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Unit 1 ART

主题素养积累

你听说过《蒙娜丽莎》吗？知道它是谁的名作吗？让我们一起来了解一下吧！



She is widely seen as proof that good looks can last forever. But at over 500 years of age, time is **catching up with** *Mona Lisa*.

The health of the famous picture, painted by Leonardo da Vinci (莱昂纳多·达·芬奇) during 1503-1506, is **getting worse by the year**, according to the Louvre Museum (卢浮宫博物馆) where it is **housed**. "The thin, wooden panel (嵌板) on which *Mona Lisa* is painted in oils has lost its shape since experts checked it two years ago," the museum said. Visitors have noticed the change but repairing the world's most famous painting is not easy. Experts are not sure about the materials the Italian artist used and their current chemical state.

Nearly six million people go to see *Mona Lisa* every year, and many are attracted by the mystery of her smile. "**It is very interesting that when you're not looking at her, she seems to be smiling, and then you look at her and she stops**," said Professor Margaret Livingstone of Harvard University. "**It's because direct vision is excellent at picking up details, but less suited to looking at shadows**. Da Vinci painted the smile in shadows."

However, the actual history of *Mona Lisa* is just as mysterious as the smile. **Da Vinci himself loved it so much that he always carried it with him until his death, and it was eventually sold to France's King Francis Ⅰ in 1519**.

In 1911, the painting was stolen from the Louvre Museum by a former employee, who took it out of the museum hiding it under his coat. He said he had planned to return it to Italy. The painting was sent back to France two years later.

During World War Ⅱ, the French hid the painting in small towns to keep it out of the hands of German forces.

Like many old ladies, Mona Lisa has some interesting stories to tell.

【主题词句背诵】

1. catch up with 赶上，追上

2. get worse by the year 一年比一年差

3. house *v*. 安置，容纳；把……储藏在房内

4. pick up details 捕捉细节

5. She is widely seen as proof that good looks can last forever.

她被广泛视为美貌可以永存的证据。

6. It is very interesting that when you're not looking at her, she seems to be smiling, and then you look at her and she stops...

很有趣的是，当你不看她的时候，她似乎在微笑，然后你看她时，她却不笑了……

7. It's because direct vision is excellent at picking up details, but less suited to looking at shadows.

这是因为直视善于捕捉细节，但不太适合观察阴影。

8. Da Vinci himself loved it so much that he always carried it with him until his death, and it was eventually sold to France's King Francis Ⅰ in 1519.

达·芬奇本人非常喜欢这幅画，以至于他直到去世都一直随身携带着它，1519 年，这幅画最终被卖给了法国国王弗朗西斯一世。

Period One　Reading and Thinking—Comprehension

课前自主探究

预习新课　研读课文

Task 1　Text Structure Analysing

A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING		
Periods	Themes	Artistic characteristics
The Middle Ages (from the 5th to the 15th century)	1. _____	To paint in a(n) 2. _____ way
The Renaissance (from the 14th to the 17th century)	To show 3. _____ and the world around us	To adopt a more 4. _____ attitude to life; To draw things in 5. _____; Oil paints developed
Impressionism (late 19th to early 20th century)	To show scenes of 6. _____ or daily life	To show not just the 7. _____ image of subjects, but their inner 8. _____ and humanity as well
Modern Art (from the 20th century to today)	Not to show 9. _____	To paint in a(n) 10. _____ or realistic way

Task 2　Fast Reading

The text is mainly about _____.

Task 3　Careful Reading

Read the text and then choose the best answer.

(　)**1**. What was the change in Western art in the 13th century?

A. The paintings had religious themes.

B. The paintings were primitive and two-dimensional.

C. The paintings showed real people in a real environment.

D. The main characters were made larger than everyone else.

(　)**2**. Who was the first to use perspective to paint?

A. Giotto di Bondone.

B. Masaccio.

C. Michelangelo.

D. Leonardo da Vinci.

(　)**3**. What did the painters lay emphasis on during the Renaissance?

