

全面升级

JIANZISHENGXUEAN



尖子生学案

教你如何成为尖子生

新课标(人)

英语

高中选修6

主编: 邵付 昱 李晓燕
付 冉

掌握了好的方法
还怕山有多高!

吉林人民出版社

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亮点3 方法技巧总结, 快速提升能力。

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听

关于对与 how 相关的疑问词设置的听力技巧

通过本单元听力的训练可以使我们了解如何同他人谈及自己的喜好。该听力部分主要训练如何抓住细节。下面就……

说

表达个人喜好

表达个人喜好最直接的句型 I like... 意为“我喜欢……”, 以下句型也常用于表达个人喜好:

典例剖析

例 —What sport do you like _____? —Football is my favourite.

写

范文

Watching TV[®] has become part of our life. It is useful. Yet[®], it can also be harmful. If we spend too much time on it, we may have no time to study or do other important things. It can harm our eyes...

名师点评:

本文语言流畅, 条理清楚, 用词得当。……

亮点4 把握中(高)考, 培养应试能力。

依据“中(高)考能力培养在平时”的理念, 精选近两年各地中(高)考的常见题型, 体现中(高)考的新动向, 让您在平时的学习中与中(高)考零距离接触。

中考热点体验 尖子生实战演练

I. 单项填空

1. (2007·昆明) Could you please give me your e-mail address _____ you go?

- A. as soon as B. before C. after D. until

[点拨] 本题考查连词的用法。根据句意“在你走之前你能给我你的电子邮件地址吗?” as soon as 一……就……; before 在……之前; after 在……之后; until 直到……, 故选 B。

2. (2007·沈阳) —Which ocean is _____, the Atlantic or the Pacific?

—The Pacific.

- A. deep B. deeper C. deepest D. more deeper

亮点5 注重课外延伸, 感受英语魅力。

介绍了英语中俚语、习语的用法。让您在读有所乐中了解英语世界, 使您的学习生活不再枯燥乏味。

课外知识拓展 尖子生开阔视野

过生日吹蜡烛的由来

过生日时吃蛋糕(birthday cake)、吹蜡烛(candle)已为人们所熟悉。这一习俗说源于希腊(Greece)。

在古希腊, 人们都信奉月亮女神阿耳特弥斯(Artemis)。在她的一年一度的生日庆典(birthday party)上, 人们总要在祭坛上供奉蜂蜜饼和很多点亮的蜡烛, 以表达他们对月亮女神的特殊的崇敬之情。

亮点6 尽现教材习题答案, 方便阅读查对。

对教材中的重点习题做出详细解答, 方便您的查阅, 使您更好地掌握教材内容。

附录

教材习题解答

Unit 1 Star signs

>>> Student's Book

Reading

B 1 e 2 c 3 i 4 b 5 a 6 g 7 d 8 f 9 h

C2 (1) impatient (2) energetic (3) active (4) creative (5) imaginative

本书通过自主导读→明确目标、知识积累→储备基础、研读教材→掌握知识、技巧点拨→提升能力、知识拓展→开阔视野，教会学生解题的方法和技巧，培养良好的学习习惯，从而使成绩稳步提升，不断超越自我、超越对手，最终成为尖子生。



这是一条路，尖子生成长中走过的路
这是一套方案，尖子生验证过的学习方案
让我们，沿着尖子生的足迹——走向成功

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Unit 1

Art

学习目标明确 尖子生自主导读

话题	Talking about art.	
词	faith aim adopt possess attempt predict exhibition aggressive flesh wish influence consequently as symbol value concentrate accept worth cover	
汇	would rather do sth as well as a great deal lead to break away from as if/though	
交际用语	表达个人兴趣及爱好的日常用语	I'd rather drink tea than coffee. What's your favourite sports? I prefer to do sth. Which do you prefer, tea or coffee? I enjoy listening to music. I am fond of sth.
语法	虚拟语气(I)	
写作	如何写求职信	

基础知识积累 尖子生基础巩固

新词速记

▲ faith

n. 信任; 信心; 信念。例如:

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。

● **固定搭配** (1) have/put one's faith in... 相信……。例如:

Have you any faith in what he says? 你相信他的话吗?

