



金星图解系列丛书

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图解策略提高教与学超越性和实效性的应用研究

图解新教材

开启快乐学习时代



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总策划 薛金星

主编 钟山

高中英语选修 6

配套 人民教育出版社 实验教科书



辽海出版社



辽宁教育出版社

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学习新革命的引领者

全球权威心理学家、物理学家、生物学家及教育学家联合研究表明,图解的学习方法是最简单、最实用、最科学、最高效的学习方法。《图解新教材》丛书历经三年研发与打造,以图解的方式方法,创造性解决了目前学生陈旧低效的学习方式和繁杂抽象的学习内容等问题。《图解新教材》丛书将带领广大学子运用最便捷的方法思考问题,站在更高的层面上分析问题,运用最恰当的方式解决问题。

本丛书将会使您轻松成为学习高手

本丛书讲解与呈现方式引入风靡欧美数十年的被誉为“打开大脑潜能的万能钥匙”和“21世纪风靡全球的学习方法与思维工具——概念地图与思维导图”,以图解方式科学地实现了知识的可视化,化深为浅,化繁为简,化抽象为形象,化理论为实例,实现基于脑神经生理特性的左右半球互动学习模式,将高效的、可视化的学习策略、方法、技巧融入到日常学习中,帮助你释放出难以置信的学习潜能,让你的学习、记忆、理解、应试更轻松,更快捷。

本丛书将会使您真正成为学考专家

本丛书立足于解决“如何学好、如何考好”两个学生最关心的问题,同步新课标教材,落实新课标学习与考试理念。内容讲解上,知识与考点融为一体,突出深入浅出的学习特点;全面挖掘历年考题在教材中的典型原型和影子,与考例直线链接,达到快速融会贯通;总结学法与考法清晰明确,助学助考事半功倍;例题与习题突出方法总结,实现授之以渔、举一反三;学生能力与素质分阶段培养落实,全程循序渐进、系统提升。

本丛书将会使您体验到学习的轻松快捷

人类80%以上的信息是通过视觉获得的,常言“百闻不如一见”“一图胜过千言”就是这个意思。本书采用轻松直观的图文并茂的编排形式,各类图示变繁杂抽象为直观快捷,各种插画变深奥冗繁为浅显愉悦,各种表格变枯燥乏味为清晰明了,充分开拓学生与生俱来的放射性思考能力和多感官学习潜能。

全球超过2.5亿人使用的高效学习方法,

你不想试一试吗?

机械工业出版社

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左脑+右脑>>左脑

学会用大脑的语言思考, 图解是一种高效的方法, 更是一种成功的习惯。

1

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要像马克思一样重视读原著，一般不轻易使用第二手、第三手资料。



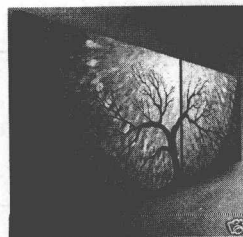
不要担忧，只要注意：
一、根据自己实际需要来选择；二、注意“广博”与“精深”相结合。

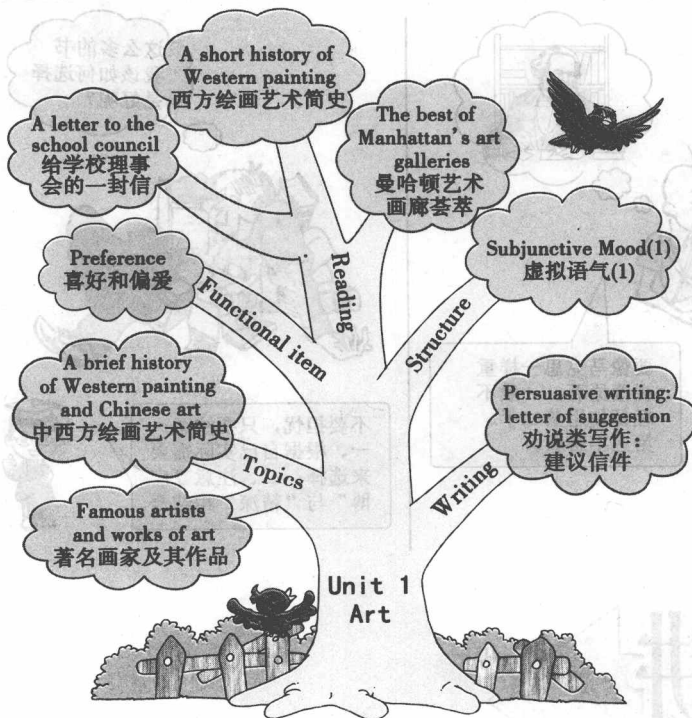


Unit 1 Art

Abstract Art

Abstract artists felt that paintings did not have to show only things that were recognizable. In their paintings they did not try to show people, animals or places exactly as they appeared in the real world. They mainly used color and shape in their paintings to show emotions. Some abstract art is also called non-objective art. It is not painted to look like something specific.





