分：708分 现就读：清华大学

状元寄语：天星教辅是我整个高中时期的良师益友，《中学教材学习讲义》同步指导我的学习；《试题调研》迅速及时地传递高考动态，是我复习备考的风向标。她们增强了我直面高考的信心，使我在面对各类试题时都游刃有余。



张璐 2007年陕西高考文科状元

毕业学校：西安高新一中 总分：672分 现就读：清华大学

状元寄语：天星教辅品种齐全、实用性强，能满足不同层次学生的需求，在我的同学当中一度掀起了使用天星教辅的热潮。希望更多的学弟学妹们结伴天星，相信梦想不再遥远！



曹 姗 2006年安徽高考文科状元

毕业学校：合肥一中 总分：678分 现就读：北京大学

状元寄语：刚进入高三，我就暗自下决心要通过一年的奋战来实现自己心中渴望已久的梦想，但随着时间的流逝，我心里越来越不踏实。正是这个时候，我认识了天星。是她，救我于迷茫之中，为我指明了行进的方向。



姜 君 2006年贵州高考理科状元

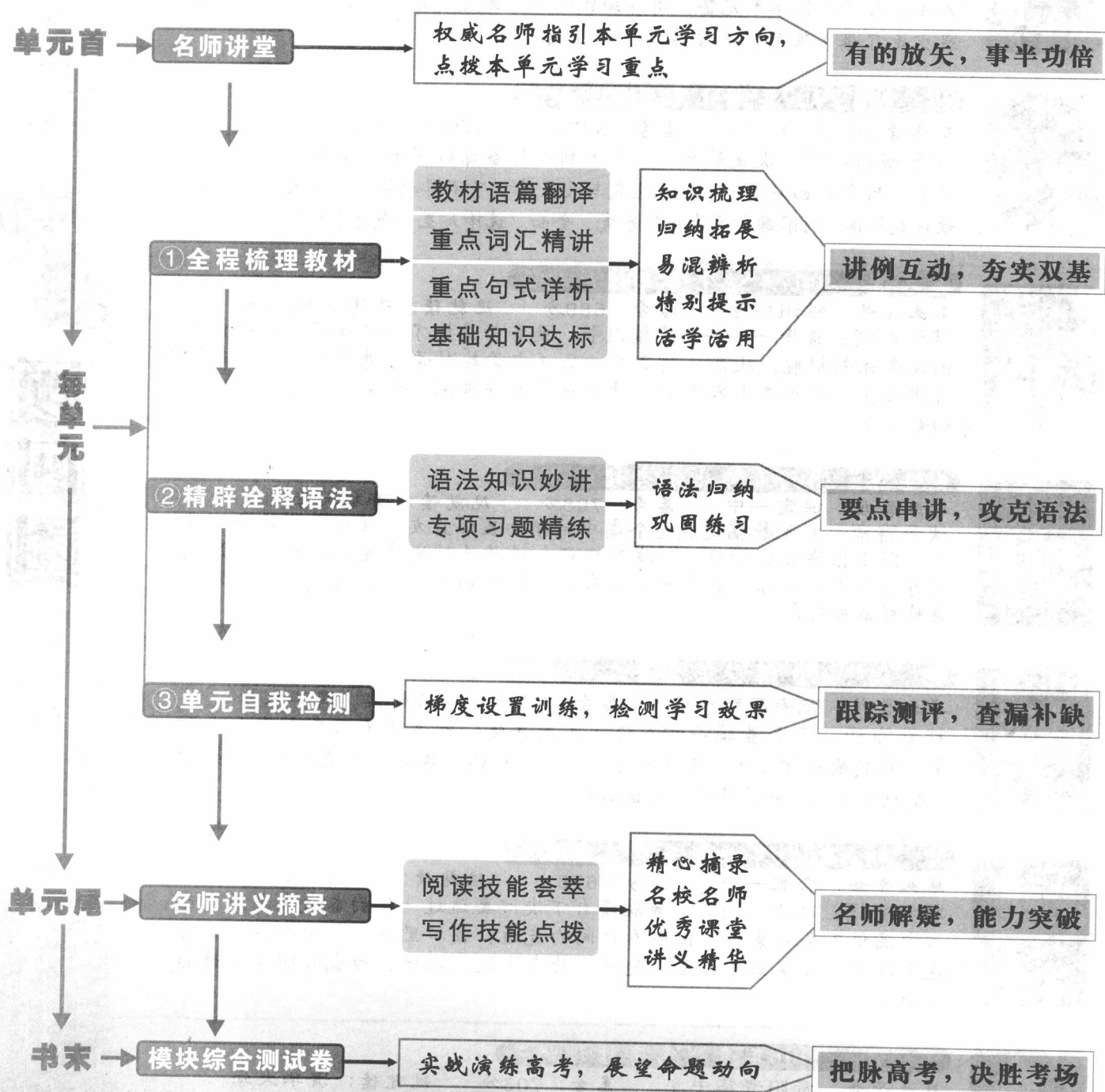
毕业学校：贵阳清华中学 总分：703分 现就读：清华大学

状元寄语：我自信，因为我有天星这张王牌，是她助我在刀光剑影、枪林弹雨的高考战场上所向披靡、战无不胜。感谢天星把我锻造成勇敢而自信的强者！

使用说明

立足教材，引领课标，把脉高考，以同步学习特点为编写基准，从学生学习实际出发，精心摘录名校名师讲义，全面梳理教材重难点，帮助学生构建全面系统的知识网络！

体例优化组合，为您展示名篇精华：



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Unit 1

Art

名师讲堂

本单元的话题是 Art, 通过 Reading 部分的阅读学生可以了解到西方国家不同历史时期的艺术流派、艺术特点、各时代的代表性的画家及其作品, 以及曼哈顿最好的艺术长廊等信息; 同时学生应注意积累有关绘画艺术的词汇。通过 Grammar 部分的学习学生要熟悉并掌握虚拟语气在条件句及在 wish 后的宾语从句中的用法。此外, 同学们还需注意以下知识点:

1. break away from 及 break 的相关短语, 2009 年四川卷、2006 年辽宁卷都曾对该知识点进行过考查。
2. figure 作名词时, 词义较多; 动词短语 figure out 在 2008 年湖北卷中出现过。
3. worth 的用法及 worth / worthy / worthwhile 的辨析是高考考查的重点和热点, 2008 年北京卷对相关知识点进行了考查。
4. more than 用法广泛, 是需要学生重点掌握的词汇, 2009 年浙江卷对此知识点进行了考查。
5. what 引导名词性从句的用法是重点, 又是难点, 也是高考考查的热点, 2008 年重庆卷涉及了该知识点。

——江西省临川一中特级教师 廖晓林

本单元参考清华大学附属中学、北京第二中学、广东省实验中学、华南师大附中课堂讲义。

1 全程梳理教材

Warming Up & Pre-reading & Reading

教材语篇 翻译

A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING

Art is influenced by the customs and faith of a people. Styles in Western art have changed many times. As there are so many different styles of Western art, it would be impossible to describe all of them in such a short text. Consequently, this text will describe only the most important ones, starting from the sixth century AD.

The Middle Ages (5th to the 15th century AD)

During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was to represent religious themes. A conventional artist of this period was not interested in showing nature and people as they really were. A typical picture at this time was full of religious symbols, which created a feeling of respect and love for God. But it was evident that ideas were changing in the 13th century when painters like Giotto di Bondone began to paint religious scenes in a more realistic way.

The Renaissance (15th to 16th century)

During the Renaissance, new ideas and values gradually replaced those held in the Middle Ages. People began to concentrate less on religious themes and adopt a more humanistic attitude to life. At the same time painters returned to classical Roman and Greek ideas about art. They tried to paint people and nature as they really were. Rich people wanted to possess their own paintings, so they could decorate their superb palaces and great houses. They paid famous artists to paint pictures of themselves, their houses and possessions as well as their activities and achievements.

