



新精活实展平台 翱翔高飞圆梦想

高考领航

高效课堂学案

■ 主编 李成民

GKLT

英语
选修 6

成绩怎么提高?



电子科技大学出版社

一书在手 全程无忧

在高中三年里，酸甜苦辣样样俱全，悲笑泣乐时时存在，语音袅袅，意犹未尽。高考领航愿用不断超越的执著信念，陪伴您走过这段非凡旅程，圆满您的大学梦想，成就您的人生辉煌！

品质是高考领航的座右铭，创新是高考领航的恒动力。专家名师编写，打造出扛鼎中国教辅书业的力作，为复习备考注入无穷动力。可编辑教学课件光盘；一课一练，活页课时作业；模拟考试应试体验，单元质量评估；解疑释惑，详解答案……一项项凝聚着高考领航殚精竭虑的智慧，见证了高考领航永无止境的突破，更为您的逐梦之旅带来无限精彩与感动。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考领航. 英语. 6 : 选修 / 李成民主编. -- 成都
: 电子科技大学出版社, 2012.6
ISBN 978-7-5647-1194-8

I. ①高… II. ①李… III. ①英语课—高中—升学参
考资料 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第121830号

高考领航 英语 选修6

李成民 主编

出版 电子科技大学出版社(成都市一环路东一段159号电子信息产业大厦 邮编: 610051)
策划编辑 岳 慧
责任编辑 罗 丹
主 页 www.uestcp.com.cn
电子邮件 uestcp@uestcp.com.cn
发 行 新华书店经销
印 刷 山东梁山印刷有限公司
成品尺寸 210mm×297mm 印张 6.25 字数 253千字
版 次 2012年6月第一版
印 次 2012年6月第一次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5647-1194-8
定 价 25.60元

■ 版权所有 侵权必究 ■

◆ 本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误、请与我社联系。



让学习与快乐相伴！
伴您轻松步入求知之旅……

CONTENTS 目录

Unit 1 Art 艺术	(1)
Section I Warming Up & Reading	(2)
Section II Learning about Language	(10)
Section III Using Language	(13)
Unit 2 Poems 诗歌	(19)
Section I Warming Up & Reading	(20)
Section II Learning about Language	(28)
Section III Using Language	(30)
Unit 3 A healthy life 健康生活	(35)
Section I Warming Up & Reading	(36)
Section II Learning about Language	(43)
Section III Using Language	(45)
Unit 4 Global warming 全球变暖	(51)
Section I Warming Up & Reading	(52)
Section II Learning about Language	(59)
Section III Using Language	(61)
Unit 5 The power of nature 大自然的力量	(67)
Section I Warming Up & Reading	(68)
Section II Learning about Language	(75)
Section III Using language	(77)

Unit 1



Art 艺术

话题沙龙 读一读

名言佳句

Art is a lie that tells the truth.

—Picasso

艺术是提示真理的谎言。

——毕加索

Art is long, and time is fleeting.

—Longfellow, American poet

艺术是永恒的,时间则是瞬息即逝的。

——美国诗人 朗费罗

When one loves one's art no service seems too hard.

—O. Henry

一旦热爱艺术,什么奉献也不难。

——欧·亨利

Art is much less important than life, but what a poor life without it!

—Motherwell, American painter

艺术远没有生活重要,但是没有艺术生活是多么乏味呀!

——美国画家 马瑟韦尔

【我的格言】

美文欣赏

Chen Yifei—A Famous Chinese Painter

陈逸飞,中国著名的画家,同时也是中国著名的时装设计师和电影导演。他毕业于上海美术专科学校,1980年赴美留学。他创作的作品在国内多次获奖,并被送往各国参展,有些作品被中国主要博物馆和美术馆收藏。



Chen Yifei is a well-known Chinese painter, who is also a fashion designer and film director. He is remembered nationwide as not only an artist but also a special witness to the friendly relationship between China and the United States.

Born in 1946, Chen Yifei graduated from the Shanghai Fine Art School in 1965. He went to the United States to attend university in 1980. He got his Master's Degree in art in 1984 when he **rose to stardom**¹.

During his years in the United States, Chen painted American and Chinese musicians as well as the countryside scenery of south Yangtze River. In October 1983, his first one-man exhibition was held at New York's *Hammer Galleries* (哈默画廊)。

In November of that year, Armand Hammer, bought one piece of Chen's work—"Twin Bridge—Memory of My Country", and presented it to Deng Xiaoping. Thus Chen became a special witness to friendship between China and the United States through his artistic production. The story was much told in both artistic and **diplomatic**² circles.

His art can be described as "multi-cultural" in the sense of combining the best of several cultures, in particular the western oil paintings and traditional Chinese paintings, according to the critics. They also said whatever the theme and style are, the common aesthetic link behind all of Chen Yifei's works is a commitment to beauty.

Chen began to film in 1993. And in 1999 Chen started a fashion business named Layefe. One year later, he established two **outlets**³ in Shanghai. All the while, he acted as an art designer for China's fashion magazine—"Yifei Vision".

Chen gave much of the money earned from the sale of his paintings to Project Hope, a charity that benefits the *underprivileged*⁴, and established an arts foundation, according to a Beijing-based newspaper.

