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教材完全解读

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高中英语 选修6



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丛书主编：王后雄
本册主编：汪 鹰



全国百佳图书出版单位
Top 100 publishing house in China

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总策划：熊 辉

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针对本节重点、难点、考点及考试能力达标所设计的题目。题目难度适中,是形成能力、考试取得高分的必经阶梯。

“点击考例”栏目导引每一道试题的“测试要点”。当您解题出错时，建议您通过“测试要点”的指向，弄清致错原因，形成正确答案。

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汇集高考名题，讲解细致入微。教纲、考纲，双向例释；练习、考试，讲解透彻；多学、精练，效果显著。

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全书知识结构图解·名师学法指津

一 全书知识结构图解

Unit	Topics	Functional items	Structures	Reading	Writing
Art	A brief history of Western painting and Chinese art Famous artists and works of art	Preference	Subjunctive Mood (1) (I wish I could /did/ would.... If I did ..., I would do....)	A short history of Western painting The best of Manhattan's art galleries A letter to the school council	Persuasive writing: letter of suggestion
Poems	Different types of poems Reading, writing and listening to poetry	Intention and plans	Subjunctive Mood (2) (If I had done ..., I would have done....)	A few simple forms of English poems I've saved the summer A few more poems	Creative writing: simple poems
A healthy life	Health problems: smoking, HIV/AIDS, and drugs Attitudes towards HIV/AIDS	Prohibition Warning Permission	The use of "it" (1)	Cigarette smoking HIV/AIDS: are you at risk? Successful AIDS programme in Yunnan	Persuasive writing: letter of advice
Global warming	Global warming Pollution The importance of protecting the earth	Agreement and disagreement Blame and complaint	The use of "it" (2)	The earth is becoming warmer—but does it matter? What can we do about global warming? Clean up your butts and bags	Persuasive writing: poster
The power of nature	Volcanoes Crater lakes Cyclones Floods	Emotions (joy, fear, anxiety, surprise)	Revising the -ing form	An exciting job The Lake of Heaven Trapped by the flood	Descriptive writing: description of a tourist attraction

二 名师学法指津

1. 语言知识

(1) 语音学习

语音是学好英语的基础,在学习中应受到重视,语音学习要紧密结合词汇、对话、听力和阅读的学习进行。教科书安排了一系列语音练习,有听录音拼写生词的练习,还有语调、节奏、连读、不完全爆破、长句朗读中的停顿等练习,以及句子重音的变化影响语意的练习等。其目的是帮助学生进一步巩固初中已学的语音知识,掌握正确的语音、语调和朗读技巧,在口语表达中做到语音、语调自然和流畅。学好英语语音对听说技能的培养有直接关系,对读写技能的培养也有促进作用。要充分利用口语和听力录音带,多听录音,模仿标准地道的语音、语调,以此来提高自己的语音水平。

(2) 词汇学习

词汇学习主要是掌握词义、词的搭配和用法,要真正掌握词义和词的用法,必须通过有情境的课文教学,并结合听、说、读、写等语言实践才能达到。

学生用书选修6介绍的课程标准的单词约为215个,固定搭配和习惯用语约为37条。根据课程标准的要求,本套教材的词汇比过去有所增加。为了解决词汇量大所带来的困难,在学习中一定要改变死记硬背的方法,要运用科学的英语词汇学习方法,要努力做到:

- ①培养自己分音节按拼读规则拼读单词的能力,注意音、形、义结合,做到“听其音知其形,见其形知其音,观其形知其意”。
- ②运用构词法知识判断和记忆派生词及合成词的词义和词类。
- ③在学习词汇的过程中,善于对比、联想、发现英语单词的构词方法以及多词义、多词性的特点。
- ④用比较和归纳的方法学习和记忆单词,例如比较同形异义词、同音异形词、同形异音词,比较同义词、近义词、反义词,按词义、词性、发音、构词法等归类,成串记忆单词比单个记忆单词效率要高。
- ⑤直观学习词汇,利用图片、视频、实物的直观效果帮助自己记忆单词。
- ⑥分组学习短语、固定搭配、习惯用语和句型,这种方法有利于自己用英语思维和表达。
- ⑦学会使用词典,根据上下文从词典中找到词义、读音、词形变化、用法、词义辨析等。
- ⑧大量阅读,通过泛读不断复习已知词语,吸收新词,扩大词汇量。