One of the most important discoveries during this period was how to draw things in perspective. This technique was first used by Masaccio in 1428. When people first saw his paintings, they were convinced that they were looking through a hole in a wall at a real scene. If the rules of perspective had not been discovered, no one would have been able to paint such realistic pictures. By coincidence, oil paints were also developed at this time, which made the colours used in paintings look richer and deeper. Without the new paints and the new technique, we would not be able to see the many

西方绘画艺术简史

艺术受一个民族的风俗和信仰的影响。西方的艺术风格已经历过多次变革。由于西方艺术风格多种多样,在短短的一篇课文里不可能进行全面的描述。因此,本文只描述从公元6世纪以来最重要的艺术风格。

中世纪(公元5世纪到15世纪)

在中世纪,画家的主要目标是把宗教的主题表现出来。这个时期传统的画家对如实地展现自然和人物不感兴趣。一幅这个时期的典型的画充满了宗教象征,表达了对上帝的敬重与爱戴之情。但是很显然,在13世纪(人们的)思想正经历着变化,像乔托这样的画家们开始以一种比较现实的风格来画宗教场景。

文艺复兴(15世纪到16世纪)

在文艺复兴时期,新的思想和价值观逐渐取代了中世纪的思想 and 价值观。人们开始把注意力较少地集中到宗教主题上,并对生活采取了一种更为人性化的态度。此时画家们回到了罗马、希腊的古典艺术理念上。他们力争如实地画出人物和自然。富人们想拥有自己的画像,这样他们就可以装饰他们的豪宅和大房子了。他们聘请著名的艺术家来为自己画像,画自己的房屋和财物,以及活动和成就。

在此期间,最重要的发现之一就是如何用透视法来画事物。这一技法是1428年由马萨其奥第一次使用的。人们第一次看到他的画时,坚信自己是透过墙上的一个小洞来观看真实场景的。如果没有发现透视法,就没有人能画出如此逼真的画。巧合的是,油画在那时也得到了发展,这使得画上的色彩看上去更丰富、更深沉。如果没有这些新的绘画和技术,我们就不能看到这个时期的许多杰作了。

great masterpieces for which this period is famous.

Impressionism (late 19th to early 20th century)

In the late 19th century, Europe changed a great deal, from a mostly agricultural society to a mostly industrial one. Many people moved from the countryside to the new cities. There were many new inventions and social changes. Naturally, these changes also led to new painting styles. Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting were the Impressionists, who lived and worked in Paris.

The Impressionists were the first painters to work outdoors. They were eager to show how light and shadow fell on objects at different times of day. However, because natural light changes so quickly, the Impressionists had to paint quickly. Their paintings were not as detailed as those of earlier painters. At first, many people disliked this style of painting and became very angry about it. They said that the painters were careless and their paintings were ridiculous.

Modern Art (20th century to today)

At the time they were created, the Impressionist paintings were controversial, but today they are accepted as the beginning of what we call "modern art". This is because the Impressionists encouraged artists to look at their environment in new ways. There are scores of modern art styles, but without the Impressionists, many of these painting styles might not exist. On the one hand, some modern art is abstract; that is, the painter does not attempt to paint objects as we see them with our eyes, but instead concentrates on certain qualities of the object, using colour, line and shape to represent them. On the other hand, some paintings of modern art are so realistic that they look like photographs. These styles are so different. Who can predict what painting styles there will be in the future?

印象派(19世纪后期到20世纪初期)

在19世纪后期,欧洲发生了巨大的变化,从以农业为主的社会变成了以工业为主的社会。许多人从农村迁移到新城市。有许多新发明和社会变革。这些变革也自然而然地促成了新的绘画风格的形成。在那些突破传统画法的画家中有生活和工作在巴黎的印象派画家。

印象派画家是第一批在户外写景的画家。他们渴望把一天中不同时间的光线和阴影投射到物体上的情况展现出来。然而,由于自然光的变化很快,印象派画家不得不很快地画画。他们的画就不像早期画家的画那样细致了。起初,很多人都讨厌这种绘画风格,甚至怒不可遏。他们说这些画家画画时漫不经心,还说他们的画荒谬可笑。

现代艺术(20世纪至今)

在印象派作品的创建初期,它们是存在着争议的,但是如今已被认为是"现代艺术"的始祖了。这是因为印象派画家鼓励艺术家用新的方法来观察环境。现代艺术风格有好几十种,然而如果没有印象派画家,那么其中的很多风格就不可能存在。一方面,有些现代艺术是抽象的,也就是说,画家并不打算把我们看到的東西如实地画出来,而是集中展现物体的某些特性,用色彩、线条和形状把它们呈现出来。另一方面,一些现代艺术作品太逼真了,以至于它们看上去就像是照片。这些风格差别很大。谁能够预言将来的绘画风格会是什么样子呢?