Notes

1. rise to stardom 迅速成为明星
2. diplomatic *adj.* 外交的
3. outlets *n.* 品牌直销购物中心
4. underprivileged *adj.* 贫困的

【文本感知】

According to the passage, match the time with the event.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1. 1965 | a. Chen Yifei started a fashion business named Layefe. |
| 2. 1980 | b. Chen Yifei went to the United States to attend university. |
| 3. 1983 | c. Chen Yifei's first one-man exhibition was held at New York's Hammer Galleries. |
| 4. 1999 | d. Chen Yifei graduated from the Shanghai Fine Art School. |

【自我诊断】 1~4 dbca



Section I Warming Up & Reading

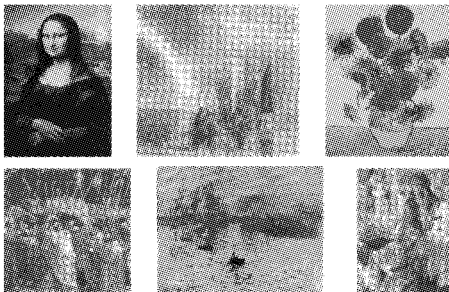


预习 导引 试一试

I. Lead-in

1. Ask students what their tastes and preferences are. Then conclude that we each have different tastes and preferences. Some students like singing, some like dancing, some like painting, and so on. Do you know about painting?

2. Look at the paintings (realistic, nature, traditional, religious, modern). Then discuss in groups:



- (1) If you could have three of these paintings on the walls of your classroom, which would you choose?

Discuss your reasons. These words might help you in your discussions:

realistic abstract nature detailed traditional line
rich religious unfinished modern color shape

- (2) Would you rather have Chinese or Western-style paintings in your home?

- (3) 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?

- (4) What would you rather do—paint pictures, make sculptures, or design buildings? Why?

答案:略

II. Read fast and answer the following questions.

1. What is the topic of the text?

2. How is the information organized?

III. Read carefully and answer the following questions.

1. Do the following True or False exercises.

(1) Western art has changed very little over the last seventeen centuries. ()

(2) Painters in the Middle Ages painted mainly religious subjects. ()

(3) Paintings in the Middle Ages were very realistic. ()

(4) Renaissance painters tried to paint things in a realistic way. ()

(5) Two important discoveries in the Renaissance period were oil paints and drawing in perspective. ()

(6) Impressionists painted their pictures mainly indoors. ()

(7) At first people did not like the Impressionists' paintings. ()

(8) Modern art began with the Impressionists. ()

2. Finish the following form.

Period	Middle Ages	Renaissance	Impressionism	Modern Art
Time	_____	15th to 16th century	_____	20th century to today
Characteristics of the paintings	_____ themes; many religious _____	_____ themes; perspective; new _____	_____ painted _____; painted changes _____; not detailed	abstract; concentrated on _____ of the object; very realistic; like _____

3. Answer the following questions.

(1) Write down four new things you have learned about Western art.

① _____

② _____

③ _____

④ _____

(2) What was the difference between “The Middle Ages” and “The Renaissance”?

(3) What were the characteristics of “The Renaissance”?

(4) What was the background of “Impressionism”?

(5) What was the purpose of the Impressionists in their paintings?

(6) What was the meaning of the sentence “Some modern art is abstract”?

IV. Multiple choices about the text comprehension.

1. Which is the correct order of the periods of painting?

① Impressionism ② Renaissance ③ The Middle Ages
④ Modern Art

A. ①④②③

B. ③②①④

C. ②④③①

D. ③④②①

2. When did people focus more on humans and less on religion?

A. 15th to 16th century.

B. 5th to 15th century.

C. Late 19th to early 20th century.

D. 20th century to today.

3. Who was the first person to use perspective in paintings?

A. Giotto di Bondone.

B. Claude Monet.

C. Pablo Picasso.

D. Masaccio.

4. Modern artists paint objects _____.

A. as they really are

B. as they look like

C. as they used to be

D. both A and B

5. It can be inferred that classical Roman and Greek ideas were _____.

A. imaginary

B. perspective

C. impressionistic

D. realistic

V. 与同桌讨论、理解下列的长难句并尝试翻译成汉语

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.

句子结构分析: 本句是由 as 引导的 _____ 从句, 主句中 it 作 _____, 真正的主语是不定式短语 to describe all of them in such a short text, 主句用的是 _____。

句子翻译: _____

2. 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.

句子结构分析: 本句中 _____ 作形式主语, 真正的主语是 _____ 引导的主语从句, when 在其后由它引导的定语从句中作 _____。

句子翻译: _____

3. By coincidence, oil paints were also developed at this time, which made the colors used in paintings look richer and deeper.

句子结构分析: 本句是一个主从复合句, 从句是由 which 引导的定语从句, _____ 是先行词, which 在定语从句中作 _____, used in paintings 作 the colors 的 _____。

句子翻译: _____

4. Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting were the Impressionists, who lived and worked in Paris.

句子结构分析: 此句是一个典型的 _____ 放句首的倒装句, 此句中有两个定语从句, 一个是 _____ 定语从句, 另外一个是一个 _____ 定语从句。

句子翻译: _____

5. 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".

句子结构分析: 此句中, at the time 引导的是 _____, what we call "modern art" 作介词 of 的 _____。

句子翻译: _____

VI. Fill in the blanks and retell the text.

Art is 1. _____ by the customs and 2. _____ of a people. There are several main styles during 5th century to the modern time. From 5th to the 15th century AD, it was 3. _____, during which painters showed 4. _____

and 5. _____ for God in their paintings. Then in the Renaissance, people 6. _____ more 7. _____ humans and less on 8. _____. Masaccio was the first person to use 9. _____, without which people would not have been able to paint such realistic pictures. From late 19th to early 20th century, the Impressionists began to paint 10. _____. At first, their paintings were 11. _____, and people said they were 12. _____. But today they are 13. _____ 14. _____ the beginning of the modern art. Some modern art is 15. _____, and some paintings of it are so 16. _____ that they look like photographs. It is interesting to 17. _____ what styles of painting there will be in the future.