(3) 语法学习

学习语法是必要的。符合中国学生认知规律的循序渐进的语法学习,能够迅速有效地帮助学生准确地理解和掌握英语。但

是,语法学习本身并非目的,而是为掌握和运用语言服务的。学习语法的最好方法是在“用”中学。

语法学习的最佳模式可概括为“呈现—发现—归纳—实践—活用”。书中的语法项目主要是在一定的情景中出现的。首先要发现各单元中的新的语法现象,并归纳出语法结构形式与功能。语法的实践活动主要体现在教科书的语法练习部分。语法的练习具有层次性,一般包括:结构认知性练习、控制和指导性练习、交流性练习。学生要真正掌握并能活用所学语法结构,还必须依靠类似学生用书中的 Using Language 和练习册中的听说读写任务等综合语言运用的大量活动才能做到。

2. 语言技能

本套教科书的语言技能指的是听、说、读、写技能。尽管在练习册中有少量的翻译练习,但翻译在高中没有作为一项技能进行专门的训练。在这个阶段,翻译是一种学习的手段,适当地进行汉英对译可以加深对英语的准确理解。与此同时,做一些翻译练习也可以为学生今后的工作和继续学习打下基础。

听、说、读、写四种技能是相辅相成、互相促进的,要进行综合训练。听说是读写的基础,而读写又有助于听说的巩固和提高。只有坚持进行四项技能的训练,才能发展学生的综合语言运用的能力。

听和读是语言的接受技能,说和写是语言的生成技能。只有通过听和读达到足够的语言输入量,学生才有可能通过说和写输出一定的语言信息量。因此,本套教科书加大了听和读的信息量,侧重培养阅读能力,加强了写的技能训练。

(1) 听的技能

学生用书和练习册的每个单元共含有三个听的活动。这些听的活动培养学生的各种技巧和能力;听要点、听细节、听特定的词、听内容捕捉特定的信息,分析和处理信息,直至完成特定的任务。采用了各种不同类型的听力课文,包括会话、独白、报告、演讲、讨论、新闻报道、广播、故事等。

听力训练的步骤如下:

①放松紧张的情绪,做好听的准备。

②仔细看看听力部分的练习或任务,明白将会听到什么内容,该做什么事。没有必要听懂每一个词,但要抓住主要的信息。这样就可以带着特定的目的去听,就会专心致志地通过“听”寻求所需要的信息。

③边听录音边回答或思考练习中的问题。

④听后检查答案。

(2) 说的技能

说话是口头运用语言传递信息的技能,需要开动脑筋,创造性地运用已知的语言表达比较复杂的意思。

为了提高“说”的技能,需要做到:

①养成朗读和大胆开口与人交流的习惯,敢于表达思想,提高自己的语言流利程度。

②注意学习和运用所学的日常交际用语和交际中常用的语法结构,提高口语的准确性。

③充分利用教科书听读材料所提供的信息,并注意扩大自己的知识面,特别注意培养跨文化交际的意识。这样便可使自己有话可说、有情可表,而且说话得体。说话得体的意思是指,说话者知道在什么时间、什么场合对什么样的人说什么样的话,遵守英语交际的基本礼仪。

④运用交际策略主动与人进行口语交流,并学会运用各种方法克服语言困难,维持交际,如使用简单英语、非语言手段(手势、表情等)及实物等。一定要发挥创造力,口头抒发各自的思想和感情。

(3) 读的技能

读是一种最为便捷的语言信息输入的方式。教科书提供了大量的阅读材料,目的是激发学生对读英语的兴趣,培养阅读的技能,使用阅读策略。阅读技能主要指的是:掌握基本事实;抓住中心思想;了解时空顺序;理解文章内涵;从上下文猜测不熟悉的语言现象;分析作者的观点、态度、意图;读懂图表和说明书等;分析语篇结构;获取语言和文化知识;综合评价文章等。

