

《宁夏回族自治区教育厅中小学教辅材料评议推荐目录》

推荐教辅图书

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RJ

学生用书



宁夏人民教育出版社

选修6

高中英语



修订版

君子曰：学不可以已。青，取之于蓝而青于蓝；冰，水为之而寒于水。木直中绳，揉以为轮，其曲中规；虽有槁暴，不复挺者，揉使之然也。故木受绳则直，金就砺则利，君子博学而日参省乎己，则知明而行无过矣。

吾尝终日而思矣，不如须臾之所学也；吾尝跂而望矣，不如登高之博见也。登高而招，臂非加长也，而见者远；顺风而呼，声非加疾也，而闻者彰。假舆马者，非利足也，而致千里；假舟楫者，非能水也，而绝江河。君子生非异也，善假于物也。

积土成山，风雨兴焉；
小流，无以成江海。
牙之利，筋骨之强，
利而致千里，
非利足也，
而致千里；
假舟楫者，
非能水也，
而绝江河。

君子曰：学不可以已。青，取之于蓝而青于蓝；冰，水为之而寒于水。木直中绳，揉以为轮，其曲中规；虽有槁暴，不复挺者，揉使之然也。故木受绳则直，金就砺则利，君子博学而日参省乎己，则知明而行无过矣。

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精·讲·精·练



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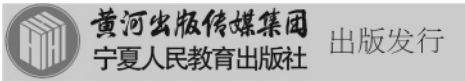
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Unit 1

Art

Warming Up & Reading

课标词汇

熟记单词

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. _____ <i>adj.</i> 抽象的; 深奥的 | 4. _____ <i>n.</i> 影子; 阴影 |
| _____ <i>n.</i> 摘要 | 5. _____ <i>adj.</i> 荒谬的; 可笑的 |
| 2. _____ <i>n.</i> 美术陈列室; 画廊 | 6. _____ <i>n.</i> 努力; 尝试; 企图 |
| 3. _____ <i>adj.</i> 卓越的; 杰出的; 极好的 | _____ <i>vt.</i> 尝试; 企图 |

词形变化

1. _____ *n.* 信任; 信心; 信念 → _____ *adj.* 忠诚的, 忠实的; 可信任的 → _____ *adv.* 忠实地 → _____ *adj.* 不忠诚的; 不可信任的
2. _____ *n.* 目标; 目的 *vi. & vt.* 瞄准; (向某方向) 努力 → _____ *adj.* 无目的的; 无方向的
3. _____ *adj.* 明显的; 明白的 → _____ *n.* 根据; 证据 → _____ *adv.* 明显地; 显然地
4. _____ *vt.* 采用; 采纳; 收养 → _____ *adj.* 收养的; 领养的 → _____ *n.* 领养; 采用 → _____ *adj.* 收养的; 采取的
5. _____ *vt.* 拥有; 具有; 支配 → _____ *n.* (尤作复数) 所有; 财产
6. _____ *n.* 巧合(的事); (事情、口味、故事等) 相合 → _____ *v.* 同时发生; 相符 → _____ *adj.* 相符的; 一致的; 同时发生的 → _____ *adj.* 巧合的; 同时发生的
7. _____ *vt.* 预言; 预告; 预测 → _____ *n.* 预言; 预测 → _____ *adj.* 可预见的; 意料之中的

必会短语

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 宁死不屈 _____ die than give in | 6. 承受很多 suffer _____ |
| 2. 准备回家 _____ go home | 7. 脱离家庭 _____ the family |
| 3. 向别人介绍某人自己 _____ others | 8. 渴望出去 _____ get out |
| 4. 集中精力于研究 _____ research | 9. 另一方面, 他很勇敢 _____, he is brave |
| 5. 碰巧遇见他 meet him _____ | |

知识精讲

一、aim *n.* 目标;目的 *vi. & vt.* 瞄准;
(向某方向)努力

原句 During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was to represent religious themes. (P2)

在中世纪,画家的主要任务是把宗教的主题表现出来。

It is now our aim to set up a factory.

我们现在的目标是创办一家工厂。

搭 配

with the aim of 带有……的目的

aim (sth.) at sb./sth. (用某物)向某人/某物瞄准

aim at/for sth. 向某方向努力/力争某物

aim at doing sth./aim to do sth. 打算/力求做某事

be aimed at 目的是;针对

achieve one's aim 达到某人的目的

She went to London with the aim of finding a job.

她去伦敦是为了找工作。

He aimed the gun at a bird.

他用枪瞄准了鸟。

This activity is aimed at improving the students' ability of listening and speaking.