(2) lose faith in... 对……失去信心; 不再信任……。例如:

I've lost faith in that fellow. 我再也不相信那个家伙了。

拓展 faithful *adj.* 忠实的,守信的;faithfully *adv.* 忠实地。

▲ aim

aim *n.* 目标;目的。 *vi. & vt.* 瞄准;(向某方向)努力。后常跟 at 或不定式 to。常用短语:with the aim of 以……为目的;for the aim of 为了……目的(目的能否实现还不知道)。例如:

He started the organization with the aim of helping local people. 他创立这一组织的目的是为了帮助当地人。

拓展 aimless *adj.* 漫无目的的,没有目标的;lead an aimless life 过着没有目标的生活;aimlessly *adv.*;aimlessness *n.*。

▲ adopt

vt. 采用;采纳;收养。例如:

The villagers adopted new techniques in raising silkworms. 村民们采用新技术养蚕。

As they had no children of their own, they adopted an orphan. 因为他们没有亲生儿女,就收养了一个孤儿。

▲ possess

vt. 拥有;具有;支配。例如:

He possesses nothing. 他一无所有。

拓展 possession 的用法:

(1) 持有;具有;所有权。常用短语:sb be in possession of…某人拥有/占有……;sth be in the possession of…某物被……所有;take possession of…占有……,拥有……,占领……。例如:

The manuscript is just one of the treasures in their possession. 这部手稿只是他们的珍藏之一。

Who's in possession of the property? 谁持有那财产?

The property is in the possession of John. 这财产是约翰的。

We've already bought the house, but we won't take possession of it until May. 房子已经买下,但我们要到五月份才能拿到。

(2) (常用复数)所有物;财产。例如:

The ring is one of her most treasured possessions. 这只戒指是她最珍贵的财产之一。

▲ attempt

1. *n.* 努力;尝试;企图。例如:

He passed the driving test at the first attempt. 他考驾驶执照时一次就通过了。

They made an attempt to escape, but they failed. 他们企图逃跑,但没有成功。

2. *vt.* 尝试;企图。常用短语:attempt to do sth 尝试做某事;努力做某事。例如:

I'll attempt to answer all your questions. 我将努力回答你全部问题。

▲ **predict**

predict *vt.* 预言; 预告; 预测。例如:

He predicted that I would be a rich man in the future. 他预言我将来会成为一个很富有的人。

Most economists predicted an increase in the country's economy. 大多数经济学家预言这个国家的经济会增长。

拓展 prediction *n.* 预言, 预报; predictable *adj.* 可预言的, 可预测的; predictably *adv.* 可预言地。

▲ **exhibition**

exhibition *n.* 展览, 陈列; 展览会。例如:

There will be an exhibition of antique glassware at the fair. 在交易会上将要展览一个古代的玻璃制品。

拓展 exhibit *v.* 展览, 显示; *n.* [C] 展品。例如:

Manufacturers are exhibiting their new model cars. 生产商们正在展览他们的新的汽车模型。

The museum has some interesting new exhibits from India. 博物馆新陈列一些有趣的印度展品。

▲ **aggressive**

aggressive *adj.* 敢作敢为的; 侵略的; 好斗的。例如:

He warned that his dog was aggressive towards strangers. 他警告说他的狗对陌生人很凶。

A good salesman must be aggressive if he wants to succeed. 要做个好推销员一定要有闯劲才能成功。

拓展 aggression *n.* 侵略, 挑衅; aggressor *n.* 侵略者; aggressively *adv.* 侵略性地。

▲ **flesh**

flesh *n.* 肉, 肌肉; 肉体。常用短语: the flesh 肉体(与人的精神或灵魂相对); flesh and blood 血肉之躯, 人性; in the flesh 亲自, 本人。例如:

The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak. 心有余而力不足。

It was more than flesh and blood could bear. 这是血肉之躯无法忍受的。

Listening to the cries was more than flesh and blood could stand. 听这种哭喊非常人所能忍受。

拓展 fleshy *adj.* 多肉的, 肥胖的。fleshy peaches 肉质多的桃。

【针对性训练】

单项填空

- It rained that day and _____ the baseball game was called off.
A. however B. still C. consequently D. so
- The project _____ helping the young unemployed people.
A. aims at B. is aimed at C. aims to D. for the purpose of