A. Religious themes.

B. The light and movement in the scene.

C. The outer image as well as inner warmth and humanity.

D. People and the world around them.

(　)**4**. What did Picasso do in response to artists' question—"What do we do next"?

A. He attempted to show reality.

B. He turned to abstract art.

C. He gave a realistic but dream-like quality.

D. He tried to analyse the shapes with Cubism.

Task 4　Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

There have been so many different styles of Western art 1. _____ it is impossible to describe them all in a short text. So the best way to understand it is 2. _____ (look) at its development over the centuries.

During the Middle Ages, artists mainly concentrated 3. _____ religious themes. Changes took place in the 13th century, when Giotto painted realistic scenes, 4. _____ set his paintings apart from other paintings.

During the Renaissance, a more humanistic attitude to life 5. _____ (adopt).

An important breakthrough was the use of perspective. Some 6. _____ (influence) painters built upon innovations to produce some of the greatest art. Another innovation was the use of oil paints.

Western art developed slowly until the invention of photography. Impressionism 7. _____ (emerge) in France. The name of this new movement came from the painting *Impression, Sunrise*, in which the painter's aim was to convey the light and movement in the scene—the subjective 8. _____ (impress) the scene gave him—but not a detailed record of the scene 9. _____ (it).

After Impressionism, subsequent artists began to ask, "What do we do next?" Painters such as Picasso tried to analyse the existing shapes with Cubism. Still others turned to abstract art, 10. _____ (attempt) to ask the question, "What is art?"

Period Two Reading and Thinking—Language points

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. in particular 尤其;特别

(教材 P2) **In particular**, his paintings are set apart from other paintings by their realistic human faces and deep emotional impact.

他的绘画作品尤其因逼真的人脸和强烈的情感冲击而有别于其他绘画作品。

(1)particular *adj.*	特别的;特定的;格外的
be particular about...	对……讲究、挑剔
(2)particularly(= in particular) *adv.*	特别,尤其;特别地;明确地

【佳句背诵】

[北师版必修一 U2] As people often say, any exercise is better than none, but long-distance running **in particular** has a lot of benefits.

正如人们常说的,运动总比不运动好,特别是长跑有很多益处。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2025·浙江1月考] She is particular _____ what she eats.

②[2024·全国甲卷] The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem, _____ (particular) in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River...

◆完成句子

③[2023·全国乙卷书面表达] Through consistent practice, I have eventually acquired basic swimming ability, even though I admit that _____ yet.

通过不断练习,我最终学会了基本的游泳技能,尽管我承认自己目前还不是特别熟练。

④As a Chinese _____, I would like to introduce my favourite city—Beijing to you. (应用文写作之发言稿)

作为一个对旅游特别感兴趣的中国人,我想向大家介绍我最喜欢的城市——北京。

2. set apart from 使与众不同;使突出;使优于……

(教材 P2) In particular, his paintings are **set apart from** other paintings by their realistic human faces and deep emotional impact.

他的绘画作品尤其因逼真的人脸和强烈的情感冲击而有别于其他绘画作品。

set about doing sth	开始做某事
set out to do sth	开始做某事
set aside	放在一边;节省或保留(钱或时间);暂时不考虑
set down	写下;记下
set off	出发;引发;引爆(炸弹);触发(警报)
set up	建立;设立;搭起

【佳句背诵】

Her exceptional singing talent **sets** her **apart from** other contestants/singers in the singing competition.

她卓越的歌唱天赋使她在歌唱比赛的一众选手中脱颖而出。

【活学活用】

◆用 set 短语的适当形式填空

① We _____ collecting used books to donate to children in remote mountain areas.

②I sincerely hope you can _____ some time for our English speech contest and be a judge.

③People in many parts of the world _____ firecrackers to celebrate special occasions.

