

高中英语

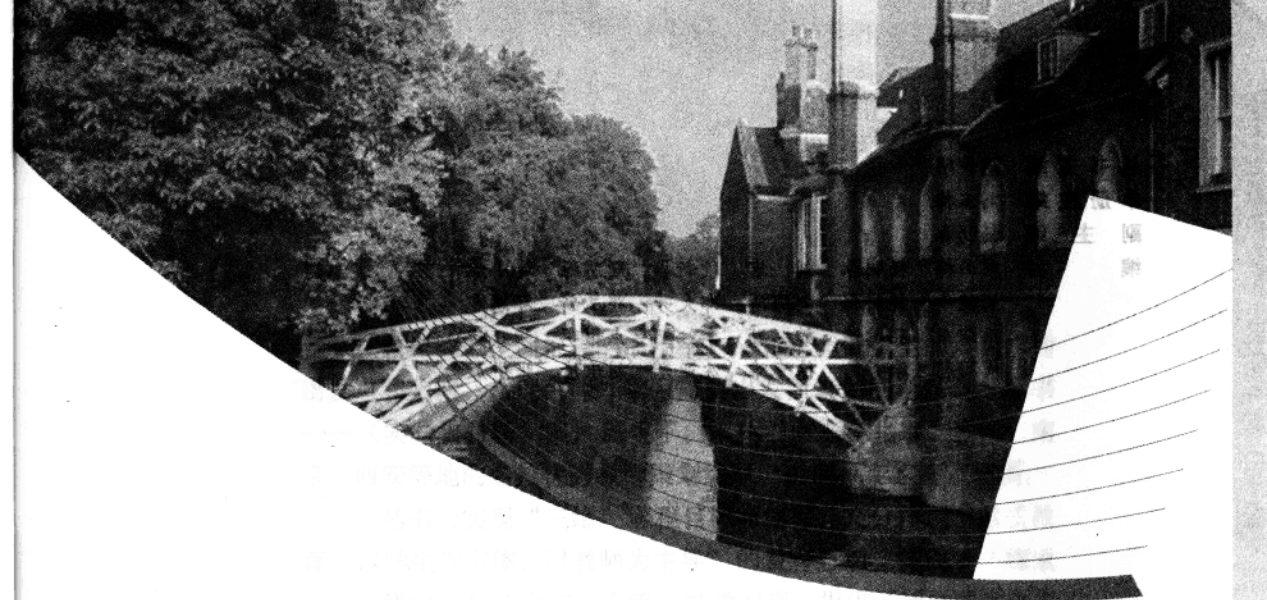
选修6

实验教材新学案

（人教版）

丛书主编 周仲明

陕西人民出版社



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前言

在教材改革全面推进的浪潮中，一套完全把学生的发展作为出发点和归宿，从课内课外学习需要出发而策划的全新辅导丛书——《实验教材新学案》诞生了。本丛书由来自北京、黄冈、南京、西安等地的名校优秀教师策划编写，由课标专家终审定稿。

本丛书为实现“三维”课程目标而编写，充分体现了素质教育“以学生为主体，以教师为主导”的教育思想，体现了“探索→自主建构”与“合作→交流”的学习观，提供了辅导学生自主学习新课程的方案，包括提供课前导入、学习过程中的消解疑惑和课后巩固提高的全程跟踪训练辅导。精心设计的启发式问题、优中选优的训练试题、丰富的课外拓展阅读文章，帮助学生较深地理解所学课程，培养创新意识、实践能力，全面提高综合素养。

为了更好地落实以上编写思想理念，培养创新思维，优化知识和能力建构的流程，奠定学生终身发展的基础，本丛书按章节编写，与教材同步，具有新颖性、创新性、前瞻性、时代性和高效性等特点。

本书与教材同步，每单元分三大块即“单元前预览”“单元学习过程”“单元后拓展”。“单元前预览”设有“学习目标”“信息导入”；“单元学习过程”是全书的重点，分为三个部分即“Reading”“Learning about Language”“Using Language”；“单元后拓展”设有栏目“学法指导”“实践活动”“拓展阅读”。