重点词汇精讲

1. abstract

(1) adj. 抽象的;深奥的。如:

► Modern art is often rather abstract. 现代艺术往往相当抽象。

► You explain things in a way that is too abstract for me. 你如此解释事物对我来说太深奥了。

(2) n. 摘要,概要。如:

► John made an abstract of Prof. Hunter's lecture. 约翰对亨特教授的讲座作了摘要。

知识链接

in the abstract 就大体而言;抽象地,理论上
make an abstract of 把……的要点摘录下来

活学活用

I like dogs in the _____, but I can't bear this one.

A. abstract B. absorb C. absolute D. absence

Key: A. in the abstract 为固定词组,意为"抽象地,一般来说"。absorb v. "吸收";absolute adj. "绝对的,完全的";absence n. "缺席"。

2. faith

(1) n. [U] 信任;信心;信念。常与介词 in 连用。如:

► I'm sure she'll do as she promised; I've got great faith in her. 我敢肯定她将按她承诺的去做,我对她有充分的信心。

(2) n. [U] 信仰。如:

► Had it not been for her great faith, she would have given up. 要不是怀有坚定的信仰,她早就放弃了。

知识链接

faithful adj. 忠实的, 守信的

3. aim

(1) n. [C] 目标, 目的; [U] 瞄准。如:

►The project was set up with the aim of helping young unemployed people. 建立这项计划的目的是给失业青年提供帮助。

►The gunman took aim and fired. 持枪歹徒瞄准后就射击了。

(2) vt. & vi. 瞄准, 对准; 针对。常与介词 at 连用。如:

►I aimed at the door but hit the window. 我对准门射击, 不料打中了窗户。

►My remarks were not aimed at you. 我的话不是针对你的。

(3) vi. (朝某方向) 努力; 打算。常与介词 at, for 连用。如:

►The factory must aim at increasing production/aim for an increase in production. 工厂必须把增加产量作为自己的目标。

►He aims to be a successful writer. 他的目标是成为一位成功的作家。

知识链接

aimless adj. 无目的的, 无目标的

take aim at 向……瞄准

with the aim of 以……为目标, 目的是……

活学活用

He worked hard, _____ a skilled worker.

- A. aimed at becoming B. aiming at becoming
C. aiming becoming D. aimed to become

Key: B. aim at doing sth./aim to do sth. 为正确形式, 分析句子结构可知此处应用现在分词短语作状语, 故选 B。

4. typical

(1) adj. 典型的, 有代表性的。如:

►This painting is his typical work. 这幅画是他的代表作。

►This meal is typical of local cookery. 这是有当地风味的饭菜。

(2) adj. 特有的。如:

►He spoke with typical enthusiasm. 他以其特有的热情讲话。

►It was typical of him to forget. 他这个人就是爱忘事。

活学活用

(2008·江西) Jack is late again. It is _____ of him to keep others waiting.

- A. normal B. ordinary C. common D. typical

Key: D. 考查形容词辨析。此处 typical 作“特有的”讲。normal 正常的; ordinary 普通的; common 常见的, 均不符合题意。

5. evident

adj. 明显的; 明白的。如:

►It is evident that he is not equal to the job. 显然, 他不能胜任那份工作。

►Despite her evident distress, she carried on working. 尽管她承受着显而易见的悲痛, 她仍继续工作。

知识链接

evidence n. 证据; 证明

It is evident that... 显然……

6. adopt

(1) vt. 采纳, 采用。如:

►The manager decided to adopt her suggestion. 经理决定采纳她的建议。

(2) vt. 收养, 领养。如:

►As they had no children of their own, they adopted a child. 他们自己没有孩子, 于是领养了一个。

知识链接

adoption n. 采纳, 采用; 收养

adoptive adj. 收养的

活学活用

1. Distance learning is being _____ in several countries to help children in remote rural schools obtain higher education.

