



新教材

WANJIAOCAI WANQUANJIEDU

完全解读

新课标·人

重点难点详尽解读

英语

高中（选修6）

主 编：李欣娜
本册主编：李欣娜 董 晶

吉林人民出版社





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与最新教材完全同步

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Unit
1Art
艺术

单元视点

知识索引

【词汇】

Warming Up

- abstract (2)
 would rather 的用法 (4)
 wish 的用法 (4)
 as well as 的用法 (4)

Reading

- faith (5)
 consequently (6)
 aim (6)
 typical (6)
 evident (6)
 adopt (7)
 possess (7)
 possession (7)
 coincidence (8)
 a great deal (8)
 shadow (8)
 attempt (8)
 on the other hand (9)
 predict (9)
 many times 的用法 (14)
 replace 的用法 (14)
 place, space, room 的用法区别 (15)
 try to do sth 的用法 (15)
 as 的用法 (15)

- as, like 的用法区别 (16)
 one of... 的用法 (16)
 one, it, that 的用法区别 (16)
 discovery 的用法 (17)
 discover, invent 的用法区别 (17)
 look through 的用法 (17)
 which, as 的用法区别 (17)
 make sth/sb do sth 的用法 (18)
 lead to 的用法 (18)
 break away from 的用法 (19)
 because, because of 的用法区别 (20)
 at first 的用法 (20)
 first, at first 的用法区别 (20)
 accept, receive 的用法区别 (20)
 instead 的用法 (21)
 certain 的用法 (21)

Learning about Language

- aggressive (24)
 bunch (24)
 rather than 的用法 (29)
 spend 的用法 (29)
 consider 的用法 (30)
 refer to 的用法 (30)
 alive 的用法 (31)
 alive, living, live, lively 的用法区别 (31)

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2

3

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5

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答案习题
解答

share...with...的用法 (31)

Using Language

appeal (33)

civilization (33)

die 的用法 (38)

die from, die of 的用法区别 (39)

worth 的用法 (39)

worth, worthy, worthwhile 的用法

区别 (39)

more than, more...than 的用法区别

..... (39)

include, included, including, contain

的用法区别 (40)

**三维目标****1. 知识与技能**

本单元侧重学习虚拟语气的用法,主要的语法项目还有构词法,难点是重点单词的使用。要充分理解构词法,同时扩充自己的词汇量,掌握文中的高频词汇,抓住语言点举一反三地练习。

2. 学习策略

通过交流讨论、搜集资料、总结归纳等方式,进一步掌握学习英语的技巧和方法;能够借助联想学习和记忆词语把相关知识联系起来,对所学内容主动复习并加以整理和归纳。

3. 情感态度与价值观

本单元围绕“艺术”这一话题,提供了各种各样的艺术形式,在学习的过程中,要通过交流与表达,保持学习英语艺术的愿望和兴趣,从而培养有较强地克服困难的能力。

think about 的用法 (40)

before 的用法 (41)

until, before 的用法区别 (41)

【语 法】

不定式作定语的用法 (19)

宾语从句的用法 (20)

that is 作插入语的用法 (21)

虚拟语气 (43)

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表达“喜好和偏爱”的交际用语 ... (45)

【写 作】

议论文 (46)

Warming Up

重点新词必备**课前预习****abstract** /æb'strækt/

✓ **adj.** existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical reality 抽象的;深奥的。

The research shows that pre-school children are capable of thinking in

abstract terms. 研究表明,学龄前儿童具有抽象思维能力。

✓ **n.** a short piece of writing containing the main idea in a document 摘要。固定短语: in the abstract 抽象地;理论上。



Legal questions rarely exist in the abstract; they are based on real cases. 法律问题极少以抽象形式存在,而是以实际案例为基础。

拓展 abstract 作动词时,常用于 abstract...from... 结构中,意为“把……

抽象出;抽取”。

She abstracted the main points from the argument. 她把论据概括成要点。

【注意】 abstracted *adj.* 出神的,心神专注的; abstractedly *adv.* 出神地; abstraction *n.* 抽象概念,抽象。

新词强化性训练

The worker can _____ metal from ore.