学生用书中的阅读(Reading)中的课文是各单元的重点,学习建议如下:

①完成 Pre-reading 以后,在开始阅读之前,注意课文的题目和插图或照片,快速阅读(略读 Skimming)思考该课文的大意。

②根据阅读课文的内容,理解文中一些关键生词,扫除影响理解的障碍。

③根据老师提出的一两个问题,边读边寻找答案。

④默读课文,快读寻求答案并作出回答。这样读(寻读 Scanning)可以帮助了解课文的主要意思。为了加强自学能力,应该课前预习,如默读一遍课文。阅读时应根据上下文猜测生词的意思,并且使用词典或书中的词汇表及课文注释。

⑤认真听老师讲解课文中的难句和新的句子结构,进一步扫除理解的障碍。对文中的语言问题只要求作简单的处理,达到理解的目的即可。

⑥再细读一遍课文,然后就课文内容提出更多的问题。Comprehending 中的部分问题可以在这里提出。

⑦放课文的录音听、跟读,并练习有表情地朗读,提高语音水平。

⑧阅读后可以开展不同形式的口头活动,围绕课文的话题,结合自己的经验,展开讨论、发表不同的见解(甚至是批判性的观点)、摘记要点、归纳总结等。要通过阅读引起兴趣,不满足于教科书中的信息,可以对书中的话题进一步探究动机,例如学过了有关旅游或抗击自然灾害的材料,对有关的各种英文资料都注意收集并阅读。

(4) 写的技能

在四项技能中,写的技能难度最大。写要动手、动脑,如有条件和必要还可使用电脑;写是运用语言传递书面信息的手段,要求语言文字精确(书法、拼法、标点符号、语法要正确);要求文字通顺、结构严谨、格式正确、文体合适。这就要求具有较强的思维能力和表达能力。要写出动人的篇章,一定得有较好的语言基本功、逻辑思维和创造性思维,还要有丰富的想象力。高中教科书非常重视和加强写的训练。写作是按句子、段落和篇章三个层次来练习的。

高中阶段要求学生写的语体逐渐由口语变为书面语,由非正式到正式,体裁也逐渐增多,由书信、便条、摘要、日记、通知等发展到简短的叙事、说明、报告、议论、新闻、广告、诗歌、故事、短剧、传记、图表等。

写作步骤:

①构思(Generate ideas):确定写作题目,在独立思考和收集资料的基础上,与同伴讨论写作内容,交流信息,集思广益。

②拟提纲(Outline):在构思的基础上,写出要点,安排文章的整体结构,理顺需表达的思想或事物的逻辑顺序,确定每一部分或段落中心思想。

③起草(Draft):按照提纲写出初稿。写时要注意遣词造句、篇章结构,也就是说,要注意选用词语、内容的连贯性、人称、数、大小写、标点符号,以及连接词的使用等。

④校订(Edit):初稿需要经过反复推敲修改,不仅写作者本人需要校订初稿,也可与同伴交换初稿,互相帮助修改。要检查文章结构是否条理清晰、符合逻辑;检查修辞、语法、拼写、标点符号和大小写等。

