

高中英语 新课程

学习指导

6

选修

人教版

与人教版普通高中课程标准
实验教科书配套

河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

大家出版社

Unit 1 Art

Warming Up

Reading

Learning about Language

Using Language

知识要点归纳

高考同步链接

单元综合测试

Unit 2 Poems

Warming Up

Reading

Learning about Language

Using Language

知识要点归纳

高考同步链接

单元综合测试

Unit 3 A healthy life

Warming Up

Reading

Learning about Language

Using Language

知识要点归纳

高考同步链接

单元综合测试

Unit 4 Global warming

Warming Up

Reading

Learning about Language

Using Language

知识要点归纳

高考同步链接

单元综合测试

Unit 5 The power of nature

Warming Up

Reading

Learning about Language

Using Language

知识要点归纳

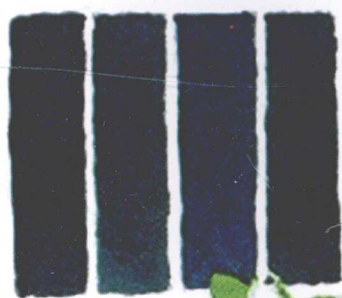
高考同步链接

单元综合测试

模块评价测试 (一)

模块评价测试 (二)

习题详解点拨



高中英语 新课程

学习指导

6

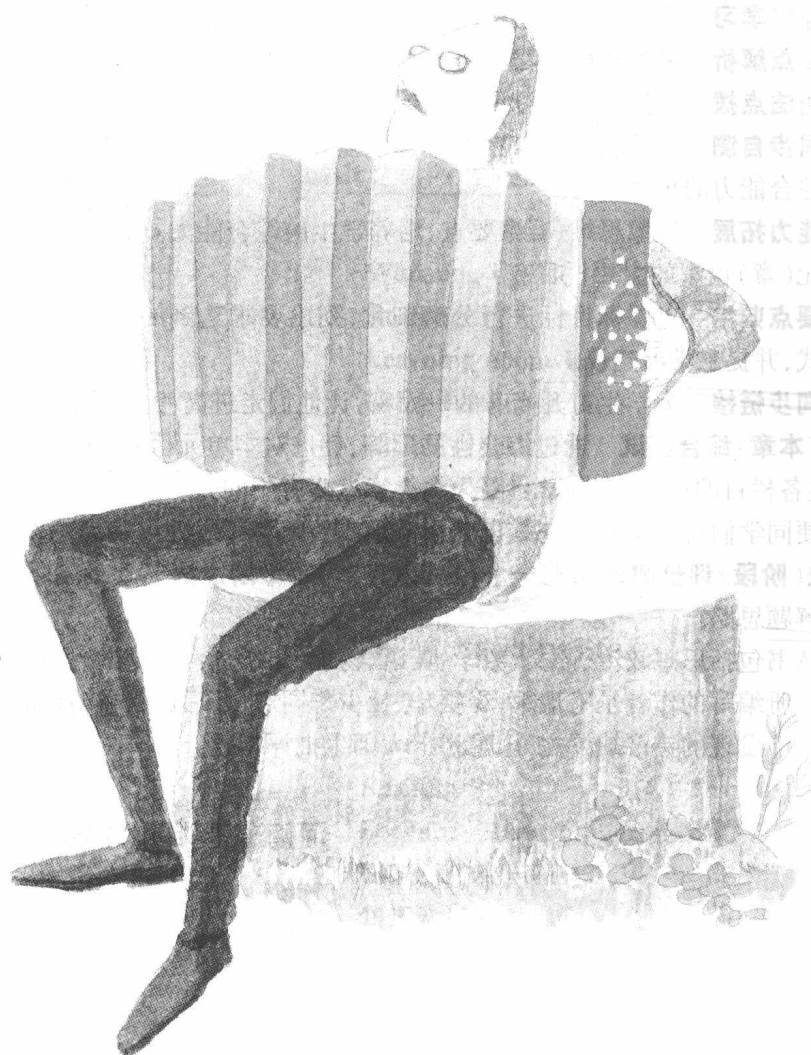
选修

人教版

与人教版普通高中课程标准
实验教科书配套

河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

大象出版社



目 录

Unit 1 Art/1

- Warming Up /1
- Reading/1
- Learning about Language/4
- Using Language/8
- 知识要点归纳/12
- 高考同步链接/12
- 单元综合测试/13

Unit 2 Poems/17

- Warming Up/17
- Reading/17
- Learning about Language/21
- Using Language/24
- 知识要点归纳/28
- 高考同步链接/28
- 单元综合测试/29

Unit 3 A healthy life/35

- Warming Up/35
- Reading/35
- Learning about Language/40
- Using Language/43
- 知识要点归纳/46
- 高考同步链接/47
- 单元综合测试/47

Unit 4 Global warming/53

Warming Up/53

Reading/53

Learning about Language/57

Using Language/60

知识要点归纳/63

高考同步链接/63

单元综合测试/64

Unit 5 The power of nature/68

Warming Up/68

Reading/68

Learning about Language/71

Using Language/74

知识要点归纳/76

高考同步链接/77

单元综合测试/77

模块评价测试(一)/83

模块评价测试(二)/89

附习题详解点拨

Unit 1 Art

Warming Up

自主探究学习

Chinese Knot is a kind of characteristic folk decorations of handicraft art. Appearing in ancient times, developed in the Tang and Song Dynasty (618 ~ 1279AD) and popularized in the Ming and Qing Dynasty (1368 ~ 1911AD), Chinese Knot has now become a kind of elegant and colorful arts and crafts.