A. abstract

B. make

C. do

D. have

 答案速查 A

课文翻译

对照理解

Look at all the paintings in this unit including those in the Workbook. Discuss in groups: 看这个单元所有的绘画包括在练习册中的那些。 分组讨论:

- 1 If you could have three of these paintings on the walls of your classroom, which 如果你在你的教室的墙上可以有这些绘画中的三幅, 你会选
would you choose? Discuss your reasons. These words might help you in your
择哪幅? 讨论你的原因。 这些词可能在你的讨论中帮助你:
discussion;

realistic	abstract	nature	detailed	traditional	line
现实的	抽象的	自然	详细的	传统的	行
rich	religious	unfinished	modern	colour	shape
丰富的	宗教的	未完成的	现代的	颜色	形状

- 2 Would you rather have Chinese or Western-style paintings in your home? Give your 在你的家里你愿意拥有中国的或是西方风格的绘画吗? 给出你的
reasons. 原因。
- 3 Have you ever wished you could paint as well as a professional artist? If you were 你曾经希望你能和一个专业的艺术家画得一样好吗? 如果你是一
an artist, what kind of pictures would you paint? 个艺术家,你将画哪种图画?
- 4 What would you rather do—paint pictures, make sculptures, or design buildings? 你更愿意做什么——画画,做雕塑或者设计建筑物?
Why? 为什么?

1

2

3

4

5

阶段
综合
参考
答案
习题
解答



教材解读

精华要义

Would you rather have Chinese or Western-style paintings in your home?

would rather 宁愿。其用法如下:

(1)后接不带 to 的动词不定式,缩写形式为 'd rather。

I would rather stay at home than go to the park today. 我今天宁愿待在家里而不去公园。

(2)表示某人宁愿让另一个人做某事时,一般用过去时表示现在或将来的事。如果表示过去的动作则用过去完成时。

I'd rather you went home now. 我宁愿让你现在回家。

I'd rather you hadn't done that. 我宁愿你没做过那件事。

【拓展】(1)would rather not do sth 宁愿不做某事。

I would rather not do it alone. 我宁愿不是一个人做这件事。

(2)would rather + v. 宁愿……(表示现在或将来的动作)。

The soldiers would rather die than surrender. 士兵们宁死不降。

(3)would rather have done 宁愿做过……(表示过去未曾实现的愿望)。

I would rather have gone to Beijing. 我宁愿去了北京。

Have you ever wished you could paint as well as a professional artist?

✓ wish 作动词,意为“希望”,后接不定式、不定式的复合结构或宾语从句,但不接动名词。wish 后的宾语从句通常用虚拟语气,从句中用一般过去时表

示与现在事实相反,用过去完成时表示与过去事实相反,用“would/could + 动词原形”表示对将来的希望。

I simply don't wish to put you to the trouble of changing a large note. 我不过是不想麻烦你们去破开一张大票罢了。

We will do whatever the Party wishes us to do. 党要我们做什么我们就去做什么。

Wish that I were young again! 要是我能返老还童该多好啊!

He wished that he had stayed at home. 他想要是留在家里就好了。

I wish I could fly to the moon in the spaceship one day. 但愿将来有一天我能乘宇宙飞船飞上月球。

【注意】(1)wish 接不定式或“宾语 + 不定式”结构时所表达的愿望大都是可以实现的。

I wish you to go at once. 我希望你马上去。

(2)wish 不同于 want,其后不能直接接所要的东西。

[误] I wish a radio.

[正] I wish to have a radio. 我希望有一个收音机。

(3)另外, wish 可以表示“祝愿”。

I wish you a happy New Year. 祝你新年快乐。

✓ (1) as well as 像……一样好; 又; 还有。

I'm learning French as well as German. 我正在学法语,而且还在学德语。

(2) as well as 不但……,而且……; 相当于 not only...but also...。但 as well as 侧重前者, not only...but also... 侧重



后者;连接两个主语时,as well as 句中谓语动词的数应与其前的主语保持一致,而 not only...but also...句中的谓语应与 but also 后的主语一致。

The teacher as well as 8 students was visiting a museum when the

earthquake struck. 当地震发生时,老师和 8 名学生正在参观一个博物馆。

Not only Tom but also his parents are interested in the computer game. 不仅汤姆,连他的父母也对电脑游戏感兴趣。