3. He thought the painting was of little _____, so he let me have it only for ten pounds.
A. cost B. value C. price D. expense
4. It took many hours to _____ the court of his guilt.
A. believe B. ensure C. convince D. persuade
5. Shortly after the accident, _____ policemen were sent to the spot to keep order.
A. score of B. two scores C. score D. scores of
6. The expert _____ that there will be an earthquake in that area in the near future.
A. tells B. predicts C. foretells D. speaks
7. —What was your trip to Hangzhou like?
—It's wonderful! I was deeply _____ by the scenery of West Lake.
A. felt B. effected C. impressed D. influenced
8. She went to the bookstore and bought _____.
A. dozen the books B. dozens books C. dozen of books D. dozens of books
9. Nowadays, a young man, who attempts to be successful, has to be _____ to go far in his career.
A. aggressive B. controversial C. ridiculous D. religious
10. He is more handsome _____ than in his photographs.
A. in the flesh B. flesh and blood C. in person D. in flesh

教材研读方案 尖子生课堂实录

要点精析

Warming Up

1. Look at all the paintings in this unit including those in the Workbook. 看一看本单元所有的画,包括练习册中的那些。

辨析 included, including

include 是及物动词,后面要有宾语。如果没有宾语,则考虑是被动语态。它的非谓语动词形式 included 和 including 常在句中出现,我们选取哪个应根据后面是否有宾语而定。如果有宾语,我们用 including(包括),表示主动意义;否则用 included(被包括),表示被动意义。例如:

At least 20 persons got hurt, including five children.

= At least 20 persons got hurt, five children included.

= At least 20 persons got hurt, and five children

例1 The book _____ forty maps.
A. contain
B. is containing
C. includes
D. contains

〔点拨〕 contain 作“含有”讲,不能用于进行时。The book 中“含有40幅地图”,侧重的是内容,故选D。

例2 I sent Jack a letter,

were included. 至少 20 人受伤, 其中包括 5 个孩子。

拓展 contain *vt.* 包含, 含有(侧重包含的“内容”或“成分”); include *vt.* 包括(侧重“范围”或“整体”)。例如:

This book contains all the information you need. 这本书含有你需要的所有信息。

The group included two engineers and twenty workers. 这个队共有 2 名工程师和 20 位工人。

2. Would you rather have Chinese or Western-style paintings in your home? 在你的家里愿意有中国的还是西方风格的画?

would rather do sth 宁愿做某事, 其否定式在 rather 后直接加 not。常用句型有: would rather do... than do... 宁愿做... 也不愿做...; would do... rather than do... 宁愿做... 也不愿做...; prefer to do... rather than do... 喜欢做... 而不愿做...; would rather that-clause... 宁愿...。例如:

She'd rather die than give a speech. 她宁愿死也不愿意演讲。

【注意】 would rather... than... 这一表达方式要注意用“平行”方式, 即在 than 的前后要用同类的词或词组。would rather 后接从句时, 从句的谓语动词用过去时表示现在或将来的愿望, 用过去完成时表示对过去的一种愿望。例如:

I would rather listen to music than go swimming. 我宁愿听音乐, 也不愿去游泳。

I would rather you hadn't done it. 我宁愿你没干过那事。

3. Have you ever wished you could paint as well as a professional artist? 你是否希望能像专业画家画得那样好?

wish *vt. & n.* 希望; 愿望, 后可接不定式短语、不定式复合结构、双宾语及宾语从句, 而宾语从句要用虚拟语气。例如:

He wished that he had stayed at home. 他想那时要是在家里就好了。

I wish I could fly to the moon in a spaceship one day! 我多么希望有一天我能乘宇宙飞船飞往月球啊!

I wish you to finish your homework on time. 我希望你能按时完成家庭作业。

I wish it were spring all the year round! 要是一

his photo _____.

- A. included
B. including
C. being included
D. to include

〔点拨〕 此处应选 included 表示被动意义, 故选 A。

例 3 To enjoy the scenery, Tom would rather spend long hours on the train _____ travel by air.

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

〔点拨〕 would rather... than... 宁愿... 而不愿..., 为固定结构, 故选 C。

例 4 I _____ the Science Museum.

- A. would like visiting
B. feel like to visit
C. am planning visiting
D. would rather visit

〔点拨〕 固定结构有 would like to do sth, feel like doing sth, 故选 D。

例 5 I _____ you a pleasant journey.

- A. hope B. expect
C. imagine D. wish

〔点拨〕 wish 常用来表示祝愿、祝福, 故选 D。

例 6 We wish you _____ able to join us in the party last night.

年到头都是春天该多好啊!