重点词汇

abstract
adj. 抽象的
adopt
vt. 采用
possess
vt. 拥有
attempt
n. 努力
vt. 尝试
predict
vt. 预言
appeal
vi. 有吸引力
vt. 将……上诉
a great deal
大量
on the other
hand
另一方面

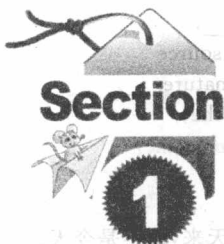


本单元考点指南

| 考点 | 考题 | 考查方向 | 解题策略 |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| would rather | 全国高考 | 该短语后的动词形式 | 记准基本搭配, 灵活解题 |
| typical | 江西高考 | 固定句式: It is typical of sb. to do sth. | 掌握固定句型的用法 |
| possess | 湖北高考 | 干扰项; 词义辨析 | 掌握常用动词含义, 根据语境正确用词 |
| convince | 江西高考 | 习惯搭配 | 记清习惯搭配中的细微差别, 根据语境正确选择 |
| break away from | 辽宁高考 江苏高考 | 与主要动词有关的短语意义区别 | 理解并熟记由一个主要动词构成的多个短语意义的区别 |
| 表语从句 | 天津高考、上海高考、 浙江高考 | 关系词的确定 | 理清句式结构, 正确使用连词 |



| | 考点 | 考题 | 考查方向 | 解题策略 |
|-------|-------------------|------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 高考链接 | on the other hand | 浙江高考 | 该短语陈述事情的另一面 | 正确理解句意,合理选用词汇 |
| | figure | 湖北高考 | 该词构成的短语在具体语境中的使用 | 理解并熟记常见短语的意义,根据语境作出判断 |
| 语法平台 | 虚拟语气(1) | 湖北高考 | 虚拟条件句中的倒装 | 正确理解句意及句式结构,作出合理判断 |
| 技能加油站 | 巧记表示“影响”的一组词 | | | |



Warming Up

必备单词 抽象的,深奥的 *adj.* _____
自然;本性 *n.* _____
常用短语 宁愿,宁可 _____



重难突破 学考对接

●归纳 拓展 辨析 演练……

1. **abstract** *adj.* 抽象的,纯理论的;难理解的,深奥的;*v.* 把……抽取出来;提取;分离;写出摘要;*n.* 摘要,概要;抽象(课本 P1)

Some modern art is abstract. 有些现代艺术是抽象的。

The word “honesty” is an abstract noun. “honesty”这个词是抽象名词。

[搭配]

abstract sth. from... = remove sth. from...

从……中抽取某物

in the abstract 抽象地,理论上

make an abstract of... 把……的要点摘录下来

[巩固运用]完成句子

- ① Rubber _____ (是从木材中提取的).
② Peter _____ (将……做了摘要) Professor Smith's lecture.
③ At first, Einstein's *Theory of Relative* was _____ (那么抽象) that few



abstract painting



scientists in the world could understand.

2. nature *n.* [U] 自然, 自然界; [C, U] 本性, 天性; 性情, 种类 (课本 P1)

Peter has a happy nature and he is a good-natured boy.

彼得性格开朗, 是个本性善良的男孩。

It is against nature for a mother to hurt her child. 伤害自己的孩子违背母亲的本性。

[搭配]

(be) true to nature 逼真; 栩栩如生
in the nature of 具有……的性质

nature

against nature 违背自然地; 违反人性的

by nature 天生地, 生来地

in nature 本质上; 实际上, 事实上

[单词积累]

natural *adj.*

自然的; 天赋的

naturally *adv.*

自然地

nature *n.*

自然; 本性

naturalism *n.*

自然主义

naturalist *n.*

自然主义者, 博物学家

[巩固运用] 单项填空

① To my surprise, the mayor of the city is Chinese by _____.

A. nature

B. resource

C. origin

D. source

② They were deeply struck by _____ beauty of _____ nature.

A. /; /

B. the; a

C. a; /

D. the; /

3. Would you rather have Chinese or Western-style paintings in your home?

在你家里你愿意用中式风格还是西式风格的绘画? (课本 P1)

▲ would rather 宁愿, 宁可

I would rather you came tomorrow than today. 我宁愿你明天来, 而不是今天。

[拓展]

would rather do sth. than do sth. = prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.