译文助学 比一比

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

艺术是受一个民族生活习俗和信仰影响的。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对它们进行全面的描述。因此,本文只谈及公元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。这个时期传统的艺术家无意于如实地展现自然和人物。这个时期的典型绘画充满了宗教的特征,体现出了对上帝的敬重和爱戴。但是,很显然在13世纪时,那些观念发生了变化,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。

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景观。富人们想拥有自己的绘画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自己画像,画自己的房屋和财物,以及他们的活动和成就。

在此期间,最重要的创造之一就是如何用透视法来画出事物。这一手法是1428年由马萨其奥第一次使用的。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。如果没有创造透视法,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、更厚重。没有新的颜料和新的(绘画)手法,我们就不会看到很多这一时代著名的杰作。

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。许多人从农村迁入新城市。这时期有许多发明和社会变革。这些变革也自然而然地促成了新的绘画风格。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在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)

在印象派作品创建的初期, 它们是有争议的, 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所处的环境。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可能就不会存在。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征, 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, 看上去就像一幅幅照片。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?

新知探究 讲一讲**I. 词汇点击****1. faith n. 信心; 信念; 信任**

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。

Her friend's kindness has restored her faith in human nature.

她朋友的善意使她恢复了对人性的信心。

Do you have any faith in what he says?

你相信他的话吗?

拓展

have faith in...相信……, 信赖……

lose faith in...对……失去信心

faithful *adj.* 忠诚的, 忠心的

faithfully *adv.* 忠诚地, 忠实地

【即境活用】

完成句子

1. (1) 得知你对我如此信赖, 我很高兴。

I'm delighted to know you _____ me.

(2) 我再也不相信那个家伙了。

I _____ that fellow.

2. consequently *adv.* 所以, 结果

Consequently, this text will describe only the most important ones, starting from the sixth century AD. 因此, 本文只谈从公元 6 世纪以来少数最重要的艺术风格。

I have never been to China. Consequently, I know very little about it. 我从未到过中国, 所以, 我对中国了解甚少。

They've increased the number of staff and consequently the service is better. 他们增加了职员, 因此服务更好了。

拓展

consequence *n.* 结果, 后果

as a consequence of...=as a result of...因为……

consequent *adj.* 随之发生的; 由此引起的

【即境活用】

翻译句子

(1) 银行拒绝给该公司更多的贷款; 结果, 公司倒闭了。

(2) 那天下雨, 结果篮球赛被取消了。

3. aim *n. & v*

During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was to represent religious themes. 在中世纪, 画家的主要目的是体现宗教主题。

(1) [U] 瞄准, 对准; [C] 目标, 目的; 企图

The main aim of the course is to improve students' writing skill.

这门课的主要目的是提高学生的写作技能。

The hunter took aim at the lion. 猎人瞄准了狮子。

(2) *v.* 瞄准, 对准, 打算, 企图

He aimed his gun at the enemy. 他把枪瞄准敌人。

The project aims to provide an outlet for children's creativity. 该项目试图为孩子们创造性提供一个表现场所。

拓展

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... 以……为目标, 意在……

aim to do sth. 打算做……

be aimed at (doing) sth. (计划或想法) 旨在……; 目的在于……

【即境活用】

完成句子

(1) 射手瞄准红色的目标开火并将其击中。

The shooter _____ and fired and hit it.

(2) 这本书的对象是幼童。

The book _____ very young children.

(3) 做一件事之前, 你应该有明确的目标。

You should _____ before doing a thing.

4. typical *adj.* 典型的; 有代表性的

A typical picture at this time was full of religious symbols, which created a feeling of respect and love for God. 这一时期具有代表性的画充满着宗教色彩, 体现了对上帝的敬重和爱戴的情感。

The view is fairly typical of people of his generation.

这种观点在他这代人中相当普遍。

He's followed a fairly typical career in teaching.

他一直从事相当有代表性的教师职业。

拓展

fairly typical 相当典型的; 相当有代表性的

be typical of sb. /sth. 在……中有代表性

typically *adv.* 通常, 一般; 典型地, 有代表性地; 不出所料地

typify *v.* 是……的典型

【即境活用】

完成句子

(1) 这幅画是他早期作品中相当典型的代表作。

This picture is _____ his early works.

(2) 不出所料, 伊莱恩迟到了半个小时。

_____, Elaine was half an hour late.

(3) 他们有典型的英国生活方式。

They have a _____ English lifestyle.

5. evident *adj.* 明显的; 明白的

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. 很显然, 在13世纪时一些观点在发生变化, 像乔托·迪·邦多纳这样的画家们开始以一种比较现实的风格来画宗教场景。Her lack of interest in the job was becoming increasingly evident.

她对工作缺乏兴趣, 这变得越来越明显。

It is evident that there will be some job losses.

很显然, 将会有一些人失业。

拓展

evidently *adv.*

evidence *n.* [U] 证据; 迹象

It is (quite) evident that... (很) 显然……

【即境活用】

翻译句子

(1) 显然已经出了差错。

(2) 有一些迹象表明经济正在改善。

6. adopt *v.*

People began to concentrate less on religious themes and adopt a more humanistic attitude to life. 人们开始淡化宗教主题, 并且采纳更人性化的人生态度。

(1) 采用, 采纳, 采取

He decided to adopt a more radical approach to the problem.