这项活动的目的是提高学生的听说能力。

Teamwork is required in order to achieve these aims.
要达到这些目标需要齐心协力。

习题精选 1. The education program _____ combining brain work with manual labor is being widely spread throughout the country.

- A. to aim at B. aims at
C. having aimed at D. aimed at

2. They will start their project, _____ at

helping the poor children to be educated in the west of China.

- A. aims B. aiming
C. being aimed D. aimed

二、typical *adj.* 典型的;有代表性的

原句 A typical picture at this time was full of religious symbols, which created a feeling of respect and love for God. (P2)

这个时期的典型的绘画充满了宗教的特征,体现了对上帝的尊重与爱戴。

搭 配

be typical of... 是典型的……;是……的特点

it is typical of sb. to do sth. 做某事是某人的特点;
某人一向如此做某事

This picture is fairly typical of his early works.

这幅画是他早期作品中的典型。

It was typical of him to be late for class.

他一向都是上课迟到。

习题精选 3. Jack is late again. It is _____ of him to keep others waiting.

- A. normal B. ordinary
C. common D. typical

三、adopt *vt.* 采用;采纳;收养

原句 People began to concentrate less on religious themes and adopt a more humanistic attitude to life. (P2)

人们开始更少地关注宗教主题,而对生活采取了更加人性化的态度。

辨析 adopt 与 adapt

adopt *vt.* 采取; 采纳; 收养
adapt *vt. & vi.* 使适应, 使适合; 改编, 改写
They decided to adopt an orphan from the earthquake area.
他们决定收养一名地震灾区的孤儿。
He tried hard to adapt himself to the new conditions.
他努力使自己适应新的情况。
The author is going to adapt his play for television.
作者将把他的剧本改编成电视剧。

习题精选 4. He moved to a foreign country, where he had to _____ himself to the new customs and habits.

- A. adapt
- B. adopt
- C. fit
- D. suit

5. If you're outgoing, it is very easy for you to _____ to the new environment while studying abroad.

- A. adapt
- B. appeal
- C. apply
- D. attach

6. It will be a long time before you _____ the new circumstances.

- A. adapt to
- B. will get used to
- C. used to
- D. got accustomed to

7. Your house is always so neat—how do you _____ it with three children?

- A. manage
- B. serve
- C. adapt
- D. construct

四、possess *vt.* 拥有; 具有; 支配

原句 Rich people wanted to possess their own paintings, so they could decorate their superb palaces and great houses. (P2)
富人们想拥有自己的画, 这样就可以装饰他们的高级宫殿和豪宅。

搭配

possess oneself of sth./be possessed of sth. 获得某物; 占有某物
be possessed by/with 被(魔鬼、思想等)缠住/迷住
take possession of 占有某物; 控制某物
get possession of 拿到; 占有
in possession of (某物)在某人的占有之下
in the possession of 为……所占有
come into the possession of (某物)落入(某人)手中

Though plain-looking, Mary is possessed of great intelligence.

虽然相貌平平, 玛丽却拥有大智慧。
She was possessed by the desire to be rich.
她整天就想着发财。

We didn't take possession of the car until a few days after the auction.

拍卖会过后几天, 我们才真正拿到了那辆车。
I couldn't get possession of the ball.
我得不到控球权。

She was found in possession of stolen goods.
她被发现藏有赃物。

The house has been in the possession of the family since 1500s.

这所房子自 16 世纪以来一直归这个家族所有。

How did the painting come into your possession?

你是怎么得到这幅画的?

习题精选 8. —How did you _____ the old valuable house?

—It used to be _____ my uncle. He left it to me in his will.

- A. take possession of; in possession of
- B. take the possession of; in the possession of
- C. take possession of; in the possession of
- D. take the possession of; in possession of

五、attempt *vt.* 尝试;企图 *n.* 努力;尝试;企图

原句 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. (P3)
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,取而代之的是利用色彩、线条和形状来集中表现物体的某些特征。

搭配

attempt to do sth. 尝试做某事
make an attempt to do/at doing 尝试做……
in an attempt to do sth. 试图做某事;希望做某事
at one's first attempt 某人第一次尝试

Any prisoner who attempts to escape will be shot.
任何企图逃跑的囚犯都将会被枪毙。

He made an attempt to break the world record.
他试图打破世界纪录。

Three strikes at your first attempt.
你一上去就是 3 个全中。

My first attempt at a chocolate cake tasted horrible.