- A. attended B. adopted C. adapted D. admitted

2. The poor mother, who had been ill in bed, had to have her little son _____ at his uncle's.

- A. adapted B. adopted C. adjusted D. applied

Keys: 1. B. adopt 采纳; attend 参加, 照顾; adapt 适应; admit 承认。根据句意可知, 答案为 B。

2. B. 句意: 那位可怜的母亲, 因卧病在床, 不得不把小儿子给他叔叔收养。adapt 适应; adjust 适应, 调整; apply 申请, 均不符合句意。adopt 在本句中意为“收养”, 此处用过去分词作宾补。

7. possess

(1) vt. 拥有; 具有。如:

►The country possesses rich resources. 这个国家拥有丰富的资源。

►I'm afraid he doesn't possess a sense of humour. 恐怕他没有什么幽默感。

(2) vt. 支配, 控制。如:

►A terrible fear possessed her. 一阵恐惧攫住了她。

知识链接

possession n. 财产, 所有物; 拥有

take/gain possession of 拥有, 占有

be in possession of 拥有, 持有

be in the possession of 为(某人)所有

活学活用

The company Tom is _____ was once _____ his uncle.

- A. in possession of; in the possession of

- B. in the possession of; in possession of

C. in possession of; in possession of

D. in the possession of; in the possession of

Key:A. 句意:汤姆现在拥有的公司曾经为他叔叔所有。
be in possession of 拥有, be in the possession of 为(某人)所有。

8. coincidence

(1)n. 巧合;巧事。如:

► It was a coincidence that my husband and I have the same birthday. 说来也巧,我和我丈夫同一天生日。

(2)n. 符合;一致。如:

► Is there any coincidence between his opinions and your own? 他的意见与你的意见有没有相同之处?

知识链接

coincident adj. 巧合的;一致的

by coincidence 巧合地,碰巧

活字活用

1. It was no _____ that his car was seen near the bank at the time of the robbery.

- A. coincidence B. incident
C. certainty D. complication

2. —My birthday's April 18.

—What a(n) _____! So is mine!

- A. occurrence B. consequence
C. circumstance D. coincidence

Keys:1. A. 句意为:在银行被抢劫的时候有人看到他的车在银行附近,这并非巧合。coincidence 表示"巧合";incident 表示"事件";certainty 表示"确定性";complication 表示"复杂性"。

2. D. occurrence 意为"出现,发生";consequence 意为"结果,后果";circumstance 意为"情形,情况";coincidence 意为"巧合"。根据语境可知 D 项正确。

9. a great deal

大量,许多。可单独使用,也可用在形容词或副词的比较级前。如:

► We learned a great deal from them. 我们从他们那里学到很多东西。

► He ran a great deal faster than I. 他跑得比我快多了。

知识链接

a great deal of 意为"大量的",只能用在不可数名词前。如:

► He has given me a great deal of help. 他给了我很多帮助。

► A great deal of money was spent on the new hospital. 那家新医院花费了大量金钱。

活字活用

—Rose lost her job again.

—Don't worry. There is _____ work for girls of her age.

- A. a plenty of B. a number of
C. a great deal of D. quantity of

Key:C. A 项应改为 plenty of; a number of 只能修饰可数名词复数;D 项应改为 a quantity of/quantities of。

10. attempt

(1)vt. 尝试;企图。后跟名词或不定式作宾语。如:

► The prisoner attempted an escape but failed. 那犯人企图逃走,但失败了。

► He attempted to leave but was stopped. 他试图离开,但被拦住了。

(2)n. 努力;尝试;企图。常与介词 at 和不定式连用。如:

► He made an attempt to cook the dinner. 他试着做这顿饭。

► They made no attempt at escaping. 他们并未企图逃跑。

► I passed my driving test at the first attempt. 我考汽车驾驶执照时一次就通过了。

辨析 attempt/manage/try

(1)attempt 是正式用语,作动词时意为"尝试,企图",常指作一次性的尝试,虽然付出很大的努力,但不一定成功。后常接名词或动词不定式。如:

► She attempted the problem, but failed. 她试着解决问题,但失败了。

► They attempted to carry out a difficult task. 他们试图完成一项艰巨的任务。

(2)manage 意为"设法做到,应付得了"。在口语中与 can 或 be able to 连用;后接动词不定式,常指成功地做某事,尤指困难的事。如:

► He managed to finish his homework in time. 他设法及时完成了作业。

(3)try 意为"试图,设法",指以不同的方法多次进行努力以达到目的,但并不知道成功与否,常用于口语中。如:

► She tried to solve the problem by herself. 她试图独立解决这个问题。

活字活用

1. He _____ to get a high position in the company, but failed because of his carelessness.

- A. managed B. succeeded C. attempted D. thought

2. —Though I met with one difficulty after another, I _____ to get over them.