他决定采取更激进的方法来解决这个问题。

When questioned, he adopted a very aggressive attitude.

他在被盘问时采取了一副气势汹汹的态度。

(2) 收养, 领养

Having no children of their own, they decided to adopt an orphan.

由于没有自己的孩子, 他们决定收养一个孤儿。

He was 18 when he found out he had been adopted.

他18岁时发现自己是被领养的。

拓展

adoption [C/U] 收养, 领养; [U] 采用, 采纳

adoptive *adj.* 收养的, 有收养关系的

adopted *adj.* 被收养的

【即境活用】

翻译句子

(1)我们将鼓励更广泛地采用这种策略来控制污染。

(2)她选择在日本安家。

(3)这个被收养的孩子对他的养父母很尊重。

7. possess v. 拥有;具有;支配

Rich people wanted to possess their own paintings, so they could decorate their superb palaces and great houses. 富人们想拥有他们自己的画,以便能装饰他们华丽的宫殿和豪宅。

They were all found guilty of illegally possessing fire-arms.

他们全部被判犯有非法持枪罪。

All these drugs possess sedative properties.

所有这些药都有镇静作用。

What on earth possessed you to do such a thing?

究竟是什么驱使你做了这样的事?

拓展

possession *n.* [C] (常用复数) 所有物, 财产; [U] 拥有, 占有

be in possession of... 拥有某物, 掌握某物

in one's possession 为某人所拥有

take possession of... 接手; 开始拥有……

have possession of... 拥有 (指买来或从别处拿出来)

【即境活用】

完成句子

(1) 凯特是个具有非凡才智的女人。

Kate is a woman who _____ a rare intelligence.

(2) 我掌握了一些在我看来你会感兴趣的消息。

I _____ some information that I think will interest you.

8. attempt v. & n.

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... 一方面, 一些现代艺术作品是抽象的; 也就是说, 画家并不想把物体画得像我们亲眼所见的那样……

(1) *v.* 试图, 企图, 尝试

I attempted to speak, but was told to be quiet.

我试图发言, 但是被告诫要保持安静。

The prisoner attempted an escape, but failed.

囚犯企图逃跑, 但失败了。

(2) *n.* [C, U] 企图, 试图, 尝试

I passed the driving test at the first attempt.

我考驾驶执照时一次就通过了。

His father made a successful attempt to swim across the English Channel.

他父亲横渡英吉利海峡的尝试成功了。

拓展

attempt { *n. / pron.* 试图做某事
to do sth.

make an attempt to do sth. 试图做某事

give up an attempt 放弃尝试

attempted *adj.* 未遂的

attempted murder 谋杀未遂

【即境活用】

完成句子

(1) 这本书试图阐述这场战争的起源。

The book _____ the origins of the war.

(2) 政府没做任何努力来避免危机。

The government _____ to avert the crisis.

9. predict v. 预言, 预告, 预测

Who can predict what painting styles there will be in the future? 谁又能预言将来会有什么样的绘画艺术风格呢?

They are predicting heavy rain for tomorrow.

他们预报明天会下大雨。

Industry leaders predict that another 8,000 jobs could be lost by the end of the year.

工业领袖们预测, 到年底还会有 8000 人失业。

拓展

predict { *sth.* 预报……; 预测……
that-clause

prediction *n.* 预言, 预计

predictor *n.* 预报性的事物; 预言者

predictable *adj.* 可预料的; 可预测的

【即境活用】

翻译句子

(1) 经济学家预言通货膨胀率将会上升。

(2) 很难预料这次地震会有什么长期影响。

10. by coincidence 巧合地

By coincidence, oil paints were also developed at this time, which made the colours used in paintings look richer and deeper. 油画也很巧合地在这一时期得到了发展, 使绘画中使用的色彩看上去更丰富、更厚重。

By coincidence, I met the person we'd been discussing the next day.

巧合的是, 我在第二天就遇见了我们一直在谈论的那个人。

It was rather a coincidence that she appeared at that exact moment.

她正好在那个时候出现真是巧合。

拓展

coincidence *n.* [C/U] (令人吃惊的) 巧合; 巧事

a strange/remarkable coincidence 奇怪的/不寻常的巧合

no coincidence 并非巧合

coincidental *adj.* 巧合的, 碰巧的

【即境活用】

完成句子

(1) 很巧, 他的任教合同到期与他第一本书的出版几乎是在同一时间。

_____, his teaching contract finished at about the same time his first book was published.

(2) 巧得出奇, 我们正好坐同一列火车。

_____, we happened to be travelling on the same train.

11. a great deal 大量, 很大程度上

In the late 19th century, Europe changed a great deal, from a mostly agricultural society to a mostly industrial one. 19 世纪晚期, 欧洲变化很大, 从一个以农业为主的社会转变为一个以工业为主的社会。

My experience as an exchange student in Japan taught me a great deal.

在日本做交换生的经历使我学到了很多。

The sun is a great deal nearer to us than other stars. 太阳比其他恒星离我们近得多。

拓展

a great deal of... 许多, 大量, 修饰不可数名词。

A great deal of their work is unpaid.

他们的很多工作都是没报酬的。

“许多”的表示法:

(1) many a/an...; a great/good many; quite a few; a (good/large) number of; scores of; many... 其后接可数名词;

(2) a good/great deal of; a large amount of; amounts of; a little; much... 其后接不可数名词;

(3) a lot of; lots of; plenty of; a large quantity of... 其后既可接可数名词, 又可接不可数名词。

【即境活用】

翻译句子

(1) 我们已经做了大量的研究。

(2) 她在这个项目上花了大量的时间。

12. lead to... 导致, 通向

Naturally, these changes also led to new painting styles. 自然地, 这些变化也导致了绘画风格的变化。

He led us to his home.