The characteristic of Chinese Knot is that every knot is made of a single rope and named by its specific form and meaning. By combining different knots or other auspicious adornments (吉祥的装饰品) skillfully, a unique auspicious ornament which represents beauty, idea and wishes is formed. For example, "Full of joy", "Happiness & Longevity", "Double Happiness" and "Luck and Auspiciousness as one wishes" are Chinese traditional pleasant phrases expressing warmest regards, best wishes and finest ideal.

To fit in with the needs of modern life, Chinese Knot has various products. The two main series are auspicious hanging and knitting clothing adornment. Auspicious hanging includes large tepestry, big room hanging, automobile hanging etc. Knitting clothing adornment includes ring, eardrop, hand chain, necklace and other woman's special adornments.

Today, people are fond of Chinese Knot for its characteristic form, colorfulness and profound meaning.

根据短文内容,判断下列句子的正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Chinese Knot appeared in modern times.
- () 2. The characteristic of Chinese Knot is that every knot is named by its specific form and meaning.
- () 3. Chinese Knot has various products to fit in

with the needs of modern life.

- () 4. People are fond of Chinese Knot only for its profound meaning.

Reading

名师要点解析

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

译文:在中世纪,画家的主要任务是把宗教的主体表现出来。

词语解析:

aim *n.* 瞄准;目标;目的

vt. 瞄准;对准;(向某方向)努力

My aim in life is to be an excellent doctor. 我的人生目标就是成为一名优秀的医生。

These villagers went to Sichuan with the aim of helping the people in the quake-stricken areas. 这些村民去四川是为了帮助地震灾区的人们。

The anti-smoking campaign is mainly aimed at young teenagers. 这场反吸烟运动主要是针对青少年的。

词语拓展:

take aim at sth. 向……瞄准 without aim 漫无目的地 with the aim of 意在…… aim at doing/to do sth. 旨在做某事 be aimed at 目的是…… aim at sth. 旨在…… achieve one's aim 达到(某人的)目的 miss one's aim 失去目标;失败

即讲即练:

单项选择

(1) The Project Hope _____ helping build schools in the poor areas.

- A. aims
- B. aims to
- C. is aimed to
- D. is aimed at

(2) He studied hard, _____ the exam.

- A. aim at passing B. aiming at passing
C. aiming passing D. aimed in passing

答案: (1) D (2) B

2. Rich people wanted to possess their own paintings, so they could decorate their superb palaces and great houses.

译文: 富人们想拥有自己的艺术品并用来自装饰自己的高级宫殿和豪宅。

词语解析:

possess *vt.* 有; 拥有(实物; 某种特征、品质、能力等); 具有……的特征; 控制(感情、情绪等); 支配

The gallery possesses a number of the artist's early works. 这个画廊藏有那位画家的一些早期作品。

I'm afraid he doesn't possess a sense of humor. 恐怕他没什么幽默感。

He is possessed of a good memory. 他记忆力很好。

Please possess yourself. 请自我控制一下。

词语拓展:

be possessed of sth. 具有/拥有(某种特征、品质、能力等) possess oneself 自控; 自制 in possession of sth. 占有/控制(某物); 占据某物 in sb.'s possession = in the possession of sb. 归某人所有
have sth. in one's possession } 拥有某物
have/take possession of sth. }

come into the possession of sb. 落入某人手中

即讲即练:

根据汉语意思完成下列句子

(1) 那幢房子归我所有。

The house is _____ / _____.

(2) 我们直到签订了所有的文件, 才拥有了这幢房子。

We can't _____ the house until all the papers have been signed.

答案: (1) in my possession/in the possession of me (2) take/have possession of

3. When people first saw his paintings, they were convinced that they were looking through a hole in a wall at a real scene.

译文: 人们初次看到他的作品, 认为是通过墙上的一个小孔看到了真实的场景。

句子解析:

这是一个主从复合句, 主句里包含着一个由 *that* 引导的宾语从句。

词语解析:

convince *vt.* 使确信

How can I convince you of his honesty? 我怎样才能让你相信他很诚实呢?

What he said convinced me that I was mistaken. 他的一番话使我认识到我错了。

I hope this will convince you to change your mind. 我希望这能说服你改变主意。

词语拓展:

convince sb. of sth. 使某人确信某事 convince sb. that... 让某人确信…… be convinced of sth. 确信; 承认某事 be convinced that... 确信……; 承认……

词语辨析:

persuade 和 convince 的区别:

(1) persuade 与 convince 意思均为“说服”。前者着重情感上的“劝服”, 后者着重理智方面的“辩论; 证明”。两者结构相同, 即: persuade/convince sb. that... 说服某人……, persuade/convince sb. of sth. 说服某人相信某事。

(2) persuade 还可用于以下结构: persuade sb. to do sth. (= persuade sb. into doing sth.).