知识巩固性训练

- I would rather _____ at home than _____ out on such a rainy day.
A. stay, go B. to stay, to go C. stay, to go D. to stay, go
- I'm sorry I spent so much money, Dad.
—I wish you _____ so.
A. hadn't done B. didn't do C. haven't done D. wouldn't do
- Healthy eating _____ regular exercise _____ good for you.
A. and, be B. as well as, is
C. along with, are D. or, are
- You are late. If you _____ a few minutes earlier you _____ him.
A. came, would meet B. had come, would have met
C. come, will meet D. had come, could meet
- (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
- (2010·湖南) If he _____ my advice, he wouldn't have lost his job.
A. followed B. should follow
C. had followed D. would follow
- (2010·天津) —John went to the hospital alone.
—If he _____ me about it, I would have gone with him.
A. should tell B. tells C. told D. had told

答案速查 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. D

Reading

WANGQUANJIEDU

课前预习

faith /fetθ/

n. strong belief; trust 信任, 信心, 信念。

Nothing can extinguish his faith in human nature. 没有什么能使他丧失对人性的信心。



固定搭配 have faith in 对……有信心; lost faith in 失去了对……的信心。

I'm sure he'll pass the test; I have great faith in him. 我相信他会通过考试的, 我对他充满信心。

He has great talent, but he has lost his faith. 他很有天赋, 但是他已经丧失了信心。

拓展 faithful *adj.* (对某人或某思想、信仰)忠诚的; faithfully *adv.* 忠诚地, 真心实意地; faithless *adj.* 不忠实的; faithfulness *n.* 忠实, 真诚。

consequently /kɒnsɪkwəntli/ *adv.* as a result; therefore 所以; 因而。

This poses a threat to agriculture and the food chain, and consequently to human health. 这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。

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

aim eɪm

vt. & **vi.** the desired result of one's efforts; purpose, intention 目标; 目的。

What is your aim in working so hard? 你这样努力工作的目的是什么呀?

vt. & **vi.** to point or direct (a weapon, shot, remark, etc.) towards some object, esp. with the intention of hitting it 瞄准。

The hunter aimed his gun at a hare. 那个猎人把枪瞄准了一只野兔。

I aimed at the target but hit the wall. 我瞄准了目标(射击), 但却打在了

墙上。

vt. to direct one's efforts (towards, doing or obtaining something); intend (to) (向某一方向)努力; 目的在于。

He aims to be a successful writer. 他的目标是成为一个成功的作家。

固定搭配 with the aim of 有……的目的; achieve one's aim 达到目的; miss one's aim 打不中目标, 达不到目的; take aim at = aim at 瞄准; aim at…把……瞄准……; be aimed at 旨在, 目的在于, 针对

typical /tɪpɪkl/

adj. combining and showing the main signs of a particular kind or group 典型的; 有代表性的。

a typical character 典型人物

a typical example 典型事例

He is a typical pupil. 他是一个有代表性的学生。

固定搭配 It's typical of sb to do sth 做某事是某人的一贯作风。

It was typical of him to arrive so late. 他一向来这么晚。

拓展 typically *adv.* 有代表性地, 有特色地; typicality *n.* 典型性, 特征。

He is typically American. 他是典型的美国人。

evident ɪˈvɪdənt

adj. obvious (to the eye or mind); clear 明显的; 明白的。

The purpose may not be immediately evident. 这种目的不一定显而易见。

固定搭配 It is (quite) evident that…(很)显然……。

It is quite evident that he didn't do it himself. 很显然他没有亲自去做。



拓展 (1) evidence *n.* 证据, 物证; 形迹, 迹象; 显著, 明显。give/bear/show evidence(s) of...有……的迹象; in evidence 明显地, 显而易见地。

There wasn't enough evidence to prove his guilt. 没有充分的证据能证明他有罪。

(2) evidently *adv.* 显然地, 相当于 in evidence。

Evidently, television has both advantages and disadvantages.

= It is evident that television has both advantages and disadvantages. 显然电视有优点也有缺点。

adopt /ə'dɒpt/

vt. to take and use as one's own; to take sb into one's family, esp as one's child 采用; 采纳; 收养。

I like your methods of teaching and I shall adopt them in my school. 我喜欢你的教学方法, 我将在我的学校里采用它们。