—Congratulations to you!

- A. hoped B. tried C. wanted D. managed

Keys: 1. C. 句意:他试图在公司得到一个高职位,但由于粗心而失败了。若选 A,则与后面的 failed 矛盾,B 项不接不定式。

2. D. get over 在这里意为"克服",结合让步状语从句的意思可推知主句的意思为"我设法克服了它们(困难)",因此选用 managed。

11. on the other hand

"(可是)另一方面",常与 on (the) one hand 搭配使用,表示"一方面……另一方面"。如:

▶ On the one hand they'd love to have kids, but on the other hand, they don't want to give up their freedom. 一方面,他们想要孩子,但另一方面,他们又不想放弃自由自在的生活。

▶ On the one hand, cars are very useful. But on the other hand, they cause a huge amount of pollution. 一方面,汽车很有用。但是另一方面,它们造成大量污染。

● 活学活用

(2006·浙江) I would like a job which pays more, but _____ I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment.

- A. in other words B. on the other hand
C. for one thing D. as a matter of fact

Key: B. 句意:我想得到一份薪水更高的工作,但另一方面,我非常喜欢现在所做的这份工作。on the other hand"另一方面",符合语境。

12. predict

vt. 预言;预告;预测。如:

▶ She predicted that I would marry a doctor. 她预言我会同一位医生结婚。

▶ It's hard to predict what will happen. 很难预测未来的事。

知识链接

prediction n. 预言,预告

predictable adj. 可预言的,可预告的

易混辨析 predict/foretell

predict"预言(预测,预告)",正式用语,具有科学性、准确性;foretell"预言",常用词,不注重准确性。如:

▶ The astronomer predicted that there would be a lunar eclipse next month. 天文学家预测下个月有月食。

▶ Timely snow foretells a bumper harvest. 瑞雪兆丰年。

● 活学活用

Experts are _____ that unemployment in this country will fall slowly next year.

- A. predicting B. deciding
C. asking D. predicating

Key: A. 考查动词辨析。predict 意为"预测,预言";decide 意为"决定";ask 意为"询问,要求";predicate 意为"断言"。句意为:专家们预测,这个国家的失业率明年将会缓慢下降。

重点句式 详析

1. As there are so many different styles of Western art, it would be impossible to describe all of them in such a short text. 由于西方艺术风格多种多样,在短短的一篇课文里不可能进行全面的描述。

(1) 本句是一个主从复合句。其中 as 引导原因状语从句,主句是 it would be... 在主句中, it 作形式主语,真正的主语是动词不定式 to describe...

(2) as 引导原因状语从句时,意为"由于,因为",相当于 because,但 as 的语气不如 because 的强。如:

▶ We didn't know what to do as we were just visiting there. 我们不知道该怎么办,因为当时我们只是在那里观光。

● 活学活用

Tom was very upset over the loss of the model plane his uncle bought for him, _____ that was his favourite one.

- A. when B. if C. as D. where

Key: C. 句意:汤姆因丢失了他叔叔给他买的飞机模型而感到非常伤心,因为那是他的心爱之物。由句意可知,此处引导的是原因状语从句,应选 C。

2. A conventional artist of this period was not interested in showing nature and people as they really were. 这个时期传统的画家对如实地展现自然和人物不感兴趣。

as they really were 是由 as 引导的方式状语从句,as 意为"照……方式"。如:

▶ Leave the papers as they are. 别去动那些文件。

▶ Leave it as it is. (把它)维持原状好了。

● 活学活用

1. (2009·天津) I travel to the Binhai New Area by light railway every day, _____ do many businessmen who live in downtown Tianjin.

- A. as B. which C. when D. though

2. —Shall I move the table to the other room?

—No, no. You'd better leave it _____ it is, or Tom will get annoyed.