我首次试做的巧克力蛋糕难吃极了。

提醒

attempt 用作及物动词时,后接名词或动词不定式作宾语,常用于 attempt to do sth. 结构;用作名词时,一般为可数名词,常用于 make an/no attempt 结构。

辨析

attempt, try 与 manage

attempt 为正式用语,常指一次的而不是继续的尝试,往往暗示这种尝试达不到目的,常包含“冒险”意义,这种冒险可能导致失败。

try 为通俗用语,指为成功做某事而付出努力或花费一定代价。后接不定式表示“努力做某事”;后接动名词表示“试着做某事”。

manage 表示“成功地做成某事”,强调结果。

The boys attempted to leave for camping but were stopped by their parents.

男孩子们想去野营,但被他们的父母拦住了。

We'll try to improve our teaching methods.

我们要设法改进教学方法。

How did you manage to get their approval?

你是怎么得到他们同意的?

习题精选 9. Some students are now busy preparing for the

“Independent Recruitment (自主招生)” contest, in hopes of getting a “Pass” card at their first _____.

- A. purpose
- B. attempt
- C. desire
- D. performance

10. He _____ to get out of the trouble, but no one would help him.

- A. succeeded
- B. attempted
- C. managed
- D. offered

六、predict *vt.* 预言;预告;预测

原句 Who can predict what painting styles there will be in the future? (P3)

谁能预测将来会有什么样的绘画风格?

It is said that the old man can predict a person's future.

据说那个老人能预言一个人的未来。

The storms are predicted to reach the north of the country tomorrow morning.

预计风暴明天早晨到达该国北部。

拓展

The outcome is not always predictable.

后果并非都可以预料。

No one believed her prediction that the tsunami would arrive on December 26th.

没有人相信她说的海啸将在 12 月 26 日到来的预言。

辨析 predict, foretell 与 forecast

predict 表示从已知事实中或根据自然规律断定将要发生的事情,所以准确性较大。主语只能是人。

foretell 指凭借自己的经验事先感知将会发生何事,但不表明预言是否正确。也可用于事物,表示“预测”。

forecast 表示根据现有信息、情况预测有可能发生的事,与 predict 含义相近,但准确性不如 predict 高。多用于预报天气。

He predicted a good harvest.

他预言丰收。

Timely snow foretells a bumper harvest.

瑞雪兆丰年。

With weather satellites it is easy to forecast weather now.

有了气象卫星,现在预报天气容易了。

习题精选 11. The expert _____ that there will be

an earthquake in this area in the near future.

- A. tells
- B. predicts
- C. foretells
- D. speaks

七、a great deal 大量;许多

原句 In the late 19th century, Europe changed a great deal, from a mostly agricultural society to a mostly industrial one. (P2)

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。

提醒

a great/good deal 可用作副词短语,意为“大量地;非常地”,修饰动词或比较级,在句中作状语;还可用作名词短语,表示“大量;许多”,在句中作主语或宾语。

a great/good deal of 表示“大量的,非常多的”,只能修饰不可数名词,在句中作定语。

He talks a great deal but does little.

他说的多做的少。

I ran a great deal faster than he.

我跑得比他快得多。

A great deal of my money is spent on books.

我的许多钱都花到书上了。

There is a great deal of sense in what you say.

你的话颇有道理。

拓展

常用于修饰比较级的词还有 much, far, rather, a lot, a little, a bit, even, still, by far (常用于比较级之后), any。

习题精选 12. We always keep _____ spare bags with which we pack the rubbish.

- A. plenty of B. the number of
C. too much D. a great deal of

13. I recognized her as soon as I met her at the airport though we hadn't seen each other for ages and she had changed _____.

- A. a large amount B. a great many
C. a great deal D. a lot of

▶ 八、on the other hand 另一方面

原句 On the other hand, some paintings of modern art are so realistic that they look like photographs. (P3)

另一方面,一些现代艺术绘画太逼真了,他们看起来就跟照片一样。

Many college graduates are out of work now, but on the other hand, they won't take jobs that do not pay much.

现在许多大学毕业生没有工作,但另一方面,他们又不愿意干薪水低的工作。

拓展

on (the) one hand..., on the other (hand)... (引出不同的,尤指对立的观点、思想等)一方面……;另一方面(却)……

first(ly)....; second(ly)... 第一……;第二……

for one thing..., for another... 一则……;二则……

I'm not going to buy it; for one thing I don't like the colour, and for another it's far too expensive.

我不买这东西:一是我不喜欢这颜色,二是它太贵了。

习题精选 14. I would like a job which pays more, but _____ I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment.

- A. in other words
B. on the other hand

- C. for one thing
D. as a matter of fact

▶ 九、Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting were the Impressionists, who lived and worked in Paris. (P2)

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。

语言点 表示方位的介词短语位于句首,且谓语动词是表示“存在”之义的 be, lie, stand, exist 等词时,句子用完全倒装语序。如:

South of the lake lies a big supermarket.

