

顶尖系列

自 主 学 习 先 锋

高中步步高

顶尖英语

选修6

人教 版

福建人民出版社

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江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

人 教 版

福建人民出版社

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高中英语

哥 英 尖 页

6.1.1
顶尖英语 (选修6) (人教版)

DINGJIAN YINGYU

出 版: 福建人民出版社

地 址: 福州市东水路76号

邮政编码: 350001

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网 址: <http://www.fjpph.com>

发 行: 福建省新华书店

印 刷: 展丽印刷有限公司

地 址: 福州市工业路祥坂工业区

邮政编码: 350002

开 本: 787毫米×1092毫米 1/16

印 张: 7

字 数: 173千字

版 次: 2007年7月第1版

2008年1月第2次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-211-05554-8

定 价: 9.40元

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顶尖英语入世篇

编写说明

“高中步步高”根据课程标准，配合各版本教材进行编写。丛书以课为训练单位，以单元为测试单位建构编写体系，符合教学规律，体现课改精神。丛书不仅关注学生夯实基础知识、基本技能，还关注学生学习的自主性、探究性、合作性；不仅关注培养学生学会学习、学会反思、学会自我激励，还关注培养学生学习过程中情感、态度和价值观的形成。

为了使本丛书在理念上与最新教改理念、精神相吻合，我们在本套丛书的编写过程中，坚持“三参与”原则，即颇有造诣的课程研究专家参与，深谙当前基础教育课程改革的教研员参与和具有丰富教学实践经验的一线特、高级教师参与，从而使本丛书在质量上得到充分保证。

“高中步步高”按章（或单元）进行编写，每一章（或单元）一般设：“学习目标”、“要点透析”、“方法指津”、“自我评估”、“探究应用”、“拓展视野”、“归纳整合”、“单元检测卷”等栏目。

“学习目标”是根据各章（或单元）应达到的目标提出具体要求。“要点透析”是以课程标准为基准，以相应版本的教材为落脚点，较详细地分析本章（或单元）内容的重点、难点。“方法指津”通过对精选的经典题目的解析和点拨，拓展学生的思路，提升发散思维能力，掌握科学的学习方法。“自我评估”在题目设计上，特别注重吸收全国各地出现的最新题型，同时注重知识的现代化，以激活学生已有的知识、经验和方法。题目既注重基础性，又强调自主性、参与性、实践性、合作性。“探究应用”特别注重吸收密切联系生产、生活实际的有趣题目，加强探究性习题的训练。“拓展视野”对本章（或单元）知识进行拓展，通过对一些典型的探究型、开放型的题目进行解析和点拨，使学生对章（或单元）内、学科内、学科间知识结构的关系得以把握和拓展。“归纳整合”以树形图、方框图或表格等形式对本章（或单元）知识进行梳理、归纳、整合，使学生对整章（或单元）知识间的逻辑关系有个清楚的认识。经过系统的训练后，通过“单元检测卷”与“模块检测卷”对所学内容进行评价与总结。由于不同学科及不同版本的教材各有特点，因此，上述栏目及其写法允许根据实际需要适当调整，灵活掌握。“检测卷”和“部分参考答案”一般做成活页的形式，以方便使用。

“高中步步高”实现了引导学生从预习到课外阅读全程自主学习的编写理念。我们在栏目设置上创设了科学的整合模式，将“知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观”三维目标层次地融入书中，激发学生的自主性，使学生的自主学习效果达到最优化，促进学生的全面发展。

本丛书在编写过程中引用了一些作者的作品，在此，对这些作者表示感谢，对一部分未署名的作品的作者表示歉意，并请与我们联系。由于编写时间仓促，书中难免存在不足之处，恳望读者不吝赐教，以便我们今后不断努力改进。

编者

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Unit 1 Art

学习导航

一、难句解析

1. The style of the Western art has changed many times, while Chinese art has changed less often. 西方艺术风格经历了多次变革，而中国艺术所经历的变革则比较少。

(Reading: A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING)

while 在这里的意思是“却，而，但是”，用于强调两种情况、活动之间的差别。例如：

- (1) That region has plenty of natural resources while this one has none.
那个地区自然资源丰富，这个地区却一点也没有。
while 可作“虽然，尽管”解，表示部分同意或接受某事。例如：
- (2) While she is a likeable girl she can sometimes be extremely difficult to work with.
她虽然是个可爱的女孩，但有时很难与她共事。
while 可以表示“与……同时（发生）”。例如：
- (3) He was so tired that he fell asleep while reading the newspaper.
他疲惫不堪，看着报纸就睡着了。
while 还可以表示“当……时，在……时”。例如：
- (4) They arrived while we were having dinner.
他们来的时候我们正在吃饭。