宁愿做某事而不愿做某事

[链接]

① would rather 后接从句时, 从句中用虚拟语气 (用过去式表示现在或将来的愿望; 用过去完成式表示过去的愿望)。

② would rather 的否定式是在 rather 后加 not。

[巩固运用] 单句改错

① I suppose I could lend it to them but I would rather not to.

② I would rather major in English than to learn Russian.

③ We would rather you don't come yesterday.

单项填空

④ I _____ to work there if I have to listen to him.

A. would not rather go

B. would rather not going

C. would not rather going

D. would rather not go

I would rather die than ask him for his autograph!



高考体验

To enjoy the scenery, Irene would rather spend long hours on the train
_____ travel by air. (全国高考)

A. as B. to C. than D. while

解析: would rather do sth. than do sth. 宁愿做某事, 而不愿做某事。 答案: C



巩固运用 参考答案

- ① ①is abstracted from trees ②made an abstract of ③so abstract
② ①C by nature 表示“天然的, 天生的”; by origin 表示“原籍”。
②D beauty 后有 of 短语作为修饰词, 其前需加定冠词 the; nature 表示“自然, 自然界”时, 为不可数名词, 其前不加冠词。
③ ①去掉第二个 to ②去掉 to ③don't 改为 hadn't
④D would rather not do sth. “宁愿不做某事”。

Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

必备单词

影响; 影响力, 作用 *n.* & *v.* _____ 代替, 取代; 放回原处 *v.* _____ 所以, 结果 *adv.* _____
拥有, 占有 *v.* _____ 目标, 目的; 瞄准 *n.* & *v.* _____ 典型的, 有代表性的 *adj.* _____ 尝试, 企图 *v.* & *n.* _____
价值, 价值观念; 珍视 *n.* & *v.* _____
预言, 预测 *v.* _____

常用短语

把……集中于…… _____ 大量, 许多 _____
摆脱, 脱离 _____ 另一方面 _____

经典句型

- ① 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. (without 引出的虚拟语气句)
② This is because the Impressionists encouraged artists to look at their environment in new ways. (because 引导表语从句)



Section

2



英汉对译 学考对接

●英汉 对照 简明 高效

语篇 导航>>

Para. 1:
The changes of
the styles
in western art

Para. 2:
The Middle Ages

The development of art in
the Renaissance

Impressionism

Para. 7:
Modern Art's development

Para. 3:
Painters returned to classical
Roman and Greek ideas about art

Para. 4:
Painters drew things in perspective

Para. 5:
The beginning of Impressionism

Para. 6:
The Impressionist painted outdoors

原文 再现>>

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.

[Main idea] The changes of the styles in western art.

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.

汉语 译文>>

西方绘画艺术简史

艺术是受人们生活习俗和信仰的影响的。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。

[主旨大意] 西方艺术的多次变革。

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。在这段时期一个传统的艺术家无意于如实地展现自然和人物。这个时期的典型的绘画充满了宗教的特征,体现出了对上帝的敬重与爱戴。但是,很显然到了 13 世纪时,观念发生了变化,像乔托这样的画家开始以一种比较现实的风格来画宗教场景。



[Main idea] Characteristics of the paintings in the Middle Ages.

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.

[Main idea] The development of art in the Renaissance.

[主旨大意] 中世纪的绘画

特征。

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 and 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并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他们自己画像,画他们的房屋和其他财物,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小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,人们就不可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,它使得绘画的色彩看上去更丰富、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代著名的杰作。

[主旨大意] 文艺复兴时期的艺术发展。



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.

[Main idea] The impressionism. 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

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。许多人从农村移到新城市。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法国巴黎的印象派画家。

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段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,而他们的作品更是荒谬可笑。

[主旨大意] 印象派绘画。现代艺术(20世纪至今)

在印象派作品的创建初期,它是存在着争议的,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,



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?

[Main idea] Modern Art's development.

看上去就像是照片。这些风格如此不同,谁能预言将来会有什么样的绘画艺术风格?

[主旨大意] 现代艺术的发展。



重难点突破 学考对接

● 归纳 拓展 辨析 演练……

1. influence n. & v. 影响, 影响力, 作用; 有影响的人或物; 支配力, 控制力; 势力, 权势 (课本 P1)

Joe Hill had great influence on the workers in Salt Lake City.