⑤写稿(Finalize the writing):经过校订后修改或写第二稿,誊清后方可定稿。



Unit 1 Art

► 课标三维目标

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目			
话题	1. A brief history of Western painting and Chinese art (西洋绘画及中国艺术简史) 2. Famous artists and works of art (著名的艺术家和艺术作品)			
重点 单词	<div> abstract <i>adj.</i> 抽象的; 深奥的 <i>n.</i> 摘要 gallery <i>n.</i> 美术陈列室; 画廊 faithfully <i>adv.</i> 忠实地 conventional <i>adj.</i> 常规的; 传统的; 因循守旧的 evident <i>adj.</i> 明显的; 明白的 possess <i>vt.</i> 拥有; 具有; 支配 superb <i>adj.</i> 卓越的; 杰出的; 极好的 coincidence <i>n.</i> 巧合(的事); (事情、口味、故事等) 相合 ridiculous <i>adj.</i> 荒谬的; 可笑的 attempt <i>n.</i> 努力; 尝试; 企图 <i>vt.</i> 尝试; 企图 specific <i>adj.</i> 确切的; 特定的 clay <i>n.</i> 黏土 carve <i>vt.</i> 雕刻; 刻记 café <i>n.</i> 咖啡馆; 小餐馆 exhibition <i>n.</i> 展览; 陈列; 展览会 scholar <i>n.</i> 学者 geometry <i>n.</i> 几何学 avenue <i>n.</i> 林荫道; 道路; 大街 fragile <i>adj.</i> 精细的; 易碎的; 脆弱的 reputation <i>n.</i> 名声; 名誉 civilization <i>n.</i> 文明; 文化; 文明社会 Egyptian <i>adj.</i> 埃及的; 埃及人的 fragrant <i>adj.</i> 香的; 令人愉快的 permanent <i>adj.</i> 永久的; 持久的 committee <i>n.</i> 委员会 </div> <div> sculpture <i>n.</i> 雕塑 faith <i>n.</i> 信任; 信心; 信念 aim <i>n.</i> 目标; 目的 <i>vi. & vt.</i> 瞄准; (向某方向) 努力 typical <i>adj.</i> 典型的; 有代表性的 adopt <i>vt.</i> 采用; 采纳; 收养 possession <i>n.</i> (尤作复数) 所有; 财产 technique <i>n.</i> 技术; 方法; 技能 shadow <i>n.</i> 阴影; 影子 controversial <i>adj.</i> 争论的; 争议的 predict <i>vt.</i> 预言; 预告; 预测 figure <i>n.</i> 画像; 身材; 数字 marble <i>n.</i> 大理石 delicate <i>adj.</i> 脆弱的; 容易生病的; 精致的 allergic <i>adj.</i> 过敏性的; 对……过敏的 aggressive <i>adj.</i> 敢作敢为的; 侵略的; 好斗的 flesh <i>n.</i> 肉; 肌肉; 肉体 bunch <i>n.</i> 束; 串 preference <i>n.</i> 喜爱, 偏爱 appeal <i>vi.</i> 有感染力; 呼吁; 求助 <i>vt.</i> 将……上诉 <i>n.</i> 呼吁; 恳求 Egypt <i>n.</i> 埃及(东北非国家) visual <i>adj.</i> 视觉的; 看得见的 contemporary <i>adj.</i> 当代的; 同时代的 district <i>n.</i> 区; 区域; 行政区 signature <i>n.</i> 署名; 签字 </div>			
重点 短语	by coincidence 巧合地 a great deal 大量 on the other hand (可是) 另一方面 in the flesh 活着的; 本人 appeal to (对某人) 有吸引力; (使某人) 感兴趣			
重点 句型	1. 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. 2. They tried to paint people and nature as they really were. 3. Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting were the Impressionists.			
交际 用语	喜好和偏爱 (Preference) <div> I'd prefer... Would you rather ...? If it was up to me, I'd choose ... I'm not fond of... </div> <div> I'd rather... Would you like ...or ...? We shouldn't miss... I don't like... </div> <div> I'd like... Which would you prefer, ...? That's my first choice. What's your preference? </div> <div> I want to... </div>			
语法	Subjunctive mood (虚拟语气) (1) Have you ever wished you could paint as well as a professional artist? If you were an artist, what kind of pictures would you paint? If you could have three of these paintings on the walls of your classroom, which would you choose?			
写作 任务	写一封建议信 (To write a letter of suggestion)			

► 背景知识导读

Giotto di Bondone (1266—1337, Italian) 乔托

Florentine painter and architect. Outstanding as a painter, sculptor, and architect, Giotto was recognized as the first genius of art in the Italian Renaissance. Giotto lived and worked at a time when people's minds and talents were first being freed from the shackles of medieval restraint. He dealt largely in the traditional religious subjects, but he gave these subjects an earthly, full-blooded life and force.