◆完成句子

④The breathtaking natural scenery _____ _____, where you can truly relax and immerse yourself in the beauty of nature and history.（应用文写作之景点介绍）

这座小镇令人叹为观止的自然风光使其在众多旅游目的地中脱颖而出，在这里，你可以真正放松身心，沉浸于自然与历史交融的美景之中。

3. influential *adj.* 有很大影响力的；有支配力的

（教材 P2）**Influential** painters such as Leonardo da Vinci（1452-1519）, Michelangelo（1475-1564）, and Raphael（1483-1520）built upon Giotto and Masaccio's innovations to produce some of the greatest art that Europe had ever seen.

一些颇具影响力的画家，例如莱昂纳多·达·芬奇（1452 年—1519 年）、米开朗琪罗（1475 年—1564 年）和拉斐尔（1483 年—1520 年），在乔托和马萨乔的创新基础上继续发展，创作出欧洲前所未见的一些最伟大的艺术作品。

(1)be influential in 在某方面有影响
(2)influence *n.* 影响，作用；有影响的人（或物）
vt. 影响
have an influence/impact/effect on/upon... 对……有影响
under one's influence（= under the influence of）受……的影响

【佳句背诵】

Chaplin was not just a genius; he was among **the most influential figures** in film history.

卓别林不仅是个天才，还是电影史上最有影响力的人物之一。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2020·全国新高考Ⅰ卷] To test the effect of social influence _____ eating habits, the researchers conducted two experiments.

②[2022·新高考全国Ⅰ卷] We invite _____ (influence) people in different fields to share their thoughts with us each week.

③[2024·新课标Ⅰ卷] This beautiful structure, named Glasshouse, is at the centre of a new garden that shows how the Silk Road _____ (influence)English gardens even in modern times.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④[2023·全国甲卷书面表达] Despite facing opposition during his lifetime, Confucius has continued to _____ through his teachings for over 2,000 years.

尽管孔子生前面临反对，但他本人通过学说持续影响中国社会两千多年。

⑤这位年轻的艺术家在父亲的影响下，从大自然中汲取灵感，形成了自己独特的艺术风格。

→The young artist, _____ _____, drew the inspiration from nature and formed his unique artistic style.(influence *n.*)

→The young artist, _____ _____, drew the inspiration from nature and formed his unique artistic style.(influence *vt.*)

4. rank *n.* 地位；级别；行列 *vt.* & *vi.* 把……分等级；使排成行

（教材 P2）Kings, nobles, and people of high **rank** wanted to purchase accurate pictures of themselves and the people they loved.

国王、贵族和地位高的人都想购买画有他们自己和他们所爱之人的精确画像。

(1)rank among 跻身于……；属于……之列
rank（sth）as... （把某事物）评为/列为……
rank/be ranked first/second... 排名第一/第二……
highly ranked/top-ranked 排名很高
(2)ranking *n.* 排名；排位
in the rankings（= on the list）在排行榜上

【佳句背诵】

The athlete, **ranking first** in the world in his event, is the favourite to win the gold medal in the upcoming championship.

这位在自己项目中世界排名第一的运动员，是即将到来的锦标赛中夺得金牌的大热门。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①［2023·全国甲卷］It's the only Thai restaurant that ranks _____ the top 10 of the world's 50 best restaurants list.

②[2023·北京卷] When I talk to families as a scholar of higher education, they're often surprised that teaching excellence is not counted in _____ (rank).

③The Yellowstone National Park, _____ (rank) as one of the world's most spectacular natural wonders, is famous for its geothermal features.

◆完成句子

④[2023·新高考全国Ⅰ/Ⅱ卷读后续写] To my surprise, when I learned that my essay _____ _____ in the contest, a mix of excitement and doubt washed over me.(读后续写之心理描写)

令我吃惊的是，当我得知我的作文在比赛中排名第一时，激动又忐忑的情绪瞬间涌上心头。

5. emerge *vi.* & *vt.* 出现；浮现；暴露

(教材 P3) From this, Impressionism **emerged** in France. 由此，印象主义在法国出现。

(1)emerge from	从……出现/浮现/露出
(2)emerging *adj.*	新兴的；正在出现的；崭露头角的
(3)emergence *n.*	出现，浮现；发生；露头
with the emergence of	随着……的出现/涌现
(4)emergency *n.*	紧急情况；突发事件
in case of emergency	万一遇到紧急情况

【佳句背诵】

A faint smile **emerged** on his face as he read the letter. 读信时，他脸上浮现出一丝淡淡的微笑。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2023·北京卷] _____ (emerge) research suggests that courses in lower-ranked universities, on average, scored higher on teaching than courses in higher-ranked universities.