湖泊的南边是一个大超市。

Between the two windows hangs a large map of China.

一幅大的中国地图挂在两扇窗子之间。

拓展

适用完全倒装结构条件的还有:

(1)以 here, there, in, up, down, away 等副词开头,谓语动词为 be, go, come 等时。

(2)以 then, now, thus, such 开头,谓语动词多为 come, follow, begin, end, be 等,且主语是名词时。

(3)表语置于句首,为了保持句子平衡,以示强调,或利于上下文衔接时。

提醒

在上述完全倒装的结构里,如果主语是人称代词,则用正常语序。

Here we are.

我们到了。

Out he rushed.

他冲出去了。

习题精选 15. —Are all our guests here?

—Not yet... Look, there _____ the rest!

- A. comes B. come

C. is coming D. are coming

16. In the eastern part of New Jersey _____, a major American shipping center.

- A. the city of Elizabeth lies
B. lies the city of Elizabeth
C. does the city of Elizabeth lie
D. the city of Elizabeth lie

► 十、The Impressionists were the first painters to work outdoors. (P2)

印象派画家是第一批室外写景的画家。

语言点 句中的“to work outdoors”是动词不定式作定语,修饰“the first painters”。当被修饰的普通名词前有序数词或最高级修饰时,该名词的后置定语须用不定式。

He is always the first one to come and the last one to leave.

他总是第一个来,最后一个离开。

提醒

作定语的不定式中的动词如果是不及物动词,或者不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作所发生的地点、所使用的工具等,不定式后面须有相应的介词。但是,不定式所修饰的名词如果是 time, place 或 way, 则不定式后面的介词习惯上省去。

不定式作定语,若句中有该动作的发出者,则用主动语态;若只有被修饰词承受该动作,则多用被动语态。

We are working hard to get a comfortable house to

live in.

我们在为得到舒适的住房而奋斗。

He had no place to live.

他没地方可住。

I'll go to Beijing next week. Do you have anything to be taken to your mother?

我下周去北京,你有东西要捎给你母亲吗?

习题精选 17. (2012·重庆) We're having a meeting in half an hour. The decision _____ at the meeting will influence the future of our company.

- A. to be made
B. being made
C. made
D. having been made

18. (2011·湖南) The ability _____ an idea is as important as the idea itself.

- A. expressing
B. expressed
C. to express
D. to be expressed

19. Jimmy is always the first student _____ to school; he is a very good student.

- A. to come
B. coming
C. come
D. comes

过关评测

I. 根据句意和首字母或汉语提示完成单词

- 1 He took a _____ at the bird, but missed.
2 He greeted me with _____ (典型的) American hospitality.

3 _____ (抽象的) nouns are usually uncountable nouns in English.

4 It is the theme of all her books that people should have _____ (信仰) and a purpose in life.

- 5 It was rather a _____ (巧合) that she appeared at that exact moment.
- 6 He admits that he has made a _____ (荒谬的) mistake.
- 7 The teacher _____ (采用) the new method of teaching was popular with the students.
- 8 You can never _____ (预言) what would happen next.
- 9 People had lost their homes and all their _____ (财物).

II. 汉译英

- 1 我掌握了一些在我看来你会感兴趣的信息。(in possession of)

- 2 我们从他身上学到了很多。(a great deal)

- 3 真是巧了,我在第二天就遇见了我们一直在谈论的那个人。

- 4 这部电影是为了孩子们而从那本很受欢迎的小说改编的。

- 5 他想赶最后一班公共汽车,好及时赶回家吃晚饭。(aim)

- 6 他是队伍里第一个游过那条很宽的河的人。

III. 单项填空

- 1 —Would you like to go to the party tonight?
—I'd like to, but I must go over my lessons, _____ tomorrow's exam.
A. aiming to pass

- B. meaning passing
C. intended to passing
D. pointing at passing
- 2 He's one of those early birds. It's _____ of him to get up early.
A. practical B. humorous
C. rude D. typical
- 3 John applied for the position of Eliot's secretary. Does he _____ the necessary patience and abilities to do the job well?
A. perform B. possess
C. observe D. support
- 4 The expert advised the boy, who always fails to remember the new words, to _____ an effective way of learning vocabulary.
A. admire B. design
C. adopt D. invent
- 5 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
- 6 The volcanic eruption _____ several months before didn't cause much loss.
A. to be predicted B. predicting
C. predicted D. predicts
- 7 Tom wasn't good at physics at first, but his physics has improved _____ since the new teacher began teaching him.
A. a great deal
B. scores of
C. plenty of
D. a great many
- 8 The young teacher wants to help his students as

much as he can, but _____, he'd better help them learn on their own.