【注意】 hope 表示“希望”时所接从句用陈述语气,表示可能实现的愿望。例如:

Let's hope we can find a parking space. 希望我们能找到个停车位。

A. can be B. had been

C. could be D. were

对过去情况的虚拟,宾语从句的谓语用过去完成时,故选 B。

Reading

1. Art is influenced by the customs and faith of a people. 艺术受到风俗习惯和民族信仰所影响。

influence *v. & n.* 影响;起作用;影响(力);作用。

常用短语: have an influence on 对……有影响; under the influence of 受……的影响,由于……的作用。

例如:

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

He has little influence over his children. 他对他的孩子们没有什么影响力。

【辨析】 influence, affect

influence 指间接涉及行为、思想感情,多指影响无形的东西。affect 指影响感情或具体事物。例如:

It's clear that his painting was influenced by Picasso. 他的画显然受了毕加索的影响。

Smoking can affect heart. 吸烟对心脏健康有害。

【例1】 翻译句子

(1) 环境对性格有很大的影响。

(2) 他对这个公司有相当大的影响。

【点拨】 答案为:(1) Environment is a great influence on character. (2) He has considerable influence with the company.

2. Consequently, this text will describe only the most important ones, starting from the sixth century AD. 因此,本文只叙述从公元6世纪以来最重要的艺术风格。

1. consequently *adv.* 所以;因而。例如:

This poses a threat to agriculture and the food chain, and consequently to human health. 这会对农业和食物链造成威胁,由此而危及人的健康。

【拓展】 consequent *adj.* 作为结果的;随之发生的,通常与 on/upon sth 连用。例如:

the responsibilities consequent upon the arrival of a new child 新生儿出世后随之而来的职责

2. starting from the sixth century AD 是现在分词短语作定语,修饰 ones, ones 代替上文中的 styles. 例如:

【例2】 This decision could have serious _____ for the future of the industry.

A. consequences

B. consequence

C. consequent

D. consequently

【点拨】 句意为“此项决定对该行业的未来可能会产生严重后果”。consequence 为可数名词,常用复数形式,故选 A。

Snow was falling when they went along a path leading to the mountain. 当他们沿着通向大山的小路走着的时候,天正下着雪。

Those smoking in the office were asked not to. (人们)要求在办公室吸烟的人不要吸烟。

He is an attacking player. 他是一个攻击型的运动员。

Do you see the girl sitting at the desk? She is our new secretary. 你看见坐在桌子旁边的女孩了吗? 她是我们的新秘书。

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。

to represent religious themes 是不定式作表语。

例如:

What I would suggest is to start work at once. 我的建议是立刻开始工作。

To work means to earn a living. 工作就是为了生活。

【注意】 不定式和动名词都可以作表语,不定式作表语,一般表示具体动作,特别是表示将来的动作。而动名词作表语,表示抽象的、一般性的行为。例如:

The most important thing is to negotiate with them about the future of the plant. 最重要的事情是与他们商讨一下这个工厂的将来。

His hobby is collecting stamps. 他的爱好是集邮。

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

as 引导方式状语从句。as it is/was 意思是“别动它;照现状”。例如:

Take things as they are. 接受现实。

例 3 The old man, _____ abroad for twenty years, is on the way back to his motherland.

- A. to work
B. working
C. to have worked
D. having worked

【点拨】 having worked 是现在分词的完成式,表示在主句谓语动作之前已发生,故选 D。

例 4 翻译句子

(1) To do two things at a time is to do neither.

(2) His wish is to buy a luxurious car in the future.

(3) Our work is serving the people.

【点拨】 答案为:(1)一次做两件事等于什么也没做。

(2)他的希望是在不久的将来买一辆豪华轿车。(3)我们的工作是为人民服务。

例 5 Now listen to me. You'd better leave the table _____ it is.

拓展 as 的用法

(1) 引导时间状语从句。例如:

I watched her as she combed her hair. 当她梳头的时候我一直看着她。

(2) 引导方式状语从句。例如:

He does not speak as the other people do. 他不像其他人那样肯说话。

(3) 引导让步状语从句。例如:

Young as she is, she is a manager now. 她虽然很年轻,但她现在是经理了。

(4) 引导原因状语从句。例如:

He was absent from school as he had a cold. 因为他感冒了,所以没去上学。

(5) 引导定语从句,常用 the same...as 或 such...as 结构。例如:

As I explained on the phone, your request will be considered at the next meeting. 正像我在电话中解释的那样,在下次会议上考虑一下你的要求。

(6) 用于固定结构。如: as far as I/we know; as far as I am concerned; as I can see; as long as 等。例如:

As far as I am concerned, you can do what you like. 就我而言,你想干什么就可以干什么。

5. A typical picture at this time was full of religious symbols, which created a feeling of respect and love for God. 这个时期代表性的作品充满着宗教的信条,营造了对上帝的敬重与爱戴之情。

symbol *n.* [C] 象征。常用短语: a symbol of... 的象征。符号,记号(和 for 搭配使用)。例如:

H₂O is the symbol for water. H₂O 是水的(化学)符号。

拓展 symbolic *adj.* 象征性的,使用象征物的; symbolism *n.* 象征主义; symbolize *v.* 象征,是……的象征。例如:

An olive branch is a symbol of peace. 橄榄枝是和平的象征。

A wedding ring symbolizes the union of the two partners. 结婚戒指象征着男女双方的结合。

- A. that B. as
C. when D. how

〔点拨〕 leave...as it is 意为“使……保持原来的样子”,故选 B。

例 6 —Would you like to come to dinner tonight?

—I'd like to, _____ I'm too busy.

- A. and B. but
C. as D. so

〔点拨〕 答句意为“我想去,但我太忙了”。表示转折关系,故选 B。

例 7 We had better hurry _____ it is getting dark.

- A. and
B. but

- C. as
D. unless

〔点拨〕 句意为“我们最好快点,因为天快要黑了”。表示原因,故选 C。

例 8 The tree in the picture is the _____ of life and the snake is the _____ of evil.

- A. symbol, sign
B. sign, symbol
C. symbol, symbol
D. sign, sign

〔点拨〕 symbol 象征。sign 标志; 标记; 迹象, 故选 C。

6. But it was evident that ideas were changing in the 13th century when painters like Giotto di Bondone began to paint religious scenes in a more realistic way. 但是很显然,十三世纪绘画的思想正发生变革,像乔托这样的画家们开始以一种比较现实的方法来画宗教场景。

1. It's (quite) evident that... (很) 显然……。it 作形式主语,that 引导的句子作真正主语。例如:

It's evident that a mistake has been made. 显然已经出了差错。

It is evident (to all) that he is wrong. 很显然(大家都知道)他错了。

2. 辨析 scene, scenery, view, sight

(1) scene 意为“景色”,指“部分景色或某一舞台场景”,多指“展现在眼前的风景、景色、景象”,可包括“有人和活动场面的景色及自然景色”,是可数名词。例如:

There is a happy scene of children playing in the garden. 孩子们在花园里玩耍,好一派欢乐景色。

The boats in the harbor make a beautiful scene. 港内的船只构成了美丽的景色。

(2) scenery 为某一地方的总体景致,为统称。是不可数名词。例如:

I like the scenery of the mountain village. 我喜欢这个山村的景致。

The scenery is magnificent. 景色壮丽。

(3) view 意为“景色”,为常用词。指“能看到的或在视野之内的实物景致”,多指自然风景。例如:

Do you enjoy the famous view of the West-Lake? 你喜爱著名的西湖景色吗?

(4) sight 意为“风景”,可指看见的景色,如供人游览的“名胜古迹”和“值得看的事物,也可指建筑物或人工制成的景观”。例如:

We're going to Paris for the weekend to see the sights. 我们打算去巴黎过周末,参观那里的名胜。

The flowers are a lovely sight in spring. 春天百花盛开十分美丽。

One of the beautiful sights is the castle. 那城堡是许多美景之一。

例 9 用 view, sight, scene, scenery 填空

(1) We can see a beautiful _____ from the bus window.

(2) The _____ of the mountain in autumn is very beautiful.

(3) The Imperial Palace is one of the _____ of China.

(4) At first the _____ looked like a simple accident, but later the police became suspicious.

【点拨】 答案为:(1) view

(2) scenery (3) sights

(4) scene

例 10 翻译句子

(1) 四周乡间的景色壮观秀丽。

(2) 从塔顶远眺景色蔚为壮观。

【点拨】 答案为:(1) There were magnificent views of the surrounding countryside.

(2) The view from the top of the tower was spectacular.

例 11 _____ is evident to us that he is right.