② The _____ (emerge) of 5G technology enables faster data transfer speeds, greatly enhancing our digital experience.

③［2021·全国乙卷］The collapse was disastrous, requiring the _____ (emerge) medical team and good teamwork.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④[2022·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] We sat down next to each other, but David wouldn't look at me. A flood of sympathy and sadness _____ _____. (读后续写之心理描写)

我们挨着坐下，但大卫不愿看我。一股同情和悲伤的情绪从我心底油然而生。

⑤[2024·全国甲卷书面表达] 随着新能源汽车的出现，中国正朝着一个更加环保且可持续发展的未来迈进。

→_____,
China is stepping towards a more eco-friendly and sustainable future. (emergence)

→_____,
China is stepping towards a more eco-friendly and sustainable future. (emerge)

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **While his paintings still had religious themes, they showed real people in a real environment.** 他的画虽然仍然有宗教主题，但它们展示了真实环境中的真实人物。

句型公式

while 引导的让步状语从句

【句式点拨】

while 引导的让步状语从句常置于句首，while 的意思相当于 although/though，意为“虽然，尽管”。此外，while 还可以引导时间状语从句，意为“当……时”，或用作并列连词，表示前后分句的对比，意为“而……”。

【归纳拓展】

引导让步状语从句的其他表达：

(1)though/although 表示“虽然，纵然”之意；

(2) even if, even though 表示“即使……”，“纵使……”之意；

(3)whether…or…/whether (…) or not 表示“不管是……还是……”之意;
(4)“no matter + 疑问词”或“疑问词-ever”表示“不管……都……”之意;
(5)as 引导的让步状语从句必须以部分倒装的形式出现,被倒装的部分可以是表语、状语或动词原形。如:
Nervous as he became, he took a deep breath and stepped onto the stage.
纵使内心万分紧张,他深吸一口气,迈步走上了舞台。

【活学活用】

◆指出 while 在句中的意义

①[2026·浙江1月考] **While** many visitors have never been to a farm at all, let alone a sunflower farm, the unique setting allows them to leave the city for a while… _____

②[2024·全国甲卷] A healthy breakfast can start your metabolism (新陈代谢), **while** eating small, healthy meals keeps your energy up all day. _____

③[2022·新高考全国Ⅱ卷] Americans are still texting **while** driving, as well as using social networks and taking photos. _____

◆完成句子/句式改写

④[2021·浙江6月考应用文写作] _____ _____, we will not only enjoy the folk artworks but also learn a lot. (应用文写作之活动描写)
当我们参观这个展览时,我们不仅会欣赏到民间艺术作品,还会学到很多东西。

⑤_____, they managed to accomplish it in time.

→_____, they managed to accomplish it in time. (用 as 倒装句改写)
虽然这个任务很难,他们还是设法按时完成了它。

2. (教材 P3)**He sought to show not just the outer image of his subjects, but their inner warmth and humanity as well.** 他力求既表现出绘画对象的外在形象,又展现出其内在的温暖和人性。

句型公式

not just…but…as well

【句式点拨】

句中的 not just…but…as well 表示“不仅……,而且……”,相当于 not only…but (also)…,用来连接两个并列的句子成分。当连接两个并列主语时,谓语动词必须与就近的主语的人称和数保持一致。

【归纳拓展】

适用于就近原则的结构:not…but…; either…or…; neither…nor…; not only…but also…; …or…等。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2023·全国乙卷] If we are to find the other half of that conversation, we have to read not just the texts, _____ the objects.

② Since the earthquake occurred, not just the doctor but her workmates as well _____ (engage) in saving the injured round the clock.