栏目说明：

单元前预览：

【学习目标】立足教材，结合课标要求，梳理出本单元的学习要点，将三维目标整理得更具体，细化学习目标，有利于学生学习时浏览。

【信息导入】通过图文激活学生已有的知识和生活体验，激发学生的学习兴趣，调动学生强烈的求知欲，以较佳状态进入本单元的学习。

单元学习过程：

“Reading”部分有小栏目“要点探究”“要点笔记”“达标训练”；“Learning about Language”部分部分有小栏目“要点探究”“语法精要”“达标训练”；“Using Language”部分有小栏目“要点探究”“表达指导”。

【要点探究】自主探究能力的培养是新课标的重要理念，本书旨在通过“Reading”“Learning about Language”“Using Language”多个环节予以落实，全书知识要点讲解详尽，针对不同内容合理引导探究方法，体现时代元素，培养英语素养，为学生今后的个性发展和终身学习奠定坚实的基础。

【要点笔记】在探究学习的基础上，引导学生整理学习笔记，系统掌握学习要点。

【语法精要】精讲本单元的相关语法内容，聚焦语法重点和难点。

【表达指导】根据学生语言表达中易出现的错误进行指导。

【达标训练】按照课标要求，精心设计训练题目，难易适中，能力训练层级清晰，材料新颖，时代感强，在阅读练习过程中升华学生情感价值观。

单元后拓展：

【学法指导】结合本单元学习内容和情景，给予高效的学习方法，供学生自我选择和体会。

【实践活动】结合本单元的语言现象，精心设计趣味性较强的活动，达到学以致用教学目的。

【拓展阅读】根据本单元学习内容精心选择知识拓展性文章，文质优美，思路开阔，有利于巩固并提升本单元的学习内容。

“实验教材新学案”丛书策划编写组

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Unit 1 Art



学习目标

1. 掌握虚拟语气在含有if条件状语从句中的用法;掌握虚拟语气在宾语从句中的用法。
2. 熟悉话题:①A brief history of western painting and Chinese art(西方绘画和中国艺术的简史);②Famous artists and works of art(著名艺术家及艺术品)。
3. 能用本单元所学单词、短语、句型写一篇画廊绘画展的短文,并掌握书信的写法,会写建议信。



信息导入

文艺复兴时期的绘画艺术

西欧的中世纪是个特别“黑暗的时代”。基督教教会成了当时封建社会的精神支柱,它建立了一套森严的等级制度,把上帝当成绝对的权威。在教会的管制下,中世纪的文学艺术死气沉沉的,科学技术也没有什么进展。14~16世纪,欧洲发生了一场以意大利为发源地和中心的文艺复兴运动。许多知识分子借助于古希腊、古罗马的古典文化,从各个方面冲击教会的束缚,建立资产阶级人文主义的世界观。在当时人们看来是“文艺复兴”,其实是资产阶级文化的兴起。恩格斯评价它是“人类经历的最伟大的进步性变革”。

文艺复兴不仅仅是研究古代学者的作品,它还影响了绘画、雕塑和建筑。绘画变得更加真实并且更少侧重于宗教主题。艺术家推动了文艺复兴展示自然、描述人们感情的方式。这时期的绘画以其活泼、健康、旺盛的人文精神冲击着刻板、冷漠而沉郁的宗教灵魂,以鲜明的人物形象取代了神秘的宗教形象,以科学的真理矫正着宗教的愚顽,形成西方绘画史上人文主义艺术的高峰。在造型艺术方面,它以写实传真为首务,开创了基于科学理论和实际考察的表现技法,如人体解剖和透视法学,从而使它得以达到古典艺术之后的一个新的高峰,在风格和技法上和东方艺术以及一切近代之前的艺术有着本质区别。代表作品有达·芬奇的《蒙娜丽莎》和《最后的晚餐》。



Part I Reading

要点探究

1. Consequently, this text will describe only a few of the main styles, starting from the 5th century AD. 所以, 这篇文章只能描述从公元5世纪以来的几种主要的风格。

本句为简单句。consequently 作状语, 修饰整个句子。

★ **consequently adv.** 所以, 因而, 必然地。例如:

She ate too much cake and consequently was sick.