- A. as B. which C. what D. how

Keys: 1. A. 句意为:我每天乘轻便列车去滨海新区,像天津市区的许多生意人一样。as 引导方式状语从句表示"像……一样"。

2. A. 句意是:"我可不可以把这张桌子移到另一个房间?" "不,你最好别动它,要不汤姆会生气的。" as 在此表示"照……方式"。

3. But it was evident that ideas were changing in the 13th century when painters like Giotto di Bondone began to paint religious scenes in a more realistic way. 但是很显然,在13世纪(人们的)思想正经历着变化,像乔托这样的画家们开始以一种比较现实的风格来画宗教场景。

(1)本句中 it 作形式主语,真正的主语是后面的 that 从句;在主语从句中又含有一个 when 引导的定语从句。

(2)scene 在此作名词,表示"场景;场面",还可以表示"景色;风景"。如:

▶The scene of the novel is set in a small mountainous village. 那部小说的场景是一个小山村。

▶The boats in the harbor make a beautiful scene. 港湾中的船只构成美丽的景色。

知识链接

behind the scenes 在幕后,暗中

come on the scene 出现,登场

on the scene 在现场;当场

活学活用

Seeing the happy _____ of children playing in the park, I am full of joy and confidence in the future of our country.

A. sight B. scene C. view D. sign

Key: B. 句意:看到孩子们在公园里玩耍的快乐场面,我充满了喜悦,也对我们国家的未来充满了信心。sight 风景,名胜;scene 场面,场景;view 视野,侧重指从高处看远景;sign 迹象。故答案选 B。

4. They paid famous artists to paint pictures of themselves, their houses and possessions as well as their activities and achievements. 他们聘请著名的艺术家来为自己画像,画自己的房屋和财物,以及活动和成就。

as well as 意为"除……之外(还)"。如:

▶He gave the poor child some money as well as clothes. 他不仅给那个可怜的孩子一些衣服,还给他一些钱。

▶She called on you as well as I. 不但我来看你,她也拜访了你。

特别提示

as well as 连接两个名词或代词作主语时,谓语动词跟它前面的名词或代词在人称和数上保持一致。如:

▶The students, as well as their teacher, are all excited at the news. 听到这个消息,学生和教师都兴奋不已。

活学活用

(2006·辽宁)The father as well as his three children _____ skating on the frozen river every Sunday afternoon in winter.

A. is going B. go C. goes D. are going

Key: C. 句意:在冬天的每个星期日下午这位父亲和他的

三个孩子都去结了冰的河上滑冰。分析句子结构可知,主语是 the father, 所以谓语动词要用单数形式,又此句描述的是习惯性的行为,所以要用一般现在时。

5. When people first saw his paintings, they were convinced that they were looking through a hole in a wall at a real scene. 人们第一次看到他的画时,坚信自己是透过墙上的一个小洞来观看真实场景的。

句中 convince 作及物动词,意思是"使确信;使信服"。如:

▶We finally convinced them of our innocence. 我们终于使他们相信我们是清白的。

▶We convinced him to go by car. 我们说服他开车去。

知识链接

convince sb. of sth. 使某人明白/相信某事

convince sb. that... 使某人相信……

convince sb. to do sth. 说服某人做某事

活学活用

(2007·江西)Scientists are convinced _____ the positive effect of laughter _____ physical and mental health.

A. of; at B. by; in C. of; on D. on; at

Key: C. 考查固定搭配。句意:科学家们坚信笑对身心健康有积极影响。be convinced of 坚信,深信,确信;effect 常与介词 on 连用,意为"对……的影响"。故选 C。

6. If the rules of perspective had not been discovered, no one would have been able to paint such realistic pictures. 如果没有发现透视法,就没有人能画出如此逼真的画。

该句是虚拟条件句,表示与过去事实相反,此时从句和主句的谓语形式分别为:had done, should/would/could/might have done。如:

▶If he had come here yesterday, I would have told him about it. 如果他昨天到这里来,我早就告诉他这件事了。

活学活用

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

Key: A. 考查与过去事实相反的虚拟语气。句意:如果我的律师上星期六在这儿的话,他就会阻止我去了。

7. Without the new paints and the new technique, we would not be able to see the many great masterpieces for which this period is famous. 如果没有这些新的绘画和技术,我们就不能看到这个时期的许多杰作了。

本句用的是虚拟语气,表示与现在事实相反。without 引出

的短语在此相当于 if 引导的条件状语从句。和 without 一样表示隐含条件的还有 but for, with, or, otherwise 等。如:

- ▶ Without her advice, I would have failed. 假如没有她的劝告, 我想必已失败了。
- ▶ The ship would have sunk with all on board but for the efforts of the captain. 要是没有船长的努力, 这只船及船上所有的人都已经沉入水底了。
- ▶ I ran all the way to school, otherwise I'd have been late. 我一路跑到学校, 不然就迟到了。

● 活学活用

What a kind teacher! But for his help, I _____ my study.