③Either you or the headmaster _____ (be) to hand out the prizes to these gifted students at the meeting.

◆完成句子

④[2026·浙江1月考应用文写作] Every mark on them _____ _____ shortens their lifespan.
它们上面的每一个标记不仅会破坏其他人的阅读体验,还会缩短它们的寿命。

⑤[2024·新课标Ⅰ/Ⅱ卷应用文写作] In a word, it was _____; it was a moment of connection with nature that I truly cherished.
总而言之,那不仅仅是一堂艺术课;它更是我与自然建立联系的一个时刻,我对此无比珍视。

Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

语言精讲

1. investment *n*. 投资额;投资;(时间、精力的)投入
(教材 P4) You need to have realistic expectations of the returns from **investments**.
你需要对投资回报有现实的预期。

(1)invest *v*. 投资	
invest time/energy/money/...in (doing) sth	把时间/精力/钱/……投入……中
(2)make an investment in	投资于……

【佳句背诵】

There has been a significant **investment** of time and energy in order to make the project a success.
为了使这个项目成功，(人们)已经投入了大量的时间和精力。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①Exercising regularly is an _____ (invest) in your health, helping you stay fit and energetic.

②With around $500,000 _____ (invest) so far, a promising system is just emerging from the laboratory.

◆完成句子

③[2022·浙江1月考读后续写] Having made up my mind, I _____ than ever before and finally achieved unexpected success.
下定决心后，我在那个项目上投入了比以往更多的时间和精力，最终取得了意想不到的成功。

④To maintain good physical condition over time, people should _____ and regular exercise routine.
为了长期保持良好的身体状况，人们应该对均衡饮食和规律锻炼进行长期投资。

2. memorial *n*. 纪念碑(或像等)；纪念物；纪念品；纪念建筑 *adj*. 纪念的；悼念的

(教材P5)What the survivors attempted to do was to build a **memorial** to the heroes who saved their lives. 幸存者们试图做的是为拯救他们生命的英雄们建一座纪念碑。

(1)a memorial to...	……的纪念碑/纪念物
(2)memorize/se *vt*.	记住，熟记；记忆
(3)memorable *adj*.	难忘的；值得纪念的
(4)memory *n*.	记忆，记忆力
in memory of sb	作为对某人的纪念

【佳句背诵】

Located in Qufu, Shandong Province, this site is **a memorial to** Confucius.
此地位于山东省曲阜市，是一处纪念孔子的地方。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Today's trip to the City Museum is really a _____ (memory) experience, which will stick in my mind forever.

② We will organize a series of meaningful activities in memory _____ the respected teacher whose wisdom and kindness have influenced generations of students.

③[2026·浙江1月考] One of my earliest _____ (memory) is being held in her arms, counting down the flashing green numbers together.

◆完成句子

④The grand statue in the town square stands as _____ the national heroes.
城镇广场上的宏伟雕像是对民族英雄们的永恒纪念。

⑤[2024·浙江1月考读后续写] Walking through the hallways, Eva would now concentrate on _____, rather than _____ the entire building.
穿过走廊时，伊娃现在会集中精力一次记住一个走廊，而不是试图记住整个建筑。

3. criticise(*NAmE* **-ize**) *vi*. & *vt*. 批评；指责；评价

(教材P5) For a humble person, one of the hardest things might be to **criticise** other people.
对于一个谦逊的人来说，最难的事情之一可能就是批评别人。

(1)criticise sb for sth	因……批评、指责某人
(2)criticism *n*.	批评；指责；评论
(3)critical *adj*.	批评的，批判性的；关键的；危急的

【佳句背诵】

While **criticised** by some for its cost, the project was praised by others for its innovation.
尽管有人批评其成本，但该项目也因其创新性受到另一些人称赞。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2024·浙江1月考] Many supermarkets are no longer doing "buy one get one free" promotions because of the _____ (criticize) that they lead to waste.

②Education can help individuals develop _____ (criticise) thinking skills, which will enable them to act based on judgement.