她吃了太多的蛋糕, 结果病了。

consequence *n.* 后果(通常作复数)

consequent *adj.* 随之发生的; 由……引起的
long illness and consequent absence from school
长期患病以及由此引起的缺课

as a consequence = in consequence 结果, 因而

as a consequence of = in consequence of

由于……的缘故

suffer/face/take the consequence

自食其果; 面对/承担后果

①consequence 作名词, 意为“结果”“后果”“重要”。例如:

His headache is the consequence of overwork.
过度工作导致他头痛。

Do you know what the consequences of your action will be?

你知道你的行为会带来什么样的后果吗?

②take the consequences of... 意为“为……后果负责”“自作自受”。例如:

You must take the consequences of your laziness.
你必须对你的懒惰所产生的结果负责。

③in consequence 意为“因此”“结果”, 相当于 as a result。例如:

I overslept, and in consequence I was late for school. 我睡懒觉, 结果我上学迟到了。

④in (as a) consequence of... 意为“由于……”,

相当于 because of。例如:

As a consequence of his illness, he didn't go to school. 他因为生病而没有去上学。

⑤consequence 的另一个意思是“重要”, 相当于 importance。例如:

The matter is of no consequence.

那个问题丝毫不重要。

针对训练 1 单项选择

Scientists think it unlikely that any species will actually die out the oil spill.

A. as a consequence of B. in return for

C. in the name of D. in spite of

自主探究 consequence 都有哪些固定搭配?

2. During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was to represent religious themes.

在中世纪, 画家的主要目的是以描绘宗教为主题。

★aim *v.* 把……瞄(对)准(aim at); 以……为目标。目的是, 志向; *n.* 瞄准(at); 目的, 目标。例如:

He aimed the gun at the enemy officer.

他用枪瞄准了敌军官。

I aim to be a lawyer.

我要当个律师。

The factory must aim at developing new models of machines. 该工厂必须致力于研制新型机械。

the aim in doing sth. 做某事的目的

aim for doing 致力于(做)

aim at 瞄准, 对准

with the aim of 带有……的目的

aim (sth.) at sb./sth. else 向……瞄准

aim at/for sth. 向某方向努力, 力争

aim for success 志在成功

aim sth. at sb. (评论, 批评等)针对某人

aim at doing sth./aim to do sth.

意欲,企图,力求做某事

aimless *adj.* 没目的的,无目标的

针对训练 2 单项选择

She aimed _____ a good doctor in life.

- A. at becoming B. for becoming
C. in becoming D. becoming

自主探究 object, target, purpose, goal 与 aim 有什么区别?

3. Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting were the impressionists who lived and worked in Paris.

在这些脱离传统绘画风格的画家中就有着生活和工作在巴黎的印象主义者们。

(1) 此句是一个倒装句,正常语序应为“The impressionists who lived and worked in Paris were among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting.”此句为表语部分提前而引起的倒装,下面就表语提前的倒装讲解如下:

作表语的“现在分词/过去分词短语/形容词+系动词+主语”结构须用完全倒装。例如:

Sitting at the back of the room was a shy girl with two big eyes.

一个腼腆的长着两只大眼睛的女孩坐在屋后。

Gone are the days when women were looked down upon. 妇女受歧视的年代一去不返了。

Such would be our life in the future.

我们未来的生活就是这样的。

(2) who broke away from the traditional style of painting 作 painters 的定语,为定语从句; who lived and worked in Paris 作 impressionists 的定语,也为定语从句。

针对训练 3 单项选择

(1) Present at the meeting _____.

- A. Mr Liu was, who taught us English
B. was Mr Liu, who taught us English
C. was who taught us English, Mr Liu
D. Mr Liu, who taught us English was

(2) I can think of many cases _____ students ob-

viously knew a lot of English words and expressions but couldn't write a good essay.

- A. why B. which
C. as D. where

4. Some modern art is abstract; that is, the painter does not attempt to paint objects as we see them with our eyes. 一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東西如实地画出来。

★ attempt $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v. \text{ 试图, 尝试, 企图;} \\ n. \text{ 努力, 尝试 (尤指较难的事情)} \end{array} \right.$

★ attempt $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. \text{ \& pron. 尝试} \dots\dots \\ \text{to do sth.} \\ \text{doing sth.} \end{array} \right. \text{ 试图做某事}$

try 也表示“尝试, 试图”, 是一般用语 (attempt 为较正式用语)。

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{try to do sth. 努力做某事} \\ \text{try doing sth. 试着做某事} \end{array} \right.$

例如:

Every time I've attempted to convince her, I've failed completely.