(3) persuade 与 convince 都表示结果, 即说服了; 若表示“说服”或“劝说”的动作, 则用 try to persuade/convince, 也可用 advise。

即讲即练:

单项选择

Scientists are convinced _____ the positive effect of laughter _____ physical and mental health.

A. of; at B. by; in C. of; on D. on; at

答案: C

4. There are scores of modern art styles....

译文: 有很多现代艺术的类型……

短语解析:

scores of 很多, 其前不能加数词。

Scores of people are in line for food. 很多人都在排队买食物。

短语拓展:

有关“许多; 大量”的短语, 见下表。

修饰可数名词	many, a good/great many, many a, a great number of, tens/dozens/scores/hundreds/thousands/millions of
修饰不可数名词	a great deal of, much, a large amount of(谓语用单数), large amounts of(谓语用复数)
修饰可数名词和不可数名词	a lot of, lots of, a large quantity of(谓语用单数), large quantities of(谓语用复数), plenty of

即讲即练:

单项选择

(1) He spent _____ money on books and _____ his books are about space.

- A. great deal of; a good many of
B. a good many; a great number of
C. a large quantity of; a large amount of
D. many; plenty of

(2) she bought _____ eggs yesterday, but there were _____ them broken.

- A. two scores of; scores of
B. scores of; two scores of
C. scores of; two score of
D. score of; two score

答案: (1) A (2) C

5. ...the painter does not attempt to paint objects as we see them with our eyes...

译文:……画家并不打算把我们用眼睛看到的東西如实地画出来……

词语解析:

attempt *v.* 尝试;企图

n. 努力;尝试;企图(at/on)

They attempted to finish the task before July. 他们试图在七月以前完成这项任务。

He attempted a joke, but no one laughed. 他试图开个玩笑,但是并没有人发笑。

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

词语辨析:

attempt, try 和 manage 的区别:

(1) attempt 为正式用语,常指一次的而不是连续的尝试,往往暗示这种尝试达不到目的,常包含“冒险”的意义。

(2) try 为一般用语,指为成功做某事而付出努力或花费一定代价;后接不定式时表示“试图做某

事”,后接动名词时表示“试着做某事”。

(3) manage 表示“成功地做成某事”,强调结果。
词语拓展:

attempt $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to do sth.} \\ \text{doing sth.} \\ \text{sth.} \end{array} \right\}$ 试图做某事

make an attempt to do/at doing sth. } 试图做某事
in an attempt to do/at doing sth. }

即讲即练:

单项选择

I _____ to speak but was told to keep quiet.

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

答案: B

基础同步自测

一、单词拼写

1. The s _____ which is made of gold has been stolen from the museum.

2. The art g _____ displays a lot of fine Chinese paintings.

3. We may talk about the beauty of art but beauty itself is a _____. It is hard to describe.

4. He made such noise, _____ (企图) to attract your attention.

5. It will be a _____ (争议的) problem unless we reach an agreement.

6. The thick leaves of the tree cast a big _____ (阴影) in the sunlight.

二、单项选择

() 1. —Does the young man standing there _____ the company?

—No, the company is _____ his father.

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

() 2. After the test, _____ these students were chosen to study abroad.

- A. two scores of B. two scores
C. two score of D. scores of

() 3. _____ on the street, I still feel cold, though it is spring now.

- A. Walked B. Walking
C. To walk D. Having walked
- () 4. They spent _____ money on the new hospital.
A. a great deal B. a great deal of
C. a great many D. a large number of
- () 5. It's _____ to sing songs that you don't know what they mean.
A. ridiculous B. ridicule
C. ridiculing D. ridicules

三、根据汉语意思完成下列句子

1. 史密斯先生既是一位教授又是一位艺术家。
Mr. Smith is a professor _____
_____ an artist.
2. 对他们来说占领敌人的要塞很困难。
It was very difficult for them to _____
_____ the enemy's stronghold.
3. 她比我想象的要伤心得多。
She is _____ sadder
than I thought.
4. 她使我确信她父亲是无辜的。
She _____ her father
was innocent.

综合能力拓展

四、完形填空

The Peales 1 a famous family of American artists. Charles Willson Peale is best remembered for his portraits of leading figures of the American Revolution. He painted portraits of Franklin, Jefferson and over 2 George Washington. His life-size portrait of his sons Raphaelle and Titian was so 3 that George Washington reportedly once tipped his hat to the figures in the picture.

Charles Willson Peale 4 up painting in his middle age and devoted his life to the Peale museum, 5 he founded in Philadelphia. The world's first popular museum of art and natural science mainly 6 paintings by Peale and his family 7 displays of animals in their natural settings. Peale found the animals himself 8 found a method to make the 9 more lifelike. The museum's most popular display was the skeleton (骷髅) of a huge, extinct elephant, which Peale unearthed 10 a New York farm in 1801.