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

(Reading: A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING)

“so... that...” (如此……以致……) 引导结果状语从句。可以引导结果状语从句的从属连词还有“such... that...” (如此……以致……)，“so that (以致)，so (所以)，that (以致) 等。例如：

- (1) It was so hot last night that I lay awake the whole night.
昨晚太热了，我整夜无法入睡。
- (2) She worked very hard, that she became very rich in a short time.
她很勤劳，很快就非常富有了。
- (3) We all arrived in time, so that the meeting began on time.
我们全都按时到达，结果会议准时开始。
- (4) It was such a cold day that there was no one in the street.
天气非常寒冷，以致街上没有任何人。

- (5) He told me a lie, so I hate him a bit.

他对我撒谎, 所以我有点讨厌他。

注意: 在“such+形容词+名词+that从句”中, such 不能与表示数量的形容词 many, much, few, little 等连用, 此时应用“so+形容词+名词+that从句”。

例如:

- (6) There were so many people in the room that we could not get in.

屋子里有那么多人, 我们挤不进去。

3. **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。

(Reading: A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING)

本句中的不定式在句中作表语。不定式作表语经常描述某种特定的行为, 尤其是将来的行为。例如:

- (1) The most important thing is to save lives.

最重要的事是救命。

- (2) Our plan is to finish the work next week.

我们的计划是在下星期完成这项任务。

- (3) The only thing I can do is to leave.

我能做的只是离开。

4. **In the Renaissance, new ideas and values took the place of those that were held in the Middle Ages.** 在文艺复兴时期, 新的思想和价值观取代了中世纪思想和价值观。

(Reading: A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING)

take the place of 意为“替代, 取代”。例如:

- (1) Electric trains have now taken the place of steam ones.

电气火车现已取代了蒸汽火车。

take the place of a person 相当于 take a person's place, 意为“代替/接替某人”。

例如:

- (2) No one could take the place of her mother. (= No one could take her mother's place.)

没有人能够代替她的母亲。

take place 表示“(经过计划或安排后)发生, 举行”。例如:

- (3) The next meeting will take place on Thursday.

下次会议将在星期四举行。

- (4) Great changes have taken place in my hometown.

我的家乡发生了巨变。

5. **During the Renaissance oil paints were also developed, which made colours look richer and deeper.** 在文艺复兴时期, 油画也得到了发展, 它使得色彩看上去更丰富, 更深沉。

(Reading: A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING)

在修饰主句的非限制性定语从句中, 关系代词 which 充当从句的主语。例如:

- (1) The boy often makes trouble in class, which makes the teacher very angry.

这个男孩常在课堂上惹麻烦, 这使老师很生气。(关系代词在从句中充当动宾结

构的主语时, which 不能用 as 代替)

当非限制性定语从句的内容与主句不一致, 或起否定作用时, 也只能用关系代词 which 引导。例如:

(2) He went abroad, which was unexpected. 他出国了, 这使大家感到意外。

(3) He is often drunk, which is really a bad habit. 他经常喝醉, 这的确是个坏习惯。

6. 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。

(Reading: A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING)

该句为倒装结构, 句子主语是 impressionists。当句子以方位介词短语开始, 为了使句子平衡, 经常使用倒装结构。这类句子的谓语通常是 be, stand, sit, lie, hang 等表示状态的动词。例如:

(1) Under the tree sat an old man who I haven't seen.

树下坐着一位我从未见过的老人。

(2) In the middle of our school stands a tall building.

在我们学校的中央矗立着一座高楼。

7. At the time they were created, the impressionists' paintings were controversial but today they are accepted as the beginning of what we now call "modern art". 在印象派作品的创建初期, 它们是存在争议的, 但是如今已被接受, 成为现在所说的“现代艺术”的始祖了。

(Reading: A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING)

从句 what we now call "modern art" 作介词 of 的宾语。这种结构称为介词宾语从句。例如:

(1) I think I can trust you, especially after what my son has told me.

我想我可以信任你, 特别是在我儿子向我说明了情况以后。

(2) He was displeased by what had occurred that day.