每一次我都试图说服她, 但完全不起作用。

针对训练 4 单项选择

A man is being questioned in relation to the murder last night.

- A. advised B. attended
C. attempted D. admitted

自主探究 attempt, manage 与 try 有什么区别?

5. It is interesting to predict what styles of painting there will be in the future.

预言将来绘画艺术的风格倒是饶有兴趣的一件事。

★ predict *vt.* 预言, 预报, 预告, 预见。例如:
predict a person's future 预言某人的未来
They predicted tomorrow's weather very hot.
他们预报明天的天气会很热。

针对训练 5 单项选择

It was the first time that such a _____ had to be taken at a British nuclear power station.

- A. presentation B. preparation



C. prediction D. precaution

自主探究 predict 有哪些派生词?

要点笔记

1. 重点单词

现实的, 现实主义的 *adj.* _____抽象的, 深奥的 *adj.* _____雕塑 *n.* _____画廊, 美术陈列室 *n.* _____信仰, 信任 *n.* _____作为结果的; 随之发生的 *adj.* _____所以, 因而 *adv.* _____目标, 目的; *n.*; 瞄准 *vi. & vt.* _____象征, 符号 *n.* _____价值, 价值观 *n.* _____荒谬的; 可笑的 *adj.* _____(使) 聚集; (使) 集中; *vt. & vi.*; 焦点 *n.* _____宗教, 宗教信仰 *n.* _____所有, 财产 *n.* _____使信服, 使确信 *vt.* _____阴影, 影子 *n.* _____努力, 企图 *n.* _____预言, 预测 *vt.* _____

2. 重点短语

take the place _____ 代替, 取代

focus _____ 集中注意力于

_____ great deal 大量

break away _____ 突然离开, 脱离, 放弃,
(运动中) 反攻为守

_____ the other hand 另一方面; 但是

_____ least 至少

as _____ as 也, 同, 和; 同……一样

_____ the same time 同时

scores _____ 许多; 大量

would _____ 宁愿

not _____ ... but also 不但……而且

accept _____ 接受, 接纳

would _____ do sth. 宁愿做某事

be full _____ 充满

concentrate _____ 集中精力于……

3. 重点句型

(1) Preference (偏爱)

I prefer A to B...

我喜欢 A, 而不喜欢 B……

I prefer doing A to doing B...

我喜欢做 A, 而不喜欢做 B……

I prefer to do... 我喜欢做……

I'd prefer to do A rather than do B...

我喜欢做 A, 而不喜欢做 B……

I prefer sb. not to do... 我宁愿某人不做……

I'd rather do... 我宁愿做……

I'd rather do A than do B...

我宁愿做 A, 而不愿做 B……

(2) 交际用语

What would you rather do?

He would drink the lemonade they offered.

He would be...

You feel like...

(3) 重点句型

① as 作从属连词, 引导方式状语从句

② 作表语的“现在分词/过去分词短语/形容词 + 系动词 + 主语”结构的倒装

③ not only... but also... 连接并列主语的句式

④ There's no doubt that... 毫无疑问……

⑤ It is/was + 被强调部分 + who/that... 强调句型

达标训练

I. 单项选择

1. The rain was heavy, (and) _____ the land was flooded.

A. consequently B. however

C. whatever D. but

2. Nowadays with the help of advanced equipment, it's easy to _____ the weather ahead of time.

A. predict B. forecast

C. foretell D. prefer

3. A lamp is concrete and you can touch it, but its brightness is _____.

A. academic B. abstract

C. absurd D. absolute

4. All her energies are _____ upon her children and she seems to have little time for anything else.

A. guided B. aimed
C. directed D. focused

5. _____ what one does, I think, is half of his success.

A. Believing in B. To believe
C. Believe in D. Believe

6. My remarks were not _____ you, it's Jack's

fault.

A. aim B. aimed to
C. aimed at D. pointed to

II. 用本单元所学单词完成下列句子

- The prisoners _____ (试图) to escape, but failed.
- Mary was the _____ (焦点) of everyone's attention at the party.
- In the picture the tree is the _____ (象征) of life, while the snake stands for evil.