Three of Peale's seventeen children were also famous artists. Raphaelle Peale often painted still 11 of flowers, fruit and cheese. His brother Rembrandt studied 12 his father and painted portraits of many noted people, 13 one of George Washington. Another brother, Rubens Peale, painted mostly landscapes and portraits.

James Peale, the brother of Charles Willson Peale, 14 in miniatures (小画像). His daughter Sarah Miriam Peale was probably 15 first professional female portrait painter in America.

- () 1. A. was B. were
C. are D. is
- () 2. A. a dozen of B. dozens
C. two dozen of D. dozen of
- () 3. A. realistic B. reality
C. realism D. realise
- () 4. A. had given B. has given
C. gave D. gives
- () 5. A. where B. that
C. what D. which
- () 6. A. was covered B. covered
C. were covered D. had been covered
- () 7. A. as though B. as well
C. as if D. as well as
- () 8. A. and B. but C. so D. then
- () 9. A. shows B. exhibitions
C. exhibits D. showers
- () 10. A. on B. in C. to D. at
- () 11. A. live B. lives C. leaf D. leafs
- () 12. A. under B. with D. at
C. for
- () 13. A. except B. besides
C. including D. included
- () 14. A. specializing B. specially
C. special D. specialized
- () 15. A. the B. a C. / D. an

Learning about Language

名师要点解析

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

译文:如果萨姆在这儿,遇上一个著名的学者,他会很激动的。

句子解析:

本句的谓语动词使用了虚拟语气,也就是说如果条件句要假设的情况不能实现或与事实相反,则是非真实条件句,需用虚拟语气。

If I were you, I wouldn't do such a silly thing. 如果我是你,我就不会做这样的傻事。

短语解析:

in the flesh 本人;活生生的人;亲自

Fans flocked to see their heroes in the flesh. 粉丝们蜂拥着要看到他们的英雄本人。

He's nicer in the flesh than in his photographs. 他本人看上去比照片上的好看。

短语拓展:

flesh and blood 肉体;血肉之躯 lose flesh 减肥;消瘦 make sb.'s flesh creep/crawl 令人毛骨悚然

即讲即练:

翻译

(1)很高兴终于见到了他本人。

It was a pleasure to finally meet him in the flesh.

(2)这件事非常人所能忍受。

It was more than anyone could bear.

答案:(1) meet him in the flesh (2) flesh and blood



单元语法点拨

虚拟语气(一)

英语的动词一般可带有三种不同的语气:陈述语气、祈使语气和虚拟语气。虚拟语气表示说话人所说的话不是事实,而是一种假设、愿望、怀疑或推测。虚拟语气主要用于 if 条件状语从句,也可用于主语从句、表语从句和宾语从句等。

1. 条件句中虚拟语气的用法。(见下表)

	If 条件从句	主句	例句
与现在事实相反的假设	If + 主语 + 动词的过去式 (be 动词用 were)	主语 + should/would/could/might + 动词原形	If I had time, I would attend the meeting. If I were you, I should seize the opportunity to go abroad.
与将来事实相反的假设	(1) If + 主语 + 动词的过去式 (be 动词用 were) (2) If + 主语 + were to + 动词原形 (3) If + 主语 + should + 动词原形	主语 + should/would/could/might + 动词原形	If you came tomorrow, we would have the meeting. If it were to rain tomorrow, the sports meeting would be put off. If he should not come tomorrow, we should put off the meeting till next Monday.

2. 虚拟语气在宾语从句中的用法。

(1) wish 引导的宾语从句中虚拟语气的用法。

wish 引导的宾语从句有以下三种虚拟语气形式:

①谓语用过去时来说明与现在的事实相反 (be 动词常用 were)。

I wish I were as strong as you. 我希望像你那样强壮。

I wish I remembered his address. 但愿我记得他的地址。

②谓语用过去完成时说明与过去的事实相反。

We wish we had paid more attention to our pronunciation. 我们以前要是能更注意我们的发音就好了。

He wished he had stayed at home. 他希望自己当时待在家里。

③情态动词 would, could 和 might 等后接动词原形,表示对将来的希望(通常不用 should)。

I wish he would try again. 我希望他再次尝试。

We wish he could come. 我们希望他能来。

(2) advise 等引导的宾语从句。表示愿望、请求、建议等意义的动词,当它们作为谓语引导宾语从句时,从句谓语必须为“(should) + 动词原形”,这类动词有:ask, advise, command, demand, desire, decide, intend, order, prepare, request, require, recommend, suggest, insist 等。

He ordered that the letter (should) be mailed at once. 他命令立刻把这封信寄出去。

(3) would rather 引导的宾语从句中,谓语常用过去时来表示现在或将来的情况,用过去完成时表示过去的情况。

I would rather you hadn't told me the truth. 我宁愿你没告诉我真相。

I would rather you did it. 我宁愿你做了这件事。

3. 虚拟语气还可在主语、表语、同位语从句中运用,从句的谓语用“(should) + 动词原形”或只用动词原形构成。

It is important that we (should) attend the meeting. 重要的是我们出席了这个会议。

It is a pity that he (should) refuse our invitation. 遗憾的是他拒绝了我们的邀请。

My advice is that she wait till next week. 我的建议是她等到下周。

4. 虚拟语气还可用来表示祝愿、诅咒、禁止等。

Long live the unity of the Chinese people! 中国人民大团结万岁!