She adopted a homeless child. 她收养了一个无家可归的孩子。

拓展 (1) adopt *vt.* 正式通过, 接受。

We should adopt the consumers' suggestion. 我们应该接受用户的建议。

(2) adoption *n.* 采用, 采纳, 收养; adoptable *adj.* 可采用的, 可收养的。

He was pleased by the adoption of a little girl. 他对收养了一个小女孩感到高兴。

There is a shortage of adoptable babies here. 这里缺少可供收养的婴儿。

(3) adapt *vt.* 使适应, 使适合, 改编, 改写; *vi.* 适应(to)。

We should adapt ourselves to the new conditions. 我们要使自己适应新的形势。

This play is adapted from a novel. 这个剧本是由小说改编的。

When he moved to France, the children adapted to the change very well. 他移居法国后, 孩子们很好地适应了变化。

possess /pə'zes/

vt. to own; to have sth as belonging to one 拥有; 具有; 支配。

The police asked me if I possessed a gun. 警察问我是否有枪。

He decided to give away everything he possessed and became a monk. 他决定分发他所拥有的每一件东西, 然后成为一名修道士。

【注意】 own 和 have 也都有“拥有”的意思, own 和 possess 可以用于被动语态, 而 have 只能用于主动语态。

The land was once possessed/owned by the native Americans. 这片土地曾经被北美洲土著人拥有。

We have a lot of work to do. 我们有许多工作要做。

possession /pə'zeʃn/

n. state of owning; ownership(尤作复数)所有; 财产。

The soldiers took possession of the enemy's fort. 士兵们占领了敌人的要塞。

固定搭配 take/get/gain possession of 占领, 占有, 获得; have possession of 占有, 拥有; come into one's possession 被某人占有, 落入某人之手; lose possession of 失去……的所有权; be in possession of = be in sb's possession (某人) 所有; be in the possession of 为某人所有。

The computer came into the possession of us. 这台电脑落入我们的手中了。

He was found in possession of

1

2

3

4

5

阶段

综合

参考

答案

习题

解答



dangerous drugs. 他被发现藏有危险物品。

The house is in the possession of my parents/in my parents' possession. 这所房子为我父母所有。

【注意】 possession 作“财产;所有物”讲时,是可数名词,常用复数形式。

The young man took away all her possessions, which made her very sad. 那个年轻人带走了她的全部财产,这使她很伤心。

coincidence /kəʊnsɪdəns/

n. an unexpected situation in which two similar events happen at the same time by chance 巧合(的事);(事情、口味、故事等)相合。

That's the most incredible coincidence I've ever heard of! 那是我听说过的最难以置信的巧合!

What a coincidence to meet you here! 真巧在这儿碰到你!

【固定搭配】 by coincidence 碰巧,巧合地。

By coincidence, we arrived here at the same time. 我们凑巧一同到达这儿。

【拓展】 coincide *vi.* 一致,相符; coincidental *adj.* 巧合的,同时发生的。

They didn't coincide in opinion. 他们的意见不一致。

That was really a coincidental meeting. 那的确是一次巧遇。

a great deal

大量,相当于 a good deal。

He has given me a great deal of help. 他给了我很多帮助。

【注意】 a great/good deal 作副词时,表示“非常;很多(东西、情况、事情等)”。

Today it is used a great deal in many ways. 今天它被广泛地应用在许

多方面。

【辨析】 a great/good deal of, a lot of

a great/good deal of 用于修饰不可数名词;而 a lot of 既可以修饰不可数名词,又可以修饰可数名词。

a great/good deal of money 许多钱
a lot of work 大量的工作

【注意】 修饰不可数名词的词组还有 a large sum of 等;修饰可数名词的词组还有 a great many, a number of 等。

shadow /ʃædəʊ/

n. the dark shape that sb/sth's form makes on a surface, for example, on the ground, when they are between the light and the surface 阴影;影子。

The children were having fun chasing each other's shadows. 孩子们追逐着彼此的影子,玩得很开心。

【辨析】 shadow, shade

(1) shadow 指因挡住强光而形成的黑影子,此时 shadow 为可数名词。

Under the flood lights, each player in the football match has four shadows. 在泛光灯下,足球比赛中的每个球员都有四个影子。

(2) shade 指任何遮住阳光的地方,此时 shade 为不可数名词。

Let's find shade and take a rest. 让我们找个阴凉处歇一会儿吧。

attempt /ətempt/

✓ *n.* an act of trying to do sth., especially sth difficult often with no success 努力;尝试;企图。

The couple made several unsuccessful attempts at a compromise. 这对夫妇几次试图和解均未成功。

✓ *vt.* to make an effort or try to do sth., especially sth difficult 尝试;企图。



The second question was so difficult that I didn't even attempt it. 第二道题太难了,我甚至连试都没试。