◆完成句子

③[2021·全国乙卷书面表达] Those _____

_____

often ignore its advantages, such as flexible schedules and access to global resources.

批评在线学习效果差的人常忽略其优势,如灵活的时间安排和获取全球资源的渠道。

语法探究

阅读以下有关"艺术"的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

The beauty of art is ①**to inspire** the soul. It is ② **to express** emotions that words cannot convey. The purpose of art is ③**to connect** people across cultures and backgrounds. The dream of an artist is ④ **to create** something that will last forever. The goal of art education is ⑤**to nurture** creativity and imagination in young minds.

【自主发现】

以上语段中,①、②、③、④、⑤均为动词_____形式,在句子中作_____。

语法归纳

Infinitives (2) as the predicative (不定式作表语)

一、不定式作表语的用法

不定式作表语常用来解释或说明主语要去做什么事。主语常常是表示意向、打算、计划等的词,如 wish, idea, task, purpose, duty, goal, dream, job 等。如:

The **goal is to raise** as much money as possible.

目标是筹集到尽可能多的资金。

1. 表目的。如:

The purpose of education **is to develop** a fine personality in children.

教育的目的是发展儿童良好的性格。

2. 表示事态发展的结果、预期的结果、不幸的命运或预言。如:

You must be frank with me about what happened, if we **are to remain friends**.

如果我们还要继续做朋友的话,对于发生的一切你就必须对我坦言相告。

3. 用于第一人称的问句,表示征求意见。如:

What **am I to say** if they ask me the question?

要是他们问我这个问题,我该怎么回答呢?

4. 表示"同意、安排、命令、决定、劝告、意愿、禁止"等。如:

The rule **is not to run or shout loudly** inside the quiet exhibition hall.

这条规定是禁止在安静的展厅内奔跑、大声喧哗。

二、不定式和动名词作表语的区别

1. 动词不定式作表语,通常表示具体的或将来的动作。如:

Our first assignment **was to read** two short stories. 我们的首要任务是读两篇短篇故事。

2. 动名词作表语,表示抽象的一般行为。如:

My work **is teaching** Chinese.

我的工作是教中文。

【注意事项】

1. "疑问词+不定式"也可以用作表语。如:

The question is **how to carry out** the plan.

问题是如何实施这项计划。

2. 不定式作表语时 to 的省略。

不定式作表语时,前面主语中出现实义动词 do 的各种形式时,后面的不定式可省略 to。如:

What they want to do is (to) have a good sleep.

他们想做的是睡个好觉。

The only thing you have to do is (to) press the button. 你唯一要做的是按下按钮。

3. 在主系表结构的句子中,当主语和表语都是动词时,可以都用不定式(也可以都用动名词)形成前后对称;不可以一个用不定式,另一个用动名词。如:

To choose time is **to save time.**

选择时间就是节省时间。

【实战演练】

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. Now your first important task is _____ (take) good care of the wounded soldiers.

2. When I saw him at that moment, he seemed _____ (read) a novel.

3. What the boys' parents told them just now was not _____ (play) in the street. It was too dangerous.

4. The most effective way to reduce stress is _____ (set) realistic goals for yourself.

5. The purpose of developing new technologies is _____ (make) life easier.

6. His plan for the weekend is _____ (climb) the nearby mountain and enjoy the fresh outdoor air.

7. The duty of soldiers is _____ (defend) their motherland.

8. Whether to participate in that competition remains _____ (discuss) and decided.

9. There is a famous saying, "To see is _____ _____ (believe)."

10. The parents are trying to figure out which of the children is _____ (blame) for the broken window in the living room.