God bless you! 上帝保佑你!

May you have a long and happy life! 祝你生活永远幸福!

基础同步自测

一、单项选择

- () 1. If there were no subjunctive, English _____ much easier.
A. will be B. would have been
C. could have been D. would be
- () 2. The guard at the gate insisted that everybody _____ the rules.
A. obeys B. obey
C. will obey D. would obey
- () 3. 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
- () 4. If I _____ you, I _____ worry.
A. were; wouldn't B. am; wouldn't
C. been; would have D. be; would
- () 5. I wish it _____ spring all the year round.
A. is B. was C. will be D. were
- () 6. He was able to provide the police with some _____ information, and the police caught the thief.
A. value B. valuable
C. valueless D. values

二、单句改错

1. I hope to enjoy myself in European in the future.

2. In late 19th century, impressionism was developed as a new style of painting.

3. They recognized him to be as a great leader.

4. If my lawyer were here last Saturday, he would have prevented me from going.

5. They were in possessions of the ball for most of the match.

6. I have got all her records but I've never seen her in flesh.

7. A successful businessman must behave aggressive.

8. There is no doubt whether there will be more styles.

9. I didn't go to the football match, but I do wish I was there.

10. Henry isn't hungry. If he was, he would eat what we offered.

三、用所给单词和词组的正确形式完成下列各句

aggressive, a great deal, in the flesh, aim at, regard as

1. He is more handsome _____ than in his photographs.
2. In most parts of the world the car is _____ a sign of progress and development.
3. I _____ the door but hit the window.
4. There are so many _____ people who like fight with each other.
5. We have learnt _____ from our professor.

综合能力拓展

四、阅读理解

Music in America

Music is an international language. The songs that are sung or played by instruments are beautiful to all

people everywhere.

Popular music in America is what every student likes. Students carry small radios with earphones and listen to music before class, after class and at lunch. Students with cars buy large speakers and play the music loudly as they drive on the street.

Adult drivers listen to music on the car radio as they drive to work. They also listen to the news about sports, the weather, politics and activities of the American people. Most of the radio broadcast is music.

Pop or popular music singers make much money. They make a CD or tape which radio stations use in every state. Once the popular singer is heard throughout the country, young people buy his or her tapes. Some of the money from these tapes comes to the singer. Wherever the singer goes, all the young people want to meet him or her. Now the singer has become a national star.

There are other kinds of music that is important to Americans. One is called folk music. It tells stories about the common life of Americans. Another is called western or country music. This was started by cowboys who would sing at night to the cows while they were watching. Today, any music about country life and the love between a country boy and his girl is called western or country music.

- () 1. How many kinds of music are mentioned in the passage?
A. Four. B. Three. C. Five. D. Six.
- () 2. How can a singer become a national star according to the passage?
A. When he has made much money.
B. After he makes a CD or tape.
C. Once the singer is heard throughout the country.
D. After young people meet him or her.
- () 3. The writer of the passage thinks _____.
A. popular music is what everyone enjoys
B. when music is played, it seems as if it were speaking to us
C. music is so popular throughout the world that everyone spends much money on it
D. music is an international language because everyone can enjoy the songs that

are sung or played by instruments

- () 4. Young people usually like _____.
A. folk music B. country music
C. pop music D. western music

五、阅读表达

阅读下面的短文,并根据要求回答后面的题目(请注意问题后的词数要求)。

Every year, whenever Spring Festival arrives, a lot of Chinese people cannot wait to go home. They queue for long hours in front of the ticket offices in railway stations, or do whatever they can in order to get a ticket. They tolerate the long journey on the train only to want to _____ with their near and dear ones.

According to *The Beijing Youth Daily*, most Chinese celebrate the Spring Festival not only because they want to follow tradition, there are also some practical reasons to explain Chinese people's fever for the holiday. Compared with one's workplace, home provides a more humane environment for one to relax oneself.

Society may do with or without you, but at home, you become unique and indispensable. You may be the father or mother, daughter or son, grandfather or grandmother in the family and the family will be incomplete if anyone is absent, because every member in the family is bound together, and everyone in the family is pleased with the feeling that he or she is unique and irreplaceable.

In addition, family provides an ideal environment for one to fully relax oneself. At home, one can take one's time to do whatever he or she wants to, and one can spend money whenever one likes. In society, however, one needs to do everything fast and with high efficiency, because society always requires efficiency and maximum profits. Such company principles make people merely a tool in modern society.