Part II Learning about Language

要点探究

1. Sally is not an aggressive person. 萨利不是一位有闯劲的人。

★ **aggressive adj.**

①有进取心的,有冲劲的,执著的。例如:

A successful businessman has to be aggressive.

一个成功的商人必须具备进取心。

②好斗的,挑衅性的,侵略的,咄咄逼人的。

例如:

An aggressive country is always ready to start a war.

侵略性的国家总是准备发动战争。

针对训练 1 单项选择

Animals can become unusually _____ when they are upset by a sudden environmental change.

A. puzzled B. predominant
C. vigorous D. aggressive

自主探究 aggressive 有哪些派生词?

2. If Sam were here, he would be so excited about meeting a famous scholar in the flesh.

如果萨姆在这儿,他会因见到著名的学者本人而非常兴奋。

★ **in the flesh** 本人,活生生的(人),亲自。

例如:

Fans flocked to see their heroes in the flesh.

崇拜者们成群结队地去看他们的英雄本人。

fleshy adj. 肉的,多肉的,肥胖的,肉质的

flesh and blood 血肉之躯,亲骨肉,亲属

make one's flesh creep 使人毛骨悚然

thorn in the flesh 肉中刺

flesh out 长胖,长得丰满起来,使有血有肉

针对训练 2 单项选择

Tigers are _____-eating animals.

A. flush B. flock C. meat D. flesh

自主探究 flesh 与 meat 有什么区别?

语法精要:虚拟语气在条件状语从句中的应用

在英语中,随着说话者的态度和意图的不同,动词需用不同的形式,这种动词的不同形式称为语气。英语中的语气有陈述语气、祈使语气、虚拟语气三种。

陈述语气用来陈述事实、情况。例如:



祈使语气表示说话人提出请求、命令或劝告等。例如：

虚拟语气表示说话人认为他所说的话是和事实相反的主观设想或主观愿望。例如:

I wish I were(was) as strong as you.

我要像你一样健壮就好了。

If I were you, I wouldn't give it up.

我要是你,我就不会放弃的。

If I had met him yesterday, I would have told him about it.

昨天我要是遇见了他,我会把这件事告诉他的。

虚拟语气多用于复合句中,如条件状语从句、宾语从句。下面我们来看虚拟语气在条件状语从句中的应用。

条件状语从句的种类

条件状语从句有两类,一类是真实条件句,一类是非真实条件句,即虚拟条件句。

如果表述的条件是真实的情况或可能发生的事,则是真实条件句。例如:

If he comes, please tell him to wait for me here for a while.

如果他来,请告诉他在这等我一会儿。

If it rains tomorrow, we will have to put off our school sports meeting.

如果明天下雨,我们就只好把运动会推迟了。

提示 如果说话者说话时正处于干旱季节,多日已没有下雨,或者说话者说话时,已经通过天气预报得知“明天不会下雨”,这时,说话者所说的话只是一种假想,是与将来的事实正相反的一种情况,应该用虚拟条件句来表达。例如:

If it were to rain tomorrow, we would have to put off our school sports meeting.

这种虚拟条件句,其谓语动词的形式与实际时间不相符,虚拟语气也正是通过这种特殊的动词变化形式来表现出来的。由此看来,掌握虚拟语气这一语法,重点是观察并掌握谓语动词的特殊变化形式。在虚拟条件句中,根据从句中所表示的实际时间及其采用的特殊动词形式分为以下三种情况。

1. 表示与现在事实相反的情况:

从句谓语动词形式	主句谓语动词形式
过去时 (be 一般用 were)	should/would + 动词原形

例如：

If the weather were fine, they would go for a swim. 如果天气好,他们就go游泳了。(事实上天气不好)

If we had time now, we should (would) read it again. 要是现在有空,我们就把它再看一遍。(事实上我们现在没空)

2. 表示与过去事实相反的情况:

从句谓语动词形式	主句谓语动词形式
had + 过去分词	should/would have + 过去分词

例如：

If I had taken his advice, I should (would) not have made such a mistake.