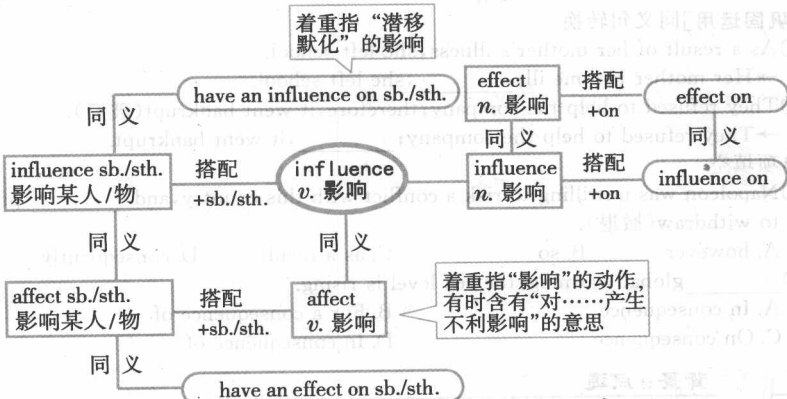
乔·希尔对盐湖城的工人有很大影响。

Don't let me influence your decision. 不要让我影响你的决定。

Those violent movies are a bad influence on the children.

那些暴力影片对孩子们影响很坏。

[搭配]



[巩固运用] 单项填空

① The economic crisis has seriously _____ German exports.

- A. caused B. influenced
C. infected D. governed

② My father's rich knowledge of science _____ my decision _____ study science.

巧学牢记

巧记表示“影响”的一组词
名为 effect, 动为 affect, influence 则均可, effective“有效的”, effort 是“努力”要记清。





A. influenced; to

C. has influenced; with

B. influenced; on

D. influences; on

2. consequently adv. 所以, 结果(课本 P1)

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

She overslept, and consequently, she was late. 她睡过了头, 结果迟到了。

[链接]

take/suffer/face the consequences(of sth.)

承担/承受/面对(某事的)后果

be of little/no/much consequence

无足轻重/不重要/很重要

in consequence(of sth.) = as a result(of sth.)

由于; 作为……的结果

[助记助思]

consequently 在句中用作副词, 不能作连词, 在句中单独使用时, 可用作插入语。



consequent adj. 随之发生的; 作为结果的

result n. 结果

consequence n. 重要性

cause n. 原因

consequently adj. 所以, 结果

派生+后缀-ly

[巩固运用]同义句转换

① As a result of her mother's illness, she left school.

→ Her mother became ill; _____, she left school.

② They refused to help the company; therefore, it went bankrupt(破产).

→ They refused to help the company; _____, it went bankrupt.

单项填空

③ Napoleon was unwilling to risk a conflict with this country, and _____ promised to withdraw(撤退).

A. however

B. so

C. as a result

D. consequently

④ _____ global warming, the sea level is rising.

A. In consequence

B. For a consequence of

C. On consequence

D. In consequence of



背景 e 点通

In Western Europe, the Middle Ages were a time when Christianity(基督教) was very important and the Roman Catholic Church had great influence on people's lives and on the way society was organized. It was also the period when most of the great cathedrals(教堂) were built. The only people who could read and write were rich and powerful people, and monks(僧侣), and society was organized in a feudal(封建的) system. The Middle Ages were also a time of many plagues(瘟疫), especially the black death(黑死病).





3. aim *n.* [C] 目标, 目的; [U] 意图; *v.* 瞄准, 对准 (课本 P2)

The main aim of the course is to improve students' communication skills.

这门课程的主要目的是提高学生的交际技能。

I aimed at the target and hit it. 我瞄准目标, 击中了。

[搭配]

with the aim of... 有……的目的

take aim at 瞄准……

aim sth. at sth. 把……瞄准……

aim at 瞄准

achieve one's aim 达到目的

miss one's aim 未击中目标

without aim 漫无目的地

the aim in doing sth. 做某事的目的

[图解助记]



He aimed at the bottles.

他瞄准那几个瓶子。

His aim is to shoot the bottles.

他的目标是击中瓶子。

[巩固运用] 单项填空

The project _____ helping young unemployed people.

A. aims at

B. is aimed at

C. aims to

D. for the purpose of

4. typical *adj.* 典型的, 有代表性的 (课本 P2)

Her typical way of speaking didn't change at all.

她独特的讲话方式丝毫没有改变。

It is typical of him to be so gentle. 他一向都是这样温和。

[搭配]

be typical of 是……的特点

a typical 18th century church 一座典型的 18 世纪的教堂

[单词积累]

typically *adv.* 典型地, 有代表性地; 向来

[助记助思]