The artist's full name was Giotto di Bondone. He was born about 1266 in the village of Vespignano, near Florence. His father was a small landed farmer. Giorgio Vasari, one of Giotto's first biographers, a well-known Florentine painter, discovered Giotto's talents. Cimabue supposedly saw the 12-year-old boy sketching one of his father's sheep on a flat rock and was so impressed with his talent that he persuaded the father to let Giotto become his pupil. Another story is that Giotto, while apprenticed to a wool merchant in Florence, frequented Cimabue's studio so much that he was finally allowed to study painting.

The earliest of Giotto's known works is a series of frescoes (paintings on fresh, still wet plaster) on the life of St Francis in the church at Assisi. Each fresco depicts an incident; the human and animal figures are realistic and the scenes expressive of the gentle spirit of this patron saint of animals. In about 1305 and 1306 Giotto painted a notable series of 38 frescoes in the Arena Chapel in Padua. The frescoes illustrate the lives of Jesus Christ and of the Virgin Mary. Over the archway of the choir is a scene of the Court of Heaven, and a Last Judgment scene faces it on the entrance wall. The compositions are simple, the backgrounds are subordinated, and the faces are studies in emotional expression.

Vasari tells the story of how Pope Boniface VIII sent a messenger to Giotto with a request for samples of his work. Giotto dipped his brush in red and with one continuous stroke painted a perfect circle. He then assured the messenger that the worth of this sample would be recognized. When the pope saw it, he "instantly perceived that Giotto surpassed all other painters of his time."

In Rome, Naples, and Florence, Giotto executed commissions from princes and high churchmen. In the Bargello, or Palace of the Podesta (now a museum), in Florence is a series of his Biblical scenes. Among the bystanders in the paintings is a portrait of his friend the poet Dante. The Church of Santa Croce is adorned by Giotto murals depicting the life of St Francis.

In 1334 the city of Florence honored Giotto with the title of Magnus Magister (Great Master) and appointed him city architect and superintendent of public works. In this capacity he designed the famous campanile (bell tower). He died in 1337, before the work was finished.

Giotto was short and homely, and he was a great wit and practical joker. He was married and left six children at his death. Unlike many of his fellow artists, he saved his money and was accounted a rich man. He was on familiar terms with the pope, and King Robert of Naples called him a good friend.

In common with other artists of his day, Giotto lacked the technical knowledge of anatomy and perspective that later painters learned. Yet what he possessed was infinitely greater than the technical skill of the artists who followed him. He had a grasp of human emotion and of what was significant in human life. In concentrating on these essentials he created compelling pictures of people under stress, of people caught up in crises and soul-searching decisions. Modern artists often seek inspiration from Giotto. In him they find a direct approach to human experience that remains valid for every age.

Giotto is regarded as the founder of the central tradition of Western painting because his work broke free from the stylizations of Byzantine art, introducing new ideals of naturalism and creating a convincing sense of pictorial space. His momentous achievement was recognized by his contemporaries (Dante praised him in a famous passage of *The Divine Comedy*, where he said he had surpassed his master Cimabue), and in about 1400 Cennino Cennini wrote "Giotto translated the art of painting from Greek to Latin."

Masaccio (1401—1428, Italian) 马萨乔

Masaccio (1401—1428), the first great painter of the Italian Renaissance, whose innovations in the use of scientific perspective inaugurated the modern era in painting.

Masaccio, originally named Tommaso Cassai, was born in San Giovanni Valdarno, near Florence, on December 21, 1401. He joined the painters guild in Florence in 1422. His remarkably individual style owed little to other painters, except possibly the great 14th-century master Giotto. He was more strongly influenced by the architect Brunelleschi and the sculptor Donatello, both of whom were his contemporaries in Florence. From Brunelleschi he acquired a knowledge of mathematical proportion that was crucial to his revival of the principles of scientific perspective. From Donatello he imbibed a knowledge of classical art that led him away from the prevailing Gothic style. He inaugurated a new naturalistic approach to painting that was concerned less with details and ornamentation than with simplicity and unity, less with flat surfaces than with the illusion of three dimensionality. Together with Brunelleschi and Donatello, he was a founder of the Renaissance.