如果我听了他的忠告,就不会犯这样的错误。
(事实上当初我没有听他的忠告)

If the rules of perspective had not been discovered, people would not have been able to paint such realistic pictures.

(课文第四段倒数第二句)

如果没有发现透视法,人们就不可能画出如此逼真的画。

(事实上当时发现了透视法,条件从句假设的是与过去事实相反的情况)

3. 表示与将来相反的情况:

从句谓动词词形式	主句谓动词词形式
过去时 (be 一般用 were), should + 动词原形 (较常用), were to + 动词原形	should/would + 动词原形

例如：

If you dropped the glass, it would break.

如果你把杯子丢下来,杯子会碎的。(事实上不会摔下来)

If she should come, I would (should) ask her for help.

万一她来的话,我就请她帮忙。(事实上她来的可能性很小)

针对训练3 单项选择

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

针对训练 4 单项选择

employees 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

达标训练

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

- I wish I _____ (study) hard while I was young.
- If you had worked carefully, you _____ (not make) so many mistakes.
- She would call you immediately if she _____ (need) help.
- Do you wish that you _____ (have) a sister like her?
- If it were to rain tomorrow, the sports meeting _____ (postpone).

II. 从所给的四个选项中选择最佳答案填空

- I would have said "Hello" to him if I _____ your brother.

- A. could see B. had seen
C. will see D. will have seen

- I wished it _____ but it did.
A. occurred not B. did not occur
C. had not occurred D. would not occur
- You didn't let me drive. If we _____ in turn, you _____ so tired.
A. drove; didn't get
B. drove; wouldn't get
C. were driving; wouldn't get
D. had driven; wouldn't have got
- How I wish every family _____ a large house with a beautiful garden!
A. has B. had
C. will have D. had had
- Look at the trouble I am in! If only I _____ your advice.
A. followed B. would follow
C. had followed D. should follow

Part III Using Language

要点探究

1. Its art collection covers more than 5000 years of civilization from many parts of the world, including America, Europe, China, Egypt, Africa and South America. 它的艺术品收藏涵盖五千多年来世界上众多国家和地区的文明,其中包括美洲、欧洲、中国、埃及、非洲和南美洲。

★ civilization /ˌsɪvəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ n. 文明; 文化。

例如:

the civilizations of ancient Greece and Rome

古希腊、古罗马的文明社会

Western civilization 西方文明社会

China had reached a high level of civilization than Europe at that time.

当时中国的文明水平要比欧洲高。

针对训练 1 单项选择

The Romans brought _____ to much of Europe.

- A. imagination B. civilization
C. illustration D. association

2. The Whitney holds an excellent collection of contemporary American painting and sculpture. 惠特尼博物馆拥有美国当代最好的绘画和雕塑收藏品。

★ contemporary

① adj. 当代的。例如:

I am interested in contemporary Chinese literature. 我对中国当代文学很感兴趣。

② adj. 同时代的, 同一时期的。例如:

The telephone and gramophone were contemporary. 电话和留声机是同一时代的产物。

③ n. 同时代的人, 同辈。例如:

John is a contemporary of mine. 约翰与我同龄。

针对训练 2 单项选择

The young researcher laughed at some of his _____ colleagues who stuck to outdated ideas.



- A. modern B. present day
C. up-to-date D. contemporary

3. There are no permanent displays in this museum and exhibitions change all the time. 在这个博物馆里没有永久的展览品,展览总是变化的。

★ permanent *adj.* 长久的,永久的,永恒的。

例如:

It is unchangeable and permanent.

这是持久不变的。

注意 permanent 无比较级。

针对训练3 单项选择

He hated wandering about and expected to find a _____ position in the Civil Service of government.

- A. permissive B. perceptive
C. permanent D. perpetual

自主探究 permanent 的派生词和反义词各是什么?