他对那天发生的事情感到不快。

(3) She always thinks of how she can do more for the society.

她经常考虑如何为社会多做贡献。

“accept...as...”意为“接受/吸收……作为……”。例如:

(4) Mary finally accepted Bruce as her life-long companion.

玛丽终于接受布鲁士作为她的终身伴侣。

(5) He was accepted as a member of the tennis club.

他被吸纳为网球俱乐部的一名会员。

8. Many art lovers consider this to be the best small art gallery in New York. 许多艺术爱好者都认为这是纽约最好的一家小型艺术陈列馆。

(Reading: THE BEST OF MANHATTAN'S ART GALLERIES)

consider 作“认为”解时, 可接复合宾语或宾语从句。例如:

(1) I consider him to be a clever man.

我认为他是一个聪明人。

该句还可以这样表达:

I consider him clever.

I consider him to be clever.

I consider him a clever man.

I consider that he is a clever man.

consider 作“考虑”解时,后面的宾语用 v-ing 或由连接代词、连接副词引导的不定式。例如:

(2) We must consider trying it.

我们必须考虑试一下。

(3) We must consider how to try it.

我们必须考虑如何试一试。

二、词汇碰撞

1. aim vi. & vt. 瞄准,(向某个方向)努力; n. 目标,目的,瞄准

be aimed at 意为“目的是,旨在”。例如:

(1) These measures are aimed at preventing violent crime.

这些措施旨在防止暴力犯罪。

aim (sth) at sb/sth 意为“用……瞄准某人/某物”。例如:

(2) The hunter aimed his gun at a lion.

猎人用枪瞄准一头狮子。

aim at sth / doing sth 意为“力求达到、做到某事”。例如:

(3) They are aiming at training everybody by the end of this year.

他们力求在年底前使人人都得到培训。

aim 作名词时表示“目标,目的”。例如:

(4) His aim is to become a professional player.

他的目标是成为一名职业运动员。

相关短语: take aim (at) (瞄准); achieve one's aim (达到某人的目的); miss one's aim (打不中目标)。

2. symbol n. 象征(与 of 连用),符号(与 for 连用)

(1) The dove is a symbol of peace.

鸽子是和平的象征。

(2) “0” is the symbol for zero.

“0”是零的符号。

3. value n. 价值,价值观; vt. 估价,评价,重视

value 作“价值,重要性”解时为不可数名词。例如:

(1) These data will be of great value to us in our research.

这些数据对我们的研究具有很高的价值。

value 作“交换价值,市场价值,价格”解时为可数名词。例如:

(2) The market value of the steel rose sharply last week.

上星期钢材的市场价格急剧飙升。

(3) Does this book give you a good value for your money?

这本书对你来说物有所值吗?

1. This value 作动词时意为“珍惜, 重视, 估价”。例如:

(4) We'd better value the friendship between us.

我们最好珍惜彼此间的友谊。

(5) The car is valued at ten thousand US dollars.

这辆车估价为一万美元。

4. **focus** *vi.* & *vt.* 使聚焦, 使集中

focus (attention) on 意为“使特别注意, 集中注意力于”。例如:

(1) The recent wave of bombings has focused public attention on the region.

最近一连串的爆炸案把公众的注意力集中到了这个地区。

(2) We must focus (our attention) on urgent problem.

我们必须把注意力集中在紧急问题上。

focus sth on 意为“把……聚焦于”。例如:

(3) I focused the camera on her.

我把照相机的焦点对准她。

5. **convince** *vt.* 使确信, 使信服

convince sb 意为“使某人信服”。例如:

(1) Her arguments didn't convince me.

她的论点不能说服我。

convince sb 可接 that 从句。例如:

(2) I managed to convince them that the story was true.

我设法使他们相信那故事是真的。

convince sb of sth 是固定搭配, 意为“让某人相信某事”。例如:

(3) We finally convinced them of our innocence.

我们终于让他们相信我们是无辜的。

convince sb to do sth 也是固定搭配, 意为“说服某人做某事”。例如:

(4) I've been trying to convince him to go with me.

我一直设法说服他跟我一起去。

6. **a great deal** 大量

a great deal 意为“大量, 许多”, 可单独使用或用在形容词、副词的比较级之前。

例如:

(1) He ate a great deal.

他吃了很多。

(2) He is a great deal better.

他好多了。

(3) He ran a great deal faster than I.