A. That B. This

C. It D. These

【点拨】 句意为“对我们来说很明显他是对的”。It 作形式主语,that he... 作真正主语,故选 C。

7. During the Renaissance, new ideas and values gradually replaced those held in the Middle Ages. 在文艺复兴时期,新思想和价值观逐渐地取代了中世纪思想和价值观。

value *n.* 价值; (*pl.*) 价值观; 社会准则。例如:

Jewellery to the value of a million pounds was stolen last night. 价值达 100 万英镑的珠宝昨夜失窃。

拓展 (1) value *vt.* 评估。例如:

The property has been valued at over \$ 5 million. 这处房地产估价为 500 多万美元。

(2) valuable *adj.* 有价值的, 珍贵的。例如:

This old Chinese square table is a very valuable piece of furniture. 这张旧的中国方桌是一件很珍贵的家具。

8. People began to concentrate less on religious themes and adopt a more humanistic attitude to life. 人们开始更少地关注宗教主题, 采取更加人文主义的生活态度。

concentrate *vt.* 集中; 聚集; 集结。常用短语: concentrate...on... 聚集于...; 集中于...。例如:

He concentrated his energies on studying. 他把精力专注于研究。

【注意】 centre...on/fix...on/put one's heart into/devote...to 相当于 concentrate...on...。例如:

I must concentrate on my new task. 我必须专注于我的新工作。

In this lecture I shall concentrate on the early years of Charles's reign. 这一节课我将着重讲查理王朝的早期统治时期。

9. They paid famous artists to paint pictures of themselves, their houses and possessions as well as their activities and achievements. 他们聘请著名艺术家来为自己画像, 画自己的房屋和其他财物, 以及他们的活动和成就。

as well as 为固定短语, 意为“除……之外还有; 也”, 意义与 not only...but also 相似, 但 as well as 强调的是前面提到的内容, 而 not only...but also 强调的是 but also 后面的内容。as well as 也可置于句首。例如:

As well as the temple, they included more than 50 major buildings and others of less importance

例 12 用 value, price, cost 填空

(1) He thought the stamp was of little _____, so he sold it to me at a low _____.

(2) The _____ of production is low though the _____ is high at the market.

【点拨】 答案为: (1) value, price (2) cost, price

例 13 Only by _____ your attention _____ what you are learning can you learn it well.

- A. concentrate, on
B. pay, on
C. concentrating, on
D. paying, on

【点拨】 concentrate...on... 集中于..., 是固定词组, 故选 C。

例 14 Eco-travel is a form of travel _____ combines normal tourism with learning, _____ a way to find out what can be done to help animals, plants and people.



within this area. 除了这座寺庙外,在这个地区它们还包括五十多座主要的和其他一些不太重要的建筑。

拓展 as well as 的其他用法:

(1)可以用于同级比较,表示“和……一样好”,修饰动词。例如:

He played basketball as well as Tom. 他打篮球和汤姆一样好。

(2)as well as 在连接两个主语时,谓语动词的单复数形式和它前面的主语保持一致。例如:

The students, as well as their teacher, are all excited at the news. 听到这个消息学生们和他们的老师都感到兴奋。

A. what, as well as

B. that, as well

C. which, as well as

D. which, as well

〔点拨〕句意为“生态旅游是一种把正常的旅游和学习结合起来的旅游形式,也是一种发现能做什么来帮助动物、植物和人类的途径”。which 引导的是定语从句,故选 C。

10. One of the most important discoveries during this period was how to draw things in perspective. 这一时期最重要的发现之一是如何运用透视图绘画。

how to do sth 是“疑问词+不定式”结构。此结构在句中常作主语、宾语或表语。这样的疑问词有 who, where, how, whom, what, which 等。例如:

Have you decided where to go for an outing? 你决定去哪儿旅游了吗?

We haven't decided when to leave for Beijing. 我们还没决定何时到北京去。

The question is how to put the plan into practice. 问题是如何把这个计划付诸实施。

When to start has not been decided. 什么时候开始还没有决定。

例 15 There are many books in the library. I hardly know _____.

A. which to choose

B. which to choose from

C. what to choose from

D. what to choose

〔点拨〕choose...from 为“从……中挑选……”,与 book 构成介宾关系,from 不能省,故选 B。

11. By coincidence, oil paints were also developed at this time, which made the colours used in paintings look richer and deeper. 巧合的是,这一时期油画颜料也得到了发展,使得画的颜色看上去更丰富、更深沉。

1. by coincidence 巧合。例如:

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。

拓展 coincidence n. (令人吃惊的)巧合;巧事。例如:

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

例 16 He failed in the exam, _____ made his parents very upset.

A. that B. which

C. whose D. when

〔点拨〕which 指代前面整个句子内容,在从句中作主语,引导非限制性定语从句,故选 B。