Chinese people's strong desire for Spring Festival shows that they feel oppressed and have a sense of predicament (困境) of existence in modern society. The Spring Festival provides a chance for them to escape from such anxiety and treasure the long-lost tradition of community spirit. With the Spring Festival, people can find back the warm, family atmosphere often seen in days gone by.

1. What's the passage mainly talking about?

(Please answer within 10 words)

2. Fill in the blank with proper words or phrases to complete the sentence in the first paragraph. (Please answer within 10 words)

3. Which sentence in the passage can be replaced by the following one?

You may not be a necessary part in society, but in your family, you are very important and no one else can take the place of you.

4. Do you think home is important for Chinese to celebrate the Spring Festival? Why or why not? (Please answer within 30 words)

5. Translate the underlined sentence in the last paragraph into Chinese.

Using Language

名师要点解析

1. Henry Clay Frick, a rich New Yorker, died in 1919, leaving his house, furniture and art collection to the American people.

译文:亨利·克雷·弗里克,一个富裕的纽约人,1919年去世的时候,把房子、家具和艺术收藏品都留给了美国人民。

句子解析:

句中 leaving his house, furniture and art collection to the American people 作结果状语。

现在分词作结果状语与不定式作结果状语的区别:前者往往表示必然结果或者顺理成章的结果,而后者往往表示没想到的、出乎意料的结果。

When he was a little boy, his parents died, leaving him an orphan. 在他很小的时候父母就去世了,他成了孤儿。

The sap passes right through ants' bodies, getting a little thicker and sweeter. 树液径直流过蚂蚁的身体,结果变得浓了,甜了。

He got home, only to find that his house had been broken into. 他回到家,结果发现有人闯进过他的房子。

即讲即练:

单项选择

The glass doors have taken the place of the wooden ones at the entrance, _____ in the natural light during the day.

A. to let B. letting C. let D. having let

答案:B

2. You can also explore Frick's beautiful home and garden which are well worth a visit.

译文:你还可以发现弗雷克那美丽的家和花园很值得参观。

短语解析:

be worth + n. / doing 值得

注意:worth 前面一般用 well 修饰,不用 very; doing 在此表示被动含义。

Hawaii is a beautiful place for travelling and worth a visit. 夏威夷是一个美丽的观光之地,值得一游。

The new bike is worth 350 yuan. 这辆新自行车值 350 元。

The good result is worth your efforts. 这么好的结果值得你付出那么多的努力。

短语辨析:

(1) be worth + $\begin{cases} n. \\ v. -ing \end{cases}$

(2) be worthy + $\begin{cases} \text{of sth.} \\ \text{of being done} \\ \text{to be done} \end{cases}$

(3) It is worthwhile doing sth. 值得做某事

其中 worth 是表语形容词,不作前置定语,用副词 well 修饰,不用 very 修饰;后接及物动词(词组),用动名词形式表示被动的含义;worthy 可用作定语,表示“可敬的;值得的”。如:a worthy man 一个道德高尚的人。

The place is worth visiting.

= The place is worthy of a visit.

= The place is worthy to be visited.

= It is worthwhile visiting the place.

这个地方值得一游。

即讲即练:

单项选择

It is worth considering what makes “convenience” foods so popular, and _____ better ones of your own.

A. introduces B. to introduce

C. introducing D. introduced

答案:C

3. The best way to see the paintings is to start from the top floor and walk down to the bottom.

译文:观看这些画的最好方法是从顶层看起,一直往下看到底层。

短语解析:

the way to do sth. 做某事的方式

Don't you think this is the proper way to deal with the disagreement? 难道你不认为这是解决分歧的恰当方式吗?

短语拓展:

the way $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to do sth.} \\ \text{of doing sth.} \\ \text{that + clause} \\ \text{in which + clause} \end{array} \right\}$ 做某事的方法

by the way 顺便说一下;顺便问一下 in no way 决不;一点儿也不 in a/one/some way 在某种程度上;在某点上 in the way 挡道的;妨碍的 in this way 用这种方法 on the way 在路上;在途中 by way of 路经(某处);途经(某处) feel one's way 摸索着走;谨慎行事 find one's way (to) 发现(到某处的)路径 lose one's way 迷路 No way! [俚]别想!/没门儿!

注意以下介词的不同:

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{in this way} \\ \text{by this means} \\ \text{with this method} \\ \text{in this manner} \end{array} \right\}$ 用这种方法

即讲即练:

单项选择

A great man shows his greatness _____ the way he treats little men.

A. under B. with C. on D. by

答案:D

4. It is amazing that so many great works of art from the late 19th century to the 21st century are housed in the same museum.