他跑得比我快多了。

a great deal of 表示“大量的, 许多的”, 修饰不可数名词。例如:

(4) A great deal of money was spend on the project.

那个项目花了大量的钱。

- (5) A great deal of their work is unpaid.

他们的很多工作都是没有报酬的。

7. scores of 许多, 大量

score 作“二十”解时, 多与大于一的数字连用, 此时不用复数形式。例如:

- (1) Three score (of) eggs were in the basket.

篮子里有 60 个蛋。

scores of (=a large number of) 作“许多的, 大量的”解时, 修饰可数名词的复数形式。例如:

- (2) I have heard that scores of times.

这件事我已经听过很多遍了。

score 作“得分”解时, 既可作动词, 又可作名词。例如:

- (3) We scored five points.

我们得了 5 分。

- (4) The score was 9 to 2.

比分是 9 比 2。

8. tip 尖端, 顶点, 小费, 赏钱, 忠告, 建议

- (1) Use the tip of the brush to paint the lines.

用画笔的尖端来绘细线。

- (2) Did you leave a 10% tip?

你留下 10% 的小费了吗?

- (3) He gave me some useful tips on how to take good pictures.

就如何拍照片, 他给了我一些有用的建议。

专项强练 1

I. 翻译短语。

1. 现代艺术风格

2. 取代(某人或某物)

3. 关注, 使注意力集中于

4. 社会变革

5. 摆脱

6. 接受……成为……

7. 艺术爱好者

8. 美术馆

9. 每两年

10. 当代影视艺术家

11. 使某人相信某事

12. 目标在于

13. 浏览, 看穿

14. 在另一方面

15. 本人

II. 翻译句子。

1. This practice is generally accepted as a clever way to save face.

2. They've taken a series of steps aimed at reducing road accidents.

3. What she said convinced me that I was mistaken.

4. It is difficult to predict what the long-term effects of the accident will be.

5. His research has been of little practical value.

III. 单项选择。

- () 1. She was always speaking highly of her role in the play, _____, of course, made the others unhappy.
A. who B. which C. this D. what
- () 2. _____ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.
A. There B. This C. That D. It
- () 3. The modern city has appeared in _____ was a deserted land ten years ago.
A. which B. what C. that D. where
- () 4. On the floor _____ a man killed in the fire.
A. lie B. lay C. laid D. lying
- () 5. George has difficulty in swimming across the lake, but he finally succeeded on his fourth _____.
A. attempt B. progress C. display D. trial
- () 6. More than two hundred years ago the United States _____ from the British Empire and became an independent country.
A. got off B. pulled down C. broke away D. dropped off
- () 7. He said that he goes home to see his parents _____.
A. every other week B. every two weeks
C. every second week D. A, B or C
- () 8. Computers can't completely _____ humans.
A. instead B. instead of
C. take place D. take the place of
- () 9. He drank _____, which made him uncomfortable.
A. a great deal B. a great deal of
C. plenty of D. much too
- () 10. She went to the bookstore and bought _____.
A. score books B. scores books
C. score of book D. scores of books

三、语法出击

虚拟语气 (Subjunctive Mood) (I)

虚拟语气表示说话人的愿望、假设、猜测或建议,而不表示客观存在的事实。虚拟语气通过谓语动词的特殊形式来表示。以下为虚拟语气在各种句式中的用法。

一、虚拟语气用于条件状语从句

1. 表示与现在的事实相反的假设时,条件状语从句中的谓语动词用过去式 (be 的过去式用 were), 主句中的谓语动词用 “would/should/could/might + 动词原形”。

例如:

If I were you, I should study English.

If he had time, he would attend the meeting.

2. 表示与过去的事实相反的假设时,条件状语从句中的谓语动词用 “had + 过去分词”, 主句中的谓语动词用 “would/should/could/might + have + 过去分词”。

例如:

If you had taken my advice, you wouldn't have failed in the examination.

3. 表示与将来的事实相反的假设时,条件状语从句和主句所用的谓语动词与 “表示与现在的事实相反的假设” 的谓语动词相同, 或者条件状语从句中用 “were to/should + 动词原形”。例如:

If you were to come tomorrow, we would have the meeting.

If it were to rain tomorrow, the meeting would be put off.

4. 以上句型可以转换成下列形式:

- (1) 条件状语从句中省略 if, 用 “were/had/should + 主语” 形式。例如:

Were I in school again, I would work harder.

Had you been here earlier, you would have seen him.