Only four unquestionably attributable works of Masaccio survive, although various other paintings have been attributed in whole or in part to him. All of his works are religious in nature—altarpieces or church frescoes. The earliest, a panel, the *Madonna with St Anne* (circa 1423, Uffizi, Florence), shows the influence of Donatello in its realistic flesh textures and solidly rounded forms. The fresco *Trinity* (c. 1425, Santa Maria Novella, Florence) used full perspective for the first time in Western art. His altarpiece for Santa Maria del Carmine, Pisa (1426), with its central panel of the *Adoration of the Magi* (now in the Staatliche Museen, Berlin), was a simple, unadorned version

of a theme that was treated by other painters in a more decorative, ornamental manner. The fresco series for the Brancacci Chapel in Santa Maria del Carmine, Florence (about 1427) illustrates another of his great innovations, the use of light to define the human body and its draperies. In these frescoes, rather than bathing his scenes in flat uniform light, he painted them as if they were illuminated from a single source of light (the actual chapel window), thus creating a play of light and shadow (chiaroscuro) that gave them a natural, realistic quality unknown in the art of his day. Of these six fresco scenes, Tribute Money and the Expulsion from Paradise are considered his masterpieces.

Masaccio's work exerted a strong influence on the course of later Florentine art and particularly on the work of Michelangelo. He died in Rome in 1427 or 1428.

The impressionist style of painting 印象派绘画

The impressionist style of painting is characterized chiefly by concentration on the general impression produced by a scene or object and the use of unmixed primary colors and small strokes to simulate actual reflected light.

Impressionism, French *Impressionnisme*, a major movement, first in painting and later in music, that developed chiefly in France during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Impressionist painting comprises the work produced between about 1867 and 1886 by a group of artists who shared a set of related approaches and techniques. The most conspicuous characteristic of Impressionism was an attempt to accurately and objectively record visual reality in terms of transient effects of light and colour. The principal Impressionist painters were Claude Monet, Pierre Auguste Renoir, Camille Pissarro, Alfred Sisley, Berthe Morisot, and Armand Guillaumin, who worked together, influenced each other, and exhibited together independently. Edgar Degas and Paul Cézanne also painted in an Impressionist style for a time in the early 1870s. The established painter Edouard Manet, whose work in the 1860s greatly influenced Monet and others of the group, himself adopted the Impressionist approach about 1873.

Section I Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

► 分层完全解读

1 课文·英汉对照

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 great masterpieces for which this period is famous.

西方绘画艺术简史

艺术是受着一个民族的风俗和信仰的影响的。西方的艺术风格经历了多次变革。由于西方的艺术风格多种多样,在短短的一篇课文里不可能进行全面的描述。因此,本文只谈及从公元6世纪以来最主要的几种艺术风格。

中世纪(公元5世纪到15世纪)

在中世纪,画家的主要任务是把宗教的主题表现出来。一个传统的艺术家无意于如实地展现自然和人物。那个时期的典型的绘画充满了宗教的(象)特征,体现出了对上帝的爱戴与敬重。但是很显然在13世纪时(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。

文艺复兴时期(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和价值观。人们开始较少关注宗教主题而采取一种更人性化的生活态度。同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艺术品用来装饰自己的高级宫殿和豪宅,他们出价聘请著名艺术家来为自己画像,画自己的房屋和所有物,以及他们的活动和成就。

在此期间,最重要的发现之一就是如何用透视法来画出事物。这一手法是1428年由马萨乔第一次使用的。当人们第一次看到他的画时,还以为是透过墙上的洞来观看真实的场景,并对此深信不疑。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,这一时期油画颜料也得到了发展,它使得画的颜色看上去更丰富、更深沉。没有新的颜料和新的(绘画)手法,我们就不能看到很多使这一时期著名的杰作。

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?