表达指导

本模拟写作训练,可以是推荐信、提出建议的信件等。英文的书信有几点需要在写作时注意:(1)地址的书写与中文相反,须从小到大大写;(2)日期与中文也不同,应写在信纸右上方寄信人地址下面,不可写在写信人签名之后;(3)正式书信中,如有收信人的姓名、地址,应写在信纸左上角,并低于写信人地址一行;(4)称呼。通常用 Dear,关系密切的可写 My dear,之后要加逗号,而不是冒号;(5)结尾和称呼一致。熟人之间写 Yours ever,致长者时写 Yours respectfully,一般的写 Yours truly, Yours sincerely。其中 Yours sincerely 最为常用,但不管哪一种,结尾客套语中决不可遗漏 Yours 这个词,最后是签名。

题目要求

为了迎接即将到来的期末考试,你校要取消所有的体育课。请你以学生王丽的身份给校长写一封信,建议不要取消体育课。词数:120 词左右。

Dear Headmaster,

I'm writing to express my views concerning our school's decision that all physical education should be cancelled.

方法提示

本文要求写一封建议信,内容贴近学校生活,具有一定的社会意义。此类写作应注意以下几点:

1. 书信的格式。

2. 建议要明确,论证要有力,态度要诚恳,语气要谦和。

自主操练

范文示例

Dear Headmaster,

I'm writing to express my views concerning our school's decision that all physical education should be cancelled. I know the final exams are coming and we should do all we can to prepare for them. Our school, in order to make students do well in the exams, has decided to cancel all physical education. Maybe it's a good idea, but I think it would be better to have PE classes. There are many reasons for this. Firstly, physical education is a necessary part of education. Secondly, PE can make students healthy and give them more energy to review lessons. Thirdly, PE can enrich school life and increase students' interest in study. Lastly, students need a way to relax themselves in order to increase their efficiency of study. In a word, PE greatly benefits students in many ways. So I would appreciate it if you would consider my suggestion and think about letting us have PE classes.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Wang Li

自我评价

精彩点评

1. 文章观点鲜明, 语气柔和, 逻辑清晰, 论证合理。

2. Firstly, Secondly, Lastly, in order to, so 等连接词保证了过渡自然, 行文流畅。

3. 语法结构和词汇选用恰当、丰富, 如... do all we can..., So I would appreciate it if you would...

学 法 指 导

新题型——猜测词义题方法指导

猜测词义的阅读题目, 至今已在多个省的考题中出现了。

一、利用上下文猜测词义

主要指通过上下文中的线索, 如同义词、反义词, 或者解释、定义、重述等猜测词义。在阅读过程中, 我们可以利用熟悉的词语, 根据语境推断出与之同义或近义的生词词义。而反义词也经常用来解释生词或形成对照、对偶等关系, 也是猜测词义的有效方法。其他同生词有关联的词, 如表明逻辑关系的关联词, 也有助于正确地猜测词义。

二、利用同义词猜测词义

同一个句子或段落中的同义词或同义词组经常用逗号、破折号、冒号、括号或 or, namely, that is, i. e., that is to say, such as, for example, for instance 等信号词与生词联系在一起。如“The producer of household commodities, i. e. a television manufacturer, will have to find some new means of making further sales since nine out of ten American homes nowadays have one television set.” 一句中的“commodities”和“manufacturer”都是生词, 但恰好上下文中都有二者的同义词, “manufacturer”的同义词是上文的“producer”, “commodities”是概括性的词, 而“television”是其中一例(从 i. e. 得到线索), 由此推知全句论述的对象是家用电器生产者(如电视机制造者)。

三、利用反义词猜测词义

反义词往往出现在同一句或者同一段落中, 由 however, but, while, whereas, unlike, otherwise 等表示转折关系的信号词引导。如“He is very dependable, but his brother is untrustworthy.” 一句中“but”指明了前后分句的对比关系, 由此可从 dependable(可靠的)推出“untrustworthy”的意思是“不可靠的, 不可信任的”。

四、利用其他关联词猜测词义

有些词需要通过与之有逻辑关系的关联词, 运用常识等综合分析, 得出大概词义。如“The check fluttered to the floor like a bird with a broken wing.” 一句中把支票比作“断翅的小鸟”, 由此可知“flutter”的意思是“飘动、飘落”。

针对训练 猜测词义

1. Educators say they watch many bright girls suddenly recoil in the face of head-to-head competition with boys. ()

- A. 盘旋 B. 退缩
C. 胜出 D. 反弹

2. The vocabulary of dress that we learn includes not only items of clothing but also hairstyles, jewelry, and other body decoration. ()

- A. 形状 B. 状况
C. 装饰 D. 奖章

答案: 1. B 2. C