Should there be a meeting tomorrow, I would come.

但在虚拟条件状语从句中, 省略连词的倒装形式的句首不能用动词的缩略形式, 如我们可以说:

Were it not for the expense, I would go to Italy.

但不能说:

Weren't it for the expense, I would go to Italy.

- (2) 用介词短语代替条件状语从句。例如:

Without air, there would be no living things.

But for your help, I couldn't have done it.

二、虚拟语气用于宾语从句

“wish + 宾语从句” 表示不能实现的愿望, 汉语可译为 “可惜……” “……就好了” “悔不该……” “但愿……” 等。

表示现在不能实现的愿望, 从句的谓语动词用过去式; 表示将来不能实现的愿望, 用 “would/could + 动词原形”; 表示过去不能实现的愿望, 用 “had + 过去分词” 或 “could/would + have + 过去分词”。例如:

I wish it were spring all the year round.

I wish you could go with us.

We wish we had arrived there two hours earlier.

专项强练 2

单项选择。

- () 1. If it _____ for the heavy rain, we _____ the Wuyi Mountains yesterday.
A. were not; could have climbed B. were not; could climb
C. had not been; could have climbed D. had not been; could climb
- () 2. If you _____ here tomorrow, we would hold a meeting to discuss this question.
A. are B. should be C. are to be D. had been
- () 3. If she _____ a man, she _____ go to the front instead of her old father.
A. is; would B. were; will C. were; would D. was; will
- () 4. What do you think would happen if there _____ no light during the day?
A. were B. would be C. will be D. is
- () 5. If you _____ to the moon next Friday, we would follow you there.
A. are to fly B. would fly C. should fly D. will fly
- () 6. Had I got to the airport earlier, I _____ you.
A. might not miss to see B. would not have missed to see
C. should not missed seeing D. would not have missed seeing
- () 7. If my lawyer _____ here last Saturday, he _____ me from doing so foolishly.
A. had been; would have kept B. had been; would keep
C. were; would keep D. were; would have kept
- () 8. —You should have gone to the cinema with us yesterday. The film was very good.
—I wish I _____ yesterday off. I'd have gone with you.
A. have had B. had C. have D. had had
- () 9. —Jack's been ill for several weeks.
—I know. I wish _____ see a doctor.
A. he should B. he can C. he might D. he could
- () 10. —Are you going to the ball tonight?
—It's too late now. How I wish _____ about it earlier.
A. I'll know B. I've known C. I know D. I'd known
- () 11. You didn't accept my help. If we _____ it together, you _____ so tired.
A. did; didn't get B. do; wouldn't get
C. were doing; wouldn't get D. had done; wouldn't have got
- () 12. _____ for the free tickets, I would not have gone to the films so often.
A. If it is not B. Were it not
C. Had it not been D. If they were not
- () 13. Without the air to hold some of the sun's heat, the earth at night _____, too cold for us to live.

- A. would be freezing cold B. would be freezing coldly
C. would be frozen cold D. can freeze coldly
- () 14. I didn't see Mr. White at the meeting. If he _____, he would have given a lecture.
A. has come B. did come C. came D. had come
- () 15. But for electricity, human life _____ so easy today.
A. isn't B. will not be C. would not have been D. would not be

四、听力磨合

I. 听教材 P6 录音, 判断下列各句的正 (T) 误 (F)。

- () 1. Gao Yan, Susan and John agree at the beginning which galleries they will visit.
() 2. The Metropolitan Museum is a very big museum but not crowded.
() 3. Susan doesn't agree with John because she doesn't prefer modern art.
() 4. They are going to spend two days visiting some art galleries.
() 5. Whitney Museum is not far from Guggenheim Museum.

II. 听 Workbook P41 录音, 回答下列问题。

1. Where did this conversation take place?

2. What's the relationship between the three speakers?

3. Did they find it easy to decide on the present or not?

4. All three students arrived at the same time, didn't they?

5. What present do you think Mr. Huang will receive from his students?

III. 听 Workbook P44 录音, 填入所缺的单词, 每空一词。

When Buddhism came to China in the first century AD, architecture, (1) _____ and painting began to have religious (2) _____. This cave painting is from the Caves of Thousands Buddhas near Dunhuang, Gansu. As you can see, artists at this time had developed a very organized (3) _____ of drawing, which (4) _____ on the use of brush strokes.