印象派时期(19世纪后期到20世纪初期)

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。许多人从农村迁入到新城市。有着许多新发明,还有许多社会变革。这些变革也自然而然地促成了新的绘画风格。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室外写景的画家。他们急切地想把一天中不同时间投射到物体上的光线和阴影呈现出来。然而由于自然光的变化很快,印象派画家们必须很快地作画,因此,他们的画就不像以前那些画家们的画那样细致了。起初,许多人都不喜欢这种画法,甚至还怒不可遏。他们说这些画家(作画时)漫不经心、粗枝大叶,而他们的作品更是荒谬可笑。

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,但是如今已被人们接受而成为现在我们所说的“现代艺术”的始祖了。这是因为印象派鼓励画家用一种崭新的视角看待他们的环境。如今,现代艺术风格有好几十种,然而如果没有印象派,那么这许多不同的风格就不可能存在。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眼睛看到的东西如实地画出来,而是集中展现物体的某些品质特性,用色彩、线条和形状把它们呈现出来。而另一方面,有些现代派的艺术作品却是那么写实,看上去就像是照片。这些风格如此不同。谁能预测将来会有什么样的绘画艺术风格?

2 语言·知识精讲

1. abstract *adj.* 抽象的;深奥的 *v.* 摘录,节摘;提取,分离(from) *n.* 摘要,概括(of)

【搭配】 in the abstract 抽象地;观念上;理论上 make an abstract of 把……的要点摘录下来 abstract...from...从……抽出……

Beauty is abstract but a house is not. 美是抽象的,而房屋不是。

He wrote an abstract of the scientific article. 他给这篇科普文章写了一段摘要。

Please abstract the most important points from the long report.

请从这篇很长的报告中摘录最重要的部分。

Salt can be abstracted from sea water. 盐可以从海水中提取。

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

大体而言,我喜欢狗,可是我受不了这一只。

【拓展】 abstractly *adv.* 抽象地,理论上 abstracted *adj.* 分心的;心不在焉的;走神的
反义词: concrete *adj.* 具体的

2. Art is influenced by the customs and faith of a people.

艺术受一个民族的风俗和信仰的影响。

▲ faith *n.* [U] 信任;信心;信念;信仰

have faith in 信赖……

【搭配】 lose faith in 失去对……的信任

in good faith 真诚,诚心诚意

I have great faith in her. She won't let me down.

我对她很有信心,她不会让我失望的。

I'm delighted to know you have such faith in me.

得知你对我如此信赖我很高兴。

The public have lost faith in what the government is doing.

公众对政府的所作所为失去了信心。

Faith can move mountains. (谚)信仰可移山。

【拓展】 faithful *adj.* 忠诚的,忠心的

例题1 2011年上海高三2月调考

The author was required to submit an _____ of about 200 words together with his research paper.

- A. edition B. editorial
C. article D. abstract

【解析】 句意:作者被要求连同科研论文一起呈交一篇大约200字的摘要。abstract意为“摘要”;edition意为“版本”;editorial意为“社论”;article意为“文章”。同论文一起使用的只有“摘要”。

【答案】 D

例题2

(1) He will not steal my money; I have _____ in him.

- A. credit
B. trust
C. faith
D. fame

2011年上海高三4月调考

【解析】 句意:他不会偷我的钱,我相信他。faith信任;credit信用;trust



faithfully *adv.* 忠实地; 忠诚地

faithless *adj.* 不忠诚的, 无信仰的; 不可依赖的, 不可靠的

3. Consequently, this text will describe only the most important ones, starting from the sixth century AD. 所以, 这篇文章只描述从公元六世纪以来的几种最主要的艺术风格。

▲ consequently *adv.* 所以, 结果(相当于 as a result)

consequent *adj.* 作为结果的; 随之发生的
(be) consequent on / upon 作为结果的; 随之发生的

【拓展】consequence *n.* 结果, 后果; 重要性
as a consequence of } 作为……的结果
in consequence of }

be of no consequence to sb. 对某人无关紧要

The bank refused to give the company more time. Consequently, it went bankrupt.
银行拒绝给该公司更多的时间, 结果公司倒闭了。

The rise in prices was consequent upon the failure of the crops.
农作物歉收引起物价上涨。

4. During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was to represent religious themes. 在中世纪, 画家的主要任务是把宗教的主题表现出来。

▲ aim *n.* 目标; 目的; 瞄准

【搭配】achieve one's aim 达到目的
take aim at 向……瞄准
without aim 漫无目的地
with the aim of... 意在……

The aim of the meeting was to reach an agreement about next year's price.
会议的目标是就明年的价格达成协议。

He started to learn English with the aim of going abroad.