【固定搭配】 (1) attempt to do/doing sth 企图做某事。

The little monkey attempted to climb/climbing the tall tree. 这只小猴子试图爬上那棵高树。

(2) make an attempt to do/at doing sth 试图做某事。

They made no attempt to escape. 他们没有企图逃跑。

【注意】 attempt to do sth 意为“企图做某事”,暗含有不成功的意思;try to do sth 意为“努力/尽力去做某事”,结果有可能成功,也有可能失败;manage to do sth 意为“设法做某事”,结果一定是成功的。

They attempted to escape from the house but failed. 他们企图从房中逃走但是失败了。

Try to solve the problem. 努力解决问题。

He managed to make a mess of it. 他把这事搞得一塌糊涂。

on the other hand

另一方面,用于引出不同的(尤指对立的)观点,相当于 but 或 however,可单独使用,也可与 on (the) one hand 一起使用。

The job wasn't interesting, but on the other hand, it was well-paid. 那份工作没有趣,但另一方面工资却很高。

He was praised by his teacher on (the) one hand, but blamed by his friends on the other hand. 一方面他受到老师的表扬,但另一方面也受到了朋友的责备。

【拓展】 (1) for one thing ... for another (thing) ... 可用来列举理由,表

示“首先……,其次……”。

Sorry, I can't go to the cinema with you. For one thing, I have no time; for another, I have seen the film. 对不起,我不能和你一起去看电影,一则我没有时间,二则我已经看过这部电影。

(2) 与 hand 相关的固定搭配:

by hand 手工的

hand in 交上来

hand in hand 手拉手

at first hand 第一手的

hold sb's hand 给某人支持;拉某人一把

in the hand of sb/in sb's hand 被某人控制

in hand 在手头;可供使用

out of hand 难以控制

take sb in hand 管教某人

hand out 分发;散发

hand sth to sb/hand sb sth 把某物交给某人

predict /prɪdɪkt/

vt. to say that sth will happen in the future 预言;预告;预测。具体用法如下:

(1) predict 后接 wh-引导的从句。

It is impossible to predict what will happen. 预知将会发生什么是不可能能的。

(2) predict 后接 to do。

The trial is predicted to last for months. 预计审讯将持续数月。

(3) predict 后接 that 从句。

A fortune-teller predicted that she would become famous. 一位算命先生预言她将会成名。

(4) It was predicted... 据预报……。

It was predicted that inflation would continue to fall. 据预报,通货膨胀(率)将持续下降。

新词强化性训练

I. 根据汉语或首字母提示完成句子

- The passage tells us that horses help us achieve many of our a_____.
- As they had no children of their own, they a_____ an orphan (孤儿).
- Just by c_____, I met my old school-mate again fifty years later.
- The p_____ of large amounts of money does not always bring happiness.
- The experts p_____ that there will be an earthquake in that area in the near future.
- It was _____ (明显的) that the meeting was a failure.
- The sun came through the window but most of the room stayed in _____ (影子).
- Mary had been ill for a long time and _____ (所以) she was behind in her work.
- Does he _____ (拥有) the necessary patience to do the job well?
- The prisoners _____ (企图) to escape, but failed.

II. 单项填空

- (2009·浙江) The good thing about children is that they _____ very easily to new environments.
A. adapt B. appeal C. attach D. apply
- Jack is late again. It is _____ of him to keep others waiting.
A. normal B. ordinary C. common D. typical
- The rain was heavy and _____ the land was flooded.
A. consequently B. constantly C. continuously D. frequently
- He _____ faith _____ his wife, for she is often absent from house when he isn't in.
A. has, in B. lose, in C. had, in D. loses, in
- It's said that he _____ a number of the artist's early works. Which of the following is wrong?
A. possesses B. has C. owns D. takes
- Maggie lives next door, so we see each other _____.
A. a great deal B. a lot of C. a great many D. a number of
- 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
- While they were lost at sea, they attempted _____ in touch with people on shore but without luck.
A. get B. to get C. to getting D. for getting
- No one can _____ what will happen in the future.
A. predict B. state C. announce D. declare





答案速查

1. aims 2. adopted 3. coincidence 4. possession
5. predict 6. evident 7. shadow 8. consequently 9. possess 10. attempted
11. A 12. D 13. A 14. D 15. D 16. A 17. B 18. B 19. A