- A. for one thing B. as usual
C. in other words D. on the other hand

9 —I'm going to London next Monday.

—What a _____! So am I.

- A. conclusion B. consequence
C. coincidence D. celebration

IV. 完形填空

Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together. However, I was not thinking about the golden chain when I had to help people who



_____ 1 _____ their way and parked in front of my house.

I was growing tired of helping so many people. Almost every _____ 2 _____ I was awakened during a sound night's sleep and had to _____ 3 _____ someone out. Many times I was _____ 4 _____ by some penniless motorists who did not even thank me for the help that they received and some even complained that I could have done _____ 5 _____.

One day, a young man with a week-old beard climbed out of a _____ 6 _____ automobile. He had no money and no food.

He asked if I could give him some _____ 7 _____, and offer him gasoline and a meal. I told him that if he wanted to work for me, he could cut the grass, but _____ 8 _____ the work wasn't necessary.

Though sweaty and hungry, he worked hard. After working all day, he sat _____ 9 _____ to cool himself. I thanked him for his work and gave him the money he _____ 10 _____. I then offered him some _____ 11 _____ money

for the task particularly well done, but he shook his head, _____ 12 _____.

I never saw him again. He probably thought I helped him out that day, but that is not the _____ 13 _____ it was. I didn't help him, whereas he helped me to _____ 14 _____ people again to repay their trust in me. He helped me to once again want to do something for those who are _____ 15 _____. I wish I could thank him for _____ 16 _____ some of my belief in the basic _____ 17 _____ of others and for giving me back a little of the _____ 18 _____ I had lost. Because of him, I once again felt myself part of a golden chain of kindness that _____ 19 _____ us to others.

I may have fed his body that day, but he fed my _____ 20 _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 A. fought | B. found |
| C. made | D. lost |
| 2 A. morning | B. afternoon |
| C. night | D. evening |
| 3 A. bring | B. help |
| C. carry | D. drive |
| 4 A. taken for granted | B. put up with |
| C. turned down | D. taken up with |
| 5 A. less | B. more |
| C. worse | D. enough |
| 6 A. shabby | B. famous |
| C. flashy | D. fashionable |
| 7 A. money | B. food |
| C. help | D. work |
| 8 A. actually | B. specially |
| C. particularly | D. generally |
| 9 A. in the sun | B. in the shade |
| C. in the field | D. in the car |

- 10 A. asked B. begged
C. needed D. charged
- 11 A. old B. extra
C. small D. good
- 12 A. accepted B. received
C. refused D. denied
- 13 A. situation B. thing
C. issue D. way
- 14 A. believe in B. watch over
C. look after D. care about
- 15 A. in trouble B. in danger
C. in tears D. in fear
- 16 A. forgetting B. losing
C. restoring D. finding
- 17 A. goodness B. happiness
C. pleasure D. nature
- 18 A. weakness B. strength
C. optimism D. pessimism
- 19 A. adapts B. adjusts
C. devotes D. connects
- 20 A. heart B. soul
C. head D. mouth

V. 阅读理解

About 1450, European scholars became more interested in studying the world around them. Their art became more true to life. They began to explore new lands. The new age in Europe was eventually called “the Renaissance”. Renaissance is a French word that means “rebirth”. Historians consider the Renaissance to be the beginning of modern history.

The Renaissance began in northern Italy and then spread through Europe. Italian cities such as Naples, Genoa, and Venice became centers of trade

between Europe and the Middle East. Arab scholars preserved the writings of the ancient Greeks in their libraries. When the Italian cities traded with the Arabs, ideas were exchanged along with goods. These ideas, preserved from the ancient past, served as the basis of the Renaissance. When the Byzantine Empire fell to Muslim Turks in 1453, many Christian scholars left Greece for Italy.

The Renaissance was much more than simply studying the work of ancient scholars. It influenced painting, sculpture, and architecture. Paintings became more realistic and focused less often on religious topics. Rich families became patrons and commissioned great art. Artists advanced the Renaissance’s style of showing nature and depicting the feelings of people. In Britain, there was a flowering in literature and drama that included the plays of William Shakespeare.

- 1 The underlined word in the second paragraph means “_____”.
- A. keep B. buy
C. like D. copy
- 2 Which of the following is True according to the second paragraph?
- A. The Renaissance began in Europe.
B. The Renaissance is one of the biggest cities in Italy.
C. The Renaissance began in Italy and was developed in Britain.
D. The Renaissance started in the northern part of Italy and then appeared in Europe.
- 3 Why did many Christian scholars in Greece go to Italy?