他把我们带到他家。

The path leads to the village.

这条小路通往那个村庄。

All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马。

What led you to that conclusion?

是什么使你得出那个结论的?

Laziness led to his failure. 懒惰导致了她的失败。

拓展

lead sb. to sth. 引导某人做某事

lead a/an... life 过... 的生活

lead sb. to some place 领某人到某地

lead sb. to do sth. 引导某人去做某事

【即境活用】

完成句子

(1) 这条街可以通往花园。

This street will _____ you _____ the garden.

(2) 是什么使你相信我不感兴趣?

What _____ you _____ I was not interested?

13. break away from 脱离, 逃脱; 去掉, 改掉

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。

The criminal broke away from the two policemen who were holding him.

罪犯从抓着他的两个警察手中逃跑了。

Lincoln said that it was not right for the South to break away from the Union.

林肯说南方从联邦脱离出去是不对的。

拓展

break down 分解; 垮掉; 打破

break into 闯入; 打断(话题)

break out (战争等) 爆发

break through 突围, 突破

break up 分解; 驱散(人群)

【即境活用】

完成句子

(1) 你必须改掉这样一些坏习惯。

You must _____ such bad habits.

(2) 有一个省脱离了旧政府而另组新政府。

A province _____ to form a new state.

II. 句型梳理

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.

由于西方艺术形式多种多样, 在短短的一篇课文里不可能进行全面的描述。

1) 这是一个复合句。as 在句子中引导原因状语从句, 主句是 it would be impossible...。

2) It is/was impossible/possible to do sth. 做某事是不可能的/可能的。

it 在句中作形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的不定式。

① It's impossible for me to be there before 8:00 p. m. . 要我晚上 8 点之前赶到那儿是根本不可能的。

② It is impossible to predict the future accurately.

精确预言未来的事是不可能的。

拓展

It + be + 形容词 (obvious, natural, surprising, wonderful, possible, likely, certain, probable, etc.) + that 从句

③ It is certain that she will do well in her exam.

她在考试中会做得好, 这是毫无疑问的。

④ It was obvious to everyone that the child had told a lie. 大家都清楚那孩子撒谎了。

【即境活用】

(2011年北京高二检测) _____ is known to us all that the world weather is getting warmer and warmer.

- A. It B. What
C. As D. Which

2. 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法国巴黎的印象派画家。

1) 本句为倒装句, 正常语序为:

The Impressionists, who lived and worked in Paris, were among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting.

2) 本句结构为“介词短语+连系动词+主语”(倒装语序)。

在英语语法中, 当介词短语/形容词/分词提到连系动词前面时, 句子要求采用全部倒装。构成“介词短语/形容词/分词+连系动词+主语”(倒装语序)。

① Growing around the garden are different kinds of flowers. 花园里开满了各种各样的花。

② Near the window is a sad mother.

窗户的旁边是一位悲伤的母亲。

【即境活用】

(1) 完成句子

① 出席晚会的有我们喜欢的英语老师。

_____ our favorite English teacher.

② 他们生活中很重要的一件事情就是看中央电视台新闻。

_____ in their life _____ watching the CCTV news.

(2) 单项选择

(2010年重庆) At the meeting place of the Yangtze River and the Jialing River _____, one of the ten largest cities in China.

- A. lies Chongqing B. Chongqing lies
C. does lie Chongqing D. does Chongqing lie

3. 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”.

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。

这是一个由“but”连接的并列句。“they were created”是定语从句, 修饰先行词 the time。“what we call ‘modern art’”在句中作介词 of 的宾语。

拓展

what 在从句中的意义, 有以下三种情况:

(1) 根据 what 在从句中的意义, 可翻译成“所……”, “……的样子”或“比如, 好比”。

(2) 其引导的从句可以转化成先行词+定语从句的形式或 all that+定语从句的形式。

(3) what 引导的名词性从句在语法上常常被当成名词性短语, 故介词后的名词性从句常使用 what 作为引导词。

【即境活用】

_____ some people regard as a drawback is seen as a plus by many others.

- A. Whether B. What
C. That D. How

随·堂·巩·固·练·一·练

I. 请根据中文注释或首字母提示, 用本单元所学单词的正确形式填空

- This novel is _____ (典型的) of his early work and many people want to buy it.
- What a fine tree-lined _____ (林荫道)! While walking on it, you can enjoy the fresh air.
- There will be an exhibition of _____ (当代的) Japanese prints on Sunday.
- It is bad manners for some tourists to _____ (刻记) their names on the trees.
- He lost all his p _____ in the big fire and became penniless.
- The modern s _____ in the centre of the square has become the talk of the town.
- The big tree in front of our house casts its s _____ on the wall.
- The heavy rain had been p _____ several days before.

II. 请用下面方框中所给短语的正确形式填空

a great deal; on the other hand; in the flesh; appeal to; by coincidence

- This idea _____ the women at the meeting which was held yesterday.
- I've got all her records and seen her performance on television, but I've never met her _____.
- On the one hand, I believe that he can do the job, but _____, I doubt his judgment.
- I hear that you are going to the supermarket. _____ I will go too, so let's go together.
- Juliana has changed _____ since I saw her last year.

III. 仿照文中画线部分的句子结构将给出的汉语翻译成英语

- Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting were the Impressionists, who lived and worked in Paris.

In front of our school _____ (有一条大河).

- 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”.