他开始学英语, 目的是出国。

Take careful aim at the target before firing. 开火之前仔细瞄准目标。

v. 瞄准; 目的是, 旨在

【搭配】aim { at doing sth. } 目的在于做某事
{ at do sth. }
at sth. 瞄准; 致力于(= aim for sth.)

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

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

工厂必须把增加产量作为目标。

He aims to be a successful writer. 他的目标是成为一个成功的作家。

【拓展】be aimed at 目的是……, 目标是……
aimless 无目标的

The programme is aimed at young teenagers. 这项计划是针对十几岁的少年制订的。

5. A conventional artist of this period was not interested in showing nature and people as they really were. 这个时期传统的艺术家无意于如实地展现自然和人物。

【句法分析】全句为主从复合句, as 引导方式状语从句。

▲ conventional *adj.*

(1) 依照惯例的; 遵循习俗的; 墨守成规的; 普通平凡的

【搭配】conventional behaviour 循规蹈矩的行为
conventional morality 传统的道德规范
be conventional in ... 在……上因循守旧的(墨守成规的)

She is very conventional in her views. 她的观点很守旧。

He is rather conventional in his daily life.

他在日常生活上相当因循守旧(保守)。

(2) 传统的, 习惯的(只作前置定语)

【搭配】conventional methods / approaches 传统方法
in the conventional sense 从传统意义上来说

It's not a hotel, in the conventional sense, but rather a whole village turned into a hotel.
从传统意义上来说, 它并不是一个旅馆, 而是变成了旅馆的整个村庄。

6. A typical picture at this time was full of religious symbols, which created a feeling of respect and love for God. 这时的典型的绘画充满着宗教色彩, 体现出对上帝的爱戴和敬重。

▲ typical *adj.*

(1) 典型的, 有代表性的

Let's go to a typical Italian cafe. 咱们去一家典型的意大利式咖啡馆吧。

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

(2) 一贯的, 平常的

A typical working day for me begins at 8:00 am now.

信用, 商业上用得较多; fame 名声。

【答案】C

(2) Do you have any _____ in what he says?

A. reason B. worth
C. truth D. faith

2011 年江苏南京高三检测

【解析】句意: 你相信他的话吗?

have faith in 相信, 信任; lose faith in 不信任, 对……失去信任。reason 理由; worth 价值, 作用; truth 真理, 真实。

【答案】D

例题 3

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

A. however
B. still
C. consequently
D. so

【解析】A 项表转折关系, 不能与连词 and 连用; B 项意为“仍然”; D 项虽然也表结果, 但它本身是连词, 不与 and 连用; 只有 C 项既表结果又为副词, 可以与连词 and 连用。

【答案】C

例题 4

(1) The project _____ helping young unemployed people.

A. aims at
B. is aimed at
C. aims to
D. for the purpose of

2011 年东北四市第一次联考

【解析】句意: 这项工程的目的 是给失业青年提供帮助。A 项意为“瞄准”; C 项意为“以做……为目的”, 其后接动词原形, 主语常为人; D 项应加“is”。

【答案】B

(2) The workers worked day and night, _____ finishing the task on time.

A. aimed at
B. aiming to
C. aiming at
D. aimed to

【解析】主语是人(the workers), 应该用现在分词短语作状语。

【答案】C

例题 5 2011 年济南三月质检

I wish you weren't so _____ in the clothes you wear. After all, you are just twenty years old.

A. controversial
B. conventional
C. traditional
D. typical