译文:令人惊奇的是如此多的19世纪晚期到21世纪的艺术品都集中在同一个博物馆里。

句子解析:

这是一个由形式主语it引导的句子,其句型结构为:It is + *adj.* + that clause., 真正的主语是后面的

that 从句。

It is possible that it will rain tomorrow. 明天可能会下雨。

It was clear that they hadn't made a decision. 很明显他们还没做出决定。

句子拓展:

it 在句中作形式主语的用法总结:

(1) It is + *adj.* (+ for sb./sth.) + to do sth. 。用于此句型的形容词有: easy, hard, difficult, possible, important, necessary, good, exciting, surprising 等。

(2) It is + *n.* (+ for sb./sth.) + to do sth. 。用于此句型的名词有: pity, pleasure, one's duty, one's job, fun, joy, good manners, bad manners 等。

(3) It is + *adj.* + of sb. + to do sth. 。此句型中的形容词主要描述某人的品德、特征。用于该句型的形容词有: kind, nice, wise, brave, silly, polite, clever 等。

(4) It is + *adj.* (+ *n.*) + doing sth. 。用于此句型的形容词和名词有: no/little use, no/much good, useless 等。

(5) It is + 过去分词 + that 从句。用于此句型的过去分词有: said, told, known, reported, recorded, thought, believed, considered 等。

(6) It + 不及物动词 (seem, happen, appear, matter...) + that 从句。

(7) 强调句型: It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who 从句。

注意:指人且作主语时可以用 who 或 that, 其他情况一律用 that。

(8) It is/has been + 一段时间 + since 从句。

即讲即练:

单项选择

_____ worries me the way he keeps changing his mind.

A. This B. That C. What D. It

答案:D

基础同步自测

一、单词释义

- _____ a broad street, often lined with trees
- _____ a large and imposing house, a block of flats
- _____ public display of art, products, skills, activities, etc

4. _____ the peoples or nations collectively who have achieved such a state

5. _____ belonging to the same age

6. _____ existing or intended to exist for an indefinite period

二、翻译句子

1. 这条项链最多值 300 美元。

2. 它的艺术品收藏涵盖了 5,000 多年来世界上众多地区的文明史,其中包括美洲、欧洲、亚洲、非洲和南美洲。

3. 很明显他将会成功。

4. 清洁地板的最好方法就是使用拖把。

三、单项选择

() 1. It takes a lot of _____ to study the _____ well.

- A. work; job B. job; work
C. work; work D. work; works

() 2. Kaifeng is a city with a long history, where you'll find many places of interest worth _____.

- A. being visited B. a visit
C. to be visited D. visited

() 3. They suggested we _____ the art museum later.

- A. visited B. had visited
C. have visited D. visit

() 4. When you are in a gallery you feel like _____ in a shell.

- A. to stay B. staying
C. that stay D. to be stayed

四、同义句转换

1. She is a writer and she is also a student.

She is _____ a writer _____ a student.

2. As for your behavior, I feel very angry with you.

As for your behavior, I feel _____ angry with you.

3. Mother went shopping, meanwhile, I cleaned the

house.

Mother went shopping, _____, I cleaned the house.

4. Instead of getting money by dishonest means I prefer to remain poor.

I _____ remain poor _____ get money by dishonest means.

5. Mr. Green is more than an artist; he is also a professor.

Mr. Green is a professor _____ an artist.

综合能力拓展

五、阅读理解

A

(1) Jimmy's pictures were different from other people's because he never painted on all of the paper. He painted on half of it, and the other half was always empty.

(2) Once there was a boy in Toronto. His name was Jimmy. He started painting when he was three years old, and when he was five he was already very good at it. He painted many beautiful and interesting pictures, and a lot of people bought his pictures. They said, "This boy is going to be famous when he's a little older, and then we're going to sell these pictures for a lot of money."

(3) One day somebody asked him, "Please tell me this, Jimmy. Why do you paint on the bottom (底) half of your pictures, but not on the top half?" "Because I'm small," Jimmy said, "And my brushes can't reach very high."

(4) "That's very clever," everybody said. "No other painters have ever done that!"

重排短文段落顺序,使其内容连贯、正确。

B

Many children and teenagers spend large amounts of time playing games. Most of the games have become very complicated and realistic. And while some of them have educational content and promote learning, problem solving and help with the development of motor skills,

others emphasize negative themes and promote killing, fighting, criminal behavior and violence in general.

There is growing research on the effects of video games on children. Numerous studies show that video games, especially ones with violent content, make teens more aggressive. Children exposed to violence can become addicted to the horror of violence by imitating the violence they see, and showing more aggressive behavior themselves. Some children accept violence as a way to cope with their own problems. Studies have also shown that the more realistic is the exposure to violence, the more impressed children are. Also, children with emotional, behavioral and learning problems may be more influenced by violent images. Playing video games may increase aggressive behavior because violent considered an effective teaching method in strengthening learning patterns.

Children and teens who become overly involved with video games, and, therefore, spend large amounts of time playing these games, can create problems, such as poor social skills, time absent from home, lower grades at school, less reading, less exercising and becoming overweight, aggressive thoughts, behaviors and so on.

Parents are responsible for helping their children in choosing books to read, toys to play with, TV programs and movies to watch, which are appropriate for each particular child. Entertainment materials should be fun, engaging, exciting and educating. Parents should have a good knowledge and understanding of each child so that they can assist them in selecting appropriate learning materials. Parents should invest more of their time playing the games with their children, as well as talking with them about their impressions, thoughts and feelings related to the playing game. They can also engage in a discussion of great values that may guide the child down a safe road and lead to the development of a moral character.