A park has been built in _____ (十年前曾是一个工厂的地方).

- There are scores of modern art styles, but without the Impressionists, many of these painting styles might not exist.

_____ (没有你的帮助, 这个计划不会成功实施).

4. Their paintings were not so detailed as those of earlier painters.

The weather in the north is _____ (不如南方的天气那么热).

5. When you walk into the gallery, you will feel as if you were inside a fragile, white seashell.

When a pencil is partly put into the water, it looks _____ (好像断了).

IV. 根据汉语意思及所给提示翻译下列句子

1. 我对 Susan 有信心, 她将赢得比赛。(faith)

2. 很显然, 由于那场事故这部车已经被损坏了。(It's evident that...)

3. 经理命令这个工程要在下午六点前完成。(虚拟语气)

4. 我认识那个从那栋楼逃出来没受重伤的人。(定语从句)



Section II Learning about Language



预习 导引 试一试

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. I would rather he _____ (stay) at home yesterday.

2. I wish he _____ (visit) us now.

3. If you _____ (work) hard then, you would be in the university now.

4. If you _____ (be) here, you would see the famous star.

5. _____ (be) it to rain, the crops would be saved.

6. He _____ (not come) yesterday, otherwise you would have seen him.

7. The doctor advised that he _____ (go) to the seaside.

8. The smile on his face suggested that he _____ (satisfy) with our work.

9. The old man insisted that he _____ never _____ (see) the young player.

10. If I _____ (be) you, I should tell him the truth.

II. 完成句子

1. 要不是你的话我们(当时)无法实行那项计划。

But for you, we _____ the plan.

2. 我希望有一天我能乘坐宇宙飞船登上月球。

I wish I _____ in a spaceship one day.

3. 如果他昨晚能早来一会儿, 他就会抓住这次机会了。

If he _____ last night, he would have grasped the chance.

4. 要是有更好的设备, 我们就能更快地结束这项工作。

With better equipment, we _____ even sooner.

5. 要不是大雾, 我们应该到学校了。

_____, we should have reached our school.

6. 如果昨晚下了雨, 今天会很冷。

If it _____ last night, it _____ today.

7. 如果你早一点来, 你会遇到他。(倒装句)

_____, you would have met him.

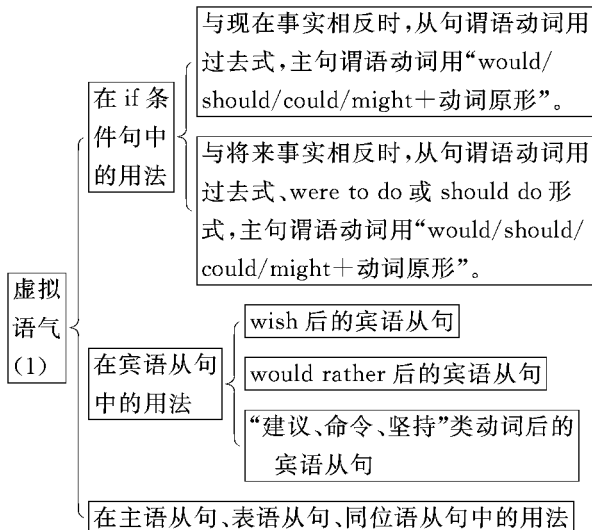
8. 如果你昨天问了他, 现在就知道做什么了。

If you _____ him yesterday, you _____ what to do now.

新知 探究 讲一讲

[语法点拨]

图解语法



表解语法

虚拟语气(1)

①虚拟语气在 if 条件句中的用法

情况	从句谓语动词	主句谓语动词	例句
与现在事实相反	过去式	would/should/could/might + 动词原形	If I had a ticket, I would go to the concert. 如果有票,我就去听那场音乐会了。 If I were you, I could take his advice. 如果我是你,我可能就接受他的建议了。
与将来事实相反	过去式、were to do 或 should do	would/should/could/might + 动词原形	If he came tomorrow, I would do it with him. 假如明天他来的话,我就跟他一起做这件事。 If it were to rain tomorrow, the sports meet would be put off. 如果下雨,明天的运动会就会延期。

注意:在虚拟语气中,be 动词的过去式一般各种人称都用 were,但在口语中,如果主语是单数第三人称,有时也可用 was。

②虚拟语气在宾语从句中的用法

动词	宾语从句	例句
wish	用一般过去时表示与现在相反的情况	I wish I didn't go to school today. 今天不用去上学就好了。
	用过去完成时表示与过去相反的情况	Sometimes he wishes he had never met her. 有时他真希望自己没有遇到过她。
	用“would/could/might + 动词原形”表示与将来相反的情况	He wishes he could afford a new house next year. 他希望明年能够买得起房子。
would rather	用一般过去时表示与现在或将来相反的情况	I'd rather you didn't go out alone tonight. 我想你今晚还是不要一个人出去。
	用过去完成时表示与过去相反的情况	I'd rather you hadn't told him the truth. 我情愿你没有告诉他真相。
“建议、命令、坚持”类动词	谓语动词用“(should +) 动词原形”	The teacher demanded the composition (should) be handed in tomorrow morning. 老师要求明天早上交作文。 Doctors suggest this kind of medicine be taken after supper. 医生建议这种药晚饭后吃。