课文翻译

对照理解



Pre-reading

- 1 Do you ever visit art galleries? What kind of paintings have you seen in galleries?
你曾参观过艺术陈列馆吗? 在陈列馆里你看到过哪种绘画?
- 2 In pairs list some famous Western artists and paintings and be ready to introduce
两人一组列举一些西方有名的艺术家和绘画作品, 准备把它们介绍给全班。
them to the class.
- 3 Look at the paintings in the reading passage and see if you can recognize them.
看看阅读文章中的绘画, 看你是否能认出它们。



Reading

A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING

西方绘画简史

Art is influenced by the customs and faith of a people. Styles in Western art have changed
艺术受到一个民族的风俗和信念的影响。西方的艺术风格已经改变了许多次。

many times. As there are so many different styles of Western art, it would be impossible to
因为有许多不同的西方艺术风格, 在这么短的一篇文章中

describe all of them in such a short text. Consequently, this text will describe only the
不可能进行全面描述。因此, 本文将只描述从公元 6 世纪开

most important ones, starting from the sixth century AD.
始的最重要的那些艺术。

The Middle Ages (5th to the 15th century AD)

中世纪 (公元 5 世纪到 15 世纪)

During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was to represent religious themes.
在中世纪, 画家的主要目标是把宗教的主题表现出来。

A conventional artist of this period was not interested in showing nature and people
这个时期的一个传统的艺术家对如实地展现自然和人物不感兴趣。

as they really were. A typical picture at this time was full of religious symbols, which
这段时期的典型的绘画都充满着宗教的象征, 它创

created a feeling of respect and love for God. But it was evident that ideas were changing
造了对上帝的一种尊重和爱的感觉。但是, 在 13 世纪, 当像乔托这样的画家开

in the 13th century when painters like Giotto di Bondone began to paint religious scenes
始以一种更现实的风格来画宗教场景时, 想法很显然改变了。

1

2

3

4

5

阶段
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in a more realistic way.

The Renaissance (15th to 16th century)

文艺复兴时期 (15世纪到16世纪)

During the Renaissance, new ideas and values gradually replaced those held in the 在文艺复兴时期, 新的思想和价值观逐渐取代了中世纪思想和价值观。

Middle Ages. People began to concentrate less on religious themes and adopt a more 人们开始更少集中精力于宗教的主题, 而是对生活采纳了一种更加人

humanistic attitude to life. At the same time painters returned to classical Roman and 道主义的态度。同时, 画家们回到古罗马和希腊的艺术理念上。

Greek ideas about art. They tried to paint people and nature as they really were. Rich 他们力争如实地画出人物和自然。富有

people wanted to possess their own paintings, so they could decorate their superb palaces 的人想要拥有他们自己的绘画, 因此他们能装饰他们的超豪华宫殿和

and great houses. They paid famous artists to paint pictures of themselves, their houses 豪宅。他们聘请著名艺术家来为自己画像, 画他们的房

and possessions as well as their activities and achievements.

屋和财产, 以及他们的活动和成就。

One of the most important discoveries during this period was how to draw things 在此期间, 最重要的发现之一就是如何用透视法画出事物。

in perspective. This technique was first used by Masaccio in 1428. When people first 这种技巧首先在1428年被马萨其奥使用。当人们第一次看到

saw his paintings, they were convinced that they were looking through a hole in a wall 他的画时, 他们深信他们是透过墙上的小洞来观看一个真实的场景。

at a real scene. If the rules of perspective had not been discovered, no one would have 如果没有发现透视法的规则, 就没人能画出如此

been able to paint such realistic pictures. By coincidence, oil paints were also developed 逼真的画。在这段时期, 油画碰巧也得到了发展,

at this time, which made the colours used in paintings look richer and deeper. Without 它使色彩看起来更丰富、更浓重。如果没

the new paints and the new technique, we would not be able to see the many great 有新的绘画和新的技术, 我们就不能够看到许多这一时期伟大的

masterpieces for which this period is famous.

杰作。

Impressionism (late 19th to early 20th century)

印象派时期 (19世纪晚期到20世纪初期)

In the late 19th century, Europe changed a great deal, from a mostly agricultural society 19世纪晚期, 欧洲发生了巨大的变化, 从以农业为主的社会变成了以工

to a mostly industrial one. Many people moved from the countryside to the new cities. 作为主的社会。许多人从农村迁到了新的城市。

There were many new inventions and social changes. Naturally, these changes also led 有许多新发明和许多社会变革。这些变革也自然而然地带来了新