- A. wouldn't finish B. wouldn't have finished
C. shouldn't have finished D. mustn't have finished

Key: B. but for 在此表示条件。后一句表示与过去事实相反, 故此处用 wouldn't have finished, 而 shouldn't have finished 表示"本不应该完成却完成了", 与语境不符; must 表示推测时, 不用于否定句中。

8. Naturally, these changes also led to new painting styles. 这些变革也自然而然地促成了新的绘画风格的形成。

lead to 在该句中意为"导致", 还可表示"通向", 其中 to 为介词。如:

- ▶ Careless driving led to this accident. 粗心驾驶导致了这起事故。
- ▶ All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马。

● 活学活用

1. (2007 · 浙江) We firmly believe that war never settles anything. It only _____ violence.

- A. runs into B. comes from
C. leads to D. begins with

2. The introduction of modern facilities to the company led to a great many workers _____.

- A. to be laid off B. being laid off
C. laid off D. laying off

Keys: 1. C. 考查动词短语的用法。句意: 我们坚信战争永远不能解决任何事情, 它只能导致暴力。run into "撞上, 偶然碰见"; come from "来自"; lead to "导致"; begin with "以……开始"。

2. B. 此处 lead to 作"导致"讲, to 为介词, 其后可接动名词的复合结构; 又 lay off (解雇) 和 workers 之间是被动关系, 故用 being laid off。

9. Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting were the Impressionists, who lived and worked in Paris. 在那些突破传统画法的画家中有生活和工作在巴黎的印象派画家。

(1) 本句是倒装句, 句中含有 who 引导的两个定语从句, 它们分别修饰 painters 和 Impressionists。该句的正常语序是:

The Impressionists... were among the painters...

(2) 副词 then, in, out, away, off, here, there 等以及表示地点的介词短语位于句首时, 若主语是名词, 句子通常要完全倒装。如:

- ▶ Out rushed the children. 孩子们冲了出去。
- ▶ South of the river lies a small factory. 一家小型的工厂坐落在河的南岸。

● 活学活用

1. (2009 · 福建) For a moment nothing happened. Then _____ all shouting together.

- A. voices had come B. came voices
C. voices would come D. did voices come

2. (2006 · 四川) At the foot of the mountain _____.

- A. a village lies B. lies a village
C. does a village lie D. lying a village

Keys: 1. B. 考查倒装。表示时间的副词 now, then 等位于句首, 与位移性动词 come, go 等连用, 且主语不是人称代词, 此时用完全倒装。从前一句可知此处描述的是过去的事情, 故用一般过去时。

2. B. 考查完全倒装结构。句意: 山脚下有一个村庄。表示地点的介词短语位于句首时, 若主语是名词, 句子应用完全倒装结构。

(3) break away from 在该句中引申为"突破"。其本义为"逃脱, 挣脱, 摆脱"。如:

- ▶ The thief broke away from the policeman and ran away. 小偷挣脱警察跑掉了。
- ▶ Modern music has broken away from the rules of the 19th century. 现代音乐摆脱了 19 世纪的陈规。

知识链接

break in 闯入; 打岔 break up 结束; 停止

break out (火灾、战争等) 发生, 爆发

break through 突破; 克服

break down 分解; 出故障; (身体) 垮掉

● 活学活用

1. (2009 · 四川) —How about your journey to Mount Emei? —Everything was wonderful except that our car _____ twice on the way.

- A. slowed down B. broke down
C. got down D. put down

2. (2006 · 辽宁) The computer system _____ suddenly while he was searching for information on the Internet.

- A. broke down B. broke out
C. broke up D. broke in

Keys: 1. B. 句意: "峨眉山之行怎样?" "除了路上车两次出问题外, 一切都很好。" "break down" (车等) 出故障", 符合句意。slow down 减速; get down 从……下来; put down 写下, 记下。

2. A. 句意: 当他在因特网上搜索信息时, 电脑系统突然出故障了。break down 在此指"出故障"; break out 发生; break up 拆散, 结束; break in 闯入, 打岔。