③虚拟语气在主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句中的用法

从句	谓语动词	用法说明	例句
主语从句	用“(should +) 动词原形”	主要用在“It is important/necessary/natural that...”句中	It is very important that one (should) master the skills of computer. 掌握电脑技能对于每个人来说都是非常重要的。
表语从句	用“(should +) 动词原形”	主语主要是表示“命令、建议”等的名词	My suggestion is that we (should) get started as soon as possible. 我的建议就是我们应该尽可能地出发。
	用过去式或 had done	as if/though 引导的表语从句	It looked as if/though she had seen a ghost. 看上去她好像见了鬼似的。
同位语从句	用“(should +) 动词原形”	被修饰的中心词主要是表示“命令、建议”等的名词	The teacher gave the demand that the composition (should) be written on one side only. 老师要求作文必须单面誊写。

随堂巩固 练一练

I. 单项填空

- (2010 年江苏卷) George is going to talk about the geography of his country, but I'd rather he _____ more on its culture.
A. focus B. focused
C. would focus D. had focused
- (2010 年福建卷) Teachers recommend parents _____ their children under 12 to ride bicycles to school for safety.
A. not allow B. do not allow
C. mustn't allow D. couldn't allow
- This printer is of good quality. If it _____ break down within the first year, we would repair it at our expense.
A. would B. should
C. could D. might
- Eliza remembers everything exactly as if it _____ yesterday.
A. was happening B. happens
C. has happened D. happened

5. _____ fired, your health care and other benefits will not be immediately cut off.
A. Would you be B. Should you be
C. Could you be D. Might you be
6. How I wish every family _____ a large house with a beautiful garden!
A. has B. had
C. will have D. had had
7. —I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.
—You _____ her last week.
A. ought to tell B. would have told
C. must tell D. should have told
8. _____ in the regulations that you should not tell other people the password of your e-mail account.
A. What is required B. What requires
C. It is required D. It requires
9. —Don't you think it necessary that he _____ to Miami but to New York?
—I agree, but the problem is _____ he has refused to.
A. will not be sent; that
B. not be sent; that
C. should not be sent; what
D. should not send; what
10. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it _____.
A. breaks B. has broken
C. were broken D. had been broken
11. —I'm sorry. I _____ at you yesterday.
—Forget it, I was a bit out of control myself.
A. shouldn't shout
B. shouldn't have shouted
C. mustn't shout
D. mustn't have shouted
12. If it were not for the fact that she _____ sing, I would invite her to the party.
A. couldn't B. shouldn't
C. can't D. might not
13. If I _____ plan to do anything I wanted to, I'd like to go to Tibet and travel through as much of it as possible.
A. would B. could
C. ought to D. had to
14. What a pity! Considering his ability and experience, he _____ better.
A. need have done B. must have done
C. can't have done D. might have done

15. The teacher demanded that our homework _____ before eleven.
A. must finish B. would be finished
C. be finished D. must be finished
16. —The experiment was not successful.
—I suggest you _____ again.
A. try B. tried
C. will try D. would try
17. —You should have gone to the cinema with us yesterday. The film was very good.
—If I _____ yesterday off, I'd have gone with you.
A. have had B. had
C. have D. had had
18. If it _____ so hard, we'd go to town.
A. isn't raining B. weren't raining
C. doesn't rain D. isn't going to rain
19. —Jack has been ill for several days.
—I know. I wish _____ see a doctor.
A. he should B. he see
C. he'll D. he could
20. To tell you the truth, I would rather that I _____ the pain instead of you. You don't know how worried I was.
A. took B. had taken
C. have taken D. should have taken

II. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. How I wish every student _____ (have) a scientific and systematic study method!
2. It's hard for me to imagine what I would be doing today if I _____ (not fall) in love, at the age of seven, with the Melinda Cox Library in my hometown.
3. I will attend an important meeting this afternoon. If I _____ (be) free, I _____ (go) to see the film with you.
4. I didn't think about it carefully enough. I wish I _____ (think) more carefully.

III. 完成句子

1. How I wish _____ (我听了你的建议)!
2. Her trembling voice suggested _____ (她很紧张).
3. He insisted that _____ (他没有做错).
4. I'd rather _____ (我看过这部电影).
5. The situation required that _____ (他在场).



Section III Using Language



预习导引 试一试

I. Comprehend the text and do the following exercises.

(1) If you want to visit a beautiful private house besides the art collection, you will go to _____.

- A. Guggenheim Museum
- B. the Frick Collection
- C. Museum of Modern Art
- D. Whitney Museum of American Art

(2) The largest of the five art museums is _____.

- A. Metropolitan Museum of Art
- B. the Frick Collection
- C. Guggenheim Museum
- D. Museum of Modern Art

(3) Which of the following statements is Not true?

- A. You can see pre-twentieth century Western paintings in the Frick Collection.
- B. The Guggenheim Museum building is like a huge white seashell.
- C. Metropolitan Museum of Art also introduces you to ancient ways of living.
- D. Every year, the Whitney Museum holds a special exhibition of new art by living artists.

(4) The five art museums of Manhattan are introduced to readers to show that _____.

- A. Americans like art better than other peoples
- B. Americans like building art museums
- C. Manhattan is also an art centre
- D. there are many other art museums

(5) From the Frick Collection, we learn that _____.