By the time of Tang Dynasty, from about 960 to 1279 AD, the (5) _____ style of painting we recognize today (6) _____ well (7) _____. Humans, (8) _____ and scenes of palace life were popular for painting at this time, as you can see in the I picture painted about 650 AD by Yan Liben.

During the Yuan Dynasty, human figures and pictures of still life became popular. This painting by Zhao Mengfu is (9) _____ of that period. As you see, these artists did not try to paint (10) _____ realistically. Instead, they changed the real scenery

to stress one part of the scenery. They did this to show their feelings, thoughts and hopes in their paintings.

五、经典题例

1. The owner of the cinema needed to make a lot of improvements and employed more people to keep it running, _____ meant spending tens of thousands of pounds.

(2006 年高考江苏卷)

A. who B. that C. as D. which

[评析] 选 D。此题考查非限制性定语从句。由句子结构得知，从句当中缺少主语，指代前面整个主句的内容。who 只指人，不可指物；that 不能引导非限制性定语从句；as 只能作主动语态中的宾语或被动语态中的主语；which 符合要求，引导非限制性定语从句，并作从句主语。

2. A modern city has been set up in _____ was a wasteland ten years ago. (2004 年高考天津卷)

A. what B. which C. that D. where

[评析] 选 A。本题考查名词性从句。句意是：在十年前的那片荒地上建起了一座现代化都市。题干中的介词 in 接的是一个宾语从句，很明显，从句中缺少主语，故要用 what，此时 what 相当于 the place that/which。

3. I do every single bit of housework _____ my husband Bob just does the dishes now and then. (2004 年高考全国卷)

A. since B. while C. when D. as

[评析] 选 B。while 作“而，可是”解，表示对比，是并列连词。

4. In the dark forest _____, some large enough to hold several English towns. (2005 年高考辽宁卷)

A. stand many lakes B. lie many lakes

C. many lakes lie D. many lakes stand

[评析] 选 B。本题考查倒装句。表示地点的介词短语或 here, there, in, out, up, down, away, back, now, then 等副词放在句首时，若主语是名词，句子要用全部倒装。此类句子要注意主谓一致。lake 要与 lie 搭配，不与 stand 搭配，故选 B。

5. How I wish every family _____ a large house with a beautiful garden! (2002 年高考全国卷)

A. has B. had C. will have D. had had

[评析] 选 B。wish 后接宾语从句，表示与现在事实相反的愿望时，宾语从句的谓语要用一般过去时。句意：我多么希望每个家庭都住上带有漂亮花园的大房子啊！



拓展视野

1. The Middle Ages (5th—15th AD)

From the end of the Roman Empire to the 5th century, church leaders such as bishops and archbishops sat in the king's council and played leading roles in the government. The

ruling power in those days had artists paint to show love and respect for God. Thus religion is the main theme of art in this period.

2. The Renaissance (15th—16th AD)

The term Renaissance means “rebirth”, which describes the radical and comprehensive changes that took place in European culture during the 15th and 16th centuries, in which civilizations of ancient Greek and Rome were again valued. New ideas such as humanism was valued a lot.

3. Impressionism (late 19th to early 20th century)

The Industrial Revolution brought great changes. Many people moved from the country to the new cities. There were many new inventions and many social changes.

The development of new technology also led to new revolutionary treatment of colour and light, sunlight and dappled water, which is called Impressionism.

4. Modern art (20th century to today)

The art in the 20th century is full of diversity. Some are abstract, some are so realistic that they look like photographs. It has also many new forms of art, 3D, performance art, ect.

5. The Chinese art

Landscape 风景画

Figure drawing 人物画

Wood cut 木刻画

sketch 速写

Water colour 水彩画

Fresco painting 壁画

Portrait painting 肖像画

imitating 临摹

Oil painting 油画

Chinese painting 国画

pottery 陶艺

自我评估1

I. 根据首字母或汉语提示填入所缺的单词。

1. A pimple (青春痘) is a s of youth.

2. I've had p of this house for ten years.

3. This dictionary is of great v to students.

4. Her b in God is very firm.

5. Can you p what will happen in the future?

6. We (说服) him to go there by car.

7. He looked (滑稽) in his old fashioned suit.

8. This is a (引起争议的) issue.

9. There will be an (展览) of Impressionists.

10. I gave her a (技巧) on removing ink from clothing.

II. 句型转换。

1. She is a lovely girl. They all like to play with her.

She is

play with her.

2. You had better give up smoking.