() 1. The best title of this passage probably is _____.

- A. The Violence in Video Games
- B. The Responsibilities of Parents

C. Children and Video Games

D. The Magic of Video Games

() 2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Playing too much video games can make teens addicted to the pleasure of it.
- B. Only by exposing to the most realistic violence can video games affect teens badly.
- C. Most children addicted to video games will deal with their problems by violence.
- D. Children with certain problems are easier to be affected by violent games.

() 3. The main idea of the third paragraph might be _____.

- A. children spend too much time on video games
- B. the more time teens spend on video games, the worse effect there will be
- C. the bad effects caused by video games
- D. low grades at school are usually due to video games

() 4. What should parents do to help their children according to the author?

- A. They should respect and love their children.
- B. They should spend more time with their children.
- C. They should have constant discussions with their children.
- D. They should recommend as many entertainment materials as possible.

() 5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. the author tends to worry about the negative effects of video games on children
- B. the author thinks highly of the benefits brought by video games to children
- C. strong measures should be taken to prevent video games from spreading out
- D. the bad effects of video games will soon be got rid of thanks to the research

知识要点归纳

重点单词	aim, convince, adopt, consider, attempt, contemporary, permanent, possession, traditional, abstract, predict
重点短语	take the place of, a great deal, scores of, focus on, break away from, in the flesh, on the other hand, compare...with..., at least, be well worth, feel like, lead to, appeal to
重点句型	1. ... the painter does not attempt to paint objects as we see them with our eyes ... 2. Henry Clay Frick, a rich New Yorker, died in 1919, leaving his house, furniture and art collection to the American people. 3. The best way to see the paintings is to start from the top floor and walk down to the bottom. 4. It is amazing that so many great works of art from the late 19th century to the 21st century could be contained in the same museum.
单元语法	虚拟语气

高考同步链接

走进高考

【例1】(2010·江苏) 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

【解析】选B。would rather后应用虚拟语气,表示与现在事实相反的动作,所以用动词的过去式。

【例2】(2009·天津) 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

【解析】选B。考查虚拟语气。句意为“这种打印机质量优良。如果它在第一年中出了毛病,我们将无偿维修”。这是在条件句中对将来情况的虚拟,用“should+动词原形”。

【例3】(2009·浙江) The doctor recommended that you _____ swim after eating a large meal.

- A. wouldn't B. couldn't
C. needn't D. shouldn't

【解析】选D。考查虚拟语气。recommend, suggest, demand等词后面的宾语从句应该用虚拟语气,从句中的谓语用should+do(should可以省略)。故选D项。

感悟高考

() 1. (2009·安徽) But for their help, we _____ the program in time.

- A. can not finish
B. will not finish
C. had not finished
D. could not have finished

() 2. _____ it _____ for your help, I couldn't have made any progress.

- A. Had; not been B. Should; not be
C. Did; not be D. Not; be

单元综合测试

(满分 100 分)

一、单项选择(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. I do every single bit of housework _____ my husband Bob just does the dishes now and then.
A. while B. since C. when D. as
- () 2. Many people like white as a color as it is a _____ of purity.
A. symbol B. sign C. signal D. symptom
- () 3. We made the suggestion that he _____ his work.
A. gives up B. give up C. gave up D. had given up
- () 4. They will start their project _____ at helping the poor children to be educated in China's west.
A. aims B. aiming C. being aimed D. aimed
- () 5. _____ that we will never forget.
A. So beautiful the city is B. So beautiful is the city
C. So the city is beautiful D. So is the beautiful city
- () 6. I didn't go to the football match, but I do wish I _____ there.
A. went B. was C. were D. had been
- () 7. Hearing the loud noise, the boy was _____ frightened.
A. as surprised as B. a bit surprised than
C. more surprised than D. most surprised than
- () 8. _____ that she wasn't going to sleep, I asked if she'd like a glass of milk.
A. Seeing B. To see C. See D. Seen
- () 9. My brother _____ singing _____ danc-

ing while I _____ dance _____ sing.

- A. prefers; to; would rather; than
B. would rather; than; prefer; to
C. prefers; than; would rather; to
D. would rather; to; prefer; to
- () 10. I should consider myself _____ in predicting the future, if I didn't take immediate action.

- A. failed B. to be failed
C. failing D. to fail

() 11. —I didn't pass the exam again. I wish I _____ harder.

- But you _____.
A. had worked; hadn't

- B. worked; don't
C. had worked; didn't
D. worked; didn't

() 12. Scientists are convinced _____ the positive effect of laughter _____ physical and mental health.

- A. of; at B. by; in C. of; on D. on; at

() 13. As the new year is approaching, we have _____ preparation work to do.

- A. a great deal of B. a great many
C. plenty of D. a great many of

() 14. It is not _____ to discuss the question again and again.

- A. worth B. worthy
C. worth while D. while worth

() 15. —I'm afraid I can't finish the book in this week.
—_____.

- A. Please go ahead B. That's all right
C. Not at all D. Take your time

二、完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项