- A. Henry C. Frick was a successful painter
- B. Henry C. Frick was a successful businessman
- C. Henry C. Frick was a great art lover
- D. Henry C. Frick became tired of his art collection just before his death

II. Read the text again and judge whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- (1) The art works of Guggenheim Museum are always displayed all the same time. ()
- (2) The best way to see the paintings is to start from the bottom floor and walk up to the top in the Guggenheim Museum. ()
- (3) All kinds of the art collections in Metropolitan Museum of Art result in the reputation. ()
- (4) Museum of Modern Art introduces us to ancient ways of living. ()
- (5) Every other year, the Whitney holds a special exhibition of new art by living artists. ()

III. 重点单词

(A) 根据词性和汉语提示写出单词

1. _____ (n.) 展览; 陈列; 展览会 → _____ (v.) 展览; 陈列
2. _____ (n.) 喜爱; 偏爱 → _____ (v.) 喜爱; 偏爱
3. _____ (n.) 文明; 文化; 文明社会 → _____ (v.) 使文明; 启发
4. _____ (adj.) 视觉的; 看得见的 → _____ (n.) 视力, 视觉
5. _____ (adj.) 永久的; 持久的 → _____ (adj.) 临时的
6. _____ (n.) 委员会 → _____ (v.) 承诺; 犯(错误)
7. _____ (n.) 署名; 签字 → _____ (v.) 签字

(B) 根据英文释义和首字母提示写出单词

8. s _____ (adj.) detailed, precise and exact
9. a _____ (adj.) ready to attack; offensive; quarrelsome
10. f _____ (n.) representation of a person or an animal in drawing, painting, etc.
11. d _____ (adj.) very carefully made or formed; fine
12. f _____ (adj.) easily damaged or broken

IV. 重点短语

1. _____ the flesh 活着的; 本人
2. a bunch _____ flowers 一束鲜花
3. have a preference _____ 特别喜欢
4. be _____ worth a visit 很值得一看
5. appeal _____ (对某人)有吸引力; (使某人)感兴趣
6. _____ two years 每两年

新知探究 讲一讲

I. 词汇点击

1. specific adj. 确切的; 特定的

based on general ideas rather than specific examples

以常用观点为基础, 而不是以特定的例子

He gave us very specific instructions.

他给我们做了非常明确的指示。

There is a specific tool for each job in that room.

在那间屋里有为各种工作配备的特定的工具。

拓展

to be specific 说得明确些(具体地说)

be specific to 特有的; 独特的

specifically 确切地; 具体地; 特别地

To be specific, he is 34 years old.

具体地说, 他已经 34 岁了。

The houses are specifically designed for old people.

这些房子是专为老年人设计的。

The animal is specific to this area.

这种动物是这个地区特有的。

辨析

specific <i>adj.</i> 确切的; 特定的	specifically <i>adv.</i> 确切地; 具体地; 特别地
special <i>adj.</i> 特殊的; 特别的	specially <i>adv.</i> 特意地; 专门地
especial <i>adj.</i> 特别的; 突出的; 特殊的	especially <i>adv.</i> 尤其; 特别

【即境活用】

完成句子

①她说她会来,却无法说出确切的时间。

She says she'll come, but she can't _____.

②已经特别告诫过你不要吃鱼。

You _____ not to eat fish.

③我喜爱乡村,尤其是在春天。

I love the country, _____.

2. figure

1) *n.* 画像; 身材; 数字; 人物

I'm dieting to keep my figure.

我正在节食以保持身材。

The central figure in the painting is the artist's daughter.

画中间的那个人是画家的女儿。

► 助记

figure 的多层含义



雕像



画像



身材



数字



人物

2) *v.* 估计; 计算; 理解; 弄明白

I figured that you wouldn't come.

我料想你不会来。

Have you figured in the cost of food for our holiday?

你把咱们度假的食物费用计算进去了吗?

I can't figure out why he quit his job.

我琢磨不透他为什么要辞掉工作。

归纳

figure sth. in 将某事物包括在内; 计算在内

figure sb. /sth. out 理解某人/某事物; 弄明白

【即境活用】

The present situation is very complex, so I think it will take me some time to _____ its reality.

A. make up

B. figure out

C. look through

D. put off

3. in the flesh 活着的; 亲自, 本人

...so excited about meeting a famous scholar in the flesh.

……遇到一个知名学者本人, 会很兴奋。

Her appearance in the flesh ended the rumors about her.
她本人的出现打破了关于她的谣言。

In the performance, you can see your idols in the flesh.
表演中, 你可以亲眼看到你的偶像。

拓展

flesh and blood 血肉之躯; 人性

put flesh on 充实; 加细节于

It was more than flesh and blood could bear.

这是血肉之躯无法忍受的。

【即境活用】

完成句子

①他是活着的最受欢迎的学者。

He is the most popular _____.

②我有她的所有唱片, 却从未见过她本人。

I've got all her records but I've never _____.

4. bunch *n.* 束; 串

If we knew it, we would send her a big bunch of flowers.

若是知道她的地址, 我们会给她送一大束鲜花。

He gave a bunch of flowers to his girlfriend.

他送给女友一束花。

Thanks a bunch. 非常感谢。

归纳

a bunch of 一串; 一束

a bunch 大量; 十分

【即境活用】

完成句子

①生日那天, 我收到一束红玫瑰。

I received _____ on my birthday.

②马克先生从抽屉里拿出一条链子, 链子一头挂着一串
钥匙。

From the drawer Mr. Mark took out a chain, with _____
_____ dangling at its end.

5. preference *n.* [U] 喜爱; 偏爱 [C] 更喜欢的人或物

Frick had a preference for pre-twentieth century Western paintings, and these are well-represented in this excellent collection. 弗里克对 20 世纪以前的西方绘画有偏爱, 而在这个陈列馆的珍藏品里这些绘画得以很好地展示。

Employees who have worked here for many years will be given preference over newcomers. 与初来乍到者不同, 对那些在这里工作多年的雇员将予以优待。

She was chosen in preference to her sister as a volunteer for the celebration of the 60th anniversary foundation of our motherland.