Ⅱ 语法与写作

1. The best way to improve our school environment is _____ _____. (应用文写作之建议信)

改善我们学校环境的最佳方式是组织定期的志愿者清洁活动。

2. The main objective of the art exhibition is _____ _____ of our talented students. (应用文写作之通知)

这次艺术展览的主要目标是展示我们有才华的学生的创意作品。

3. My intention in inviting you to our English speech contest is _____ _____. (应用文写作之邀请信)

我邀请您来参加我们英语演讲比赛的意图是为我们的参赛者提供专业指导。

4. My goal in applying for this scholarship is _____ _____ and focus better on my studies. (应用文写作之申请信)

我申请这笔奖学金的目的是减轻我家庭的经济负担,从而能更好地专注于学习。

5. The main problem with your service is _____ _____. (应用文写作之投诉信)

你们服务的主要问题在于未能达到承诺的标准。

Ⅲ 语篇填空

Bada Shanren (1626-1705) is the literary name of one of the most famous painters of the early Qing period. Nobody knows 1. _____ (precise) the details of his life, even his real name, but he is commonly known as Zhu Da, which is believed to be his nickname.

Animals in the paintings of Bada Shanren have a 2. _____ (reputed) for their "eye rolling" or glaring eyes. In his paintings, animals usually are watchful 3. _____ big, square eyes. Their odd postures, often standing on one foot and pulling their heads back inside their feathers and leaning forward, convey complex messages 4. _____ (know) only to Bada Shanren. These animals are believed to be filled with the artist's emotion. These images use 5. _____ individualistic and unusual style that is uniquely his.

Bada Shanren's painting style evolved throughout his life. His earliest 6. _____ (survive) works inherited the use of ink and calligraphic skills from 7. _____ (tradition) Chinese painting, possessing a sense of peace and purity. His style seemed 8. _____ (become) mature after his mental health 9. _____ (decline) significantly. Towards the end of his life, however, Bada Shanren brought back the familiar imagery and symbolism of his early works, 10. _____ were believed to be pursued through study and meditation.

Period Four　Using Language

课前自主探究

预习新课　研读课文

Task 1　Text Structure Analysing

ANCIENT CHINESE ART ON SHOW

- Para. 1: A new 1. _____ is to be presented.
- Para. 2: The 2. _____ of this exhibition is a painting of Tang Yin.
- Para. 3: Also of primary note is a collection of nearly 100 3. _____ objects.
- Para. 4: Last but not least, there are many fine examples of Tang Dynasty 4. _____.
- Para. 5: This exhibition can 5. _____ that visitors will experience more than above.
- Paras. 6–9: Visitors should pay attention to the opening time and 6. _____. Moreover, no photos or food and drink are allowed in the museum.

Task 2　Fast Reading

The passage is a(n) _____, which mainly tells us something about _____ _____.

Task 3　Careful Reading

Read the text and then choose the best answer.

(　)**1**. What is the main purpose of the exhibition "From Shang to Qing: Chinese Art Through the Ages"?

A. To display the history of the Richfield Museum of Fine Art.

B. To introduce Tang Yin's painting techniques.

C. To showcase Chinese artistic achievements from ancient times.

D. To compare Chinese and foreign art styles.

(　)**2**. What can we learn about Tang Yin?

A. He was a successful civil servant during the Ming Dynasty.

B. His painting *Clearing After Snow on a Mountain Pass* was created over 600 years ago.

C. He became famous as a painter after failing to enter the civil service.

D. His paintings mainly focused on Buddhist themes.

(　)**3**. What can we learn about the bronze objects from the Shang Dynasty in the exhibition?

A. They were all collected by Emperor Qianlong.

B. The artists who made them are well-known.

C. They are the most valuable items in the exhibition.

D. They show the high skill of ancient Chinese artists.

(　)**4**. If a couple with their 6-year-old son and 4-year-old daughter go to the exhibition, how much should they pay?

A. $15.　B. $20.　C. $25.　D. $28.

Task 4　Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

A new exhibition is to be presented, whose goal is 1. _____ (display) the Chinese artistic genius from ancient times.

The highlight of this exhibition is a painting of Tang Yin. Though 2. _____ (be) over 500 years old, the painting looks as fresh and full of life as the day it was created. Tang Yin turned to painting after he sought and failed to gain entry into the civil service. In time, he 3. _____ _____ (recognize) as one of the greatest artists in the history of China. Also of primary note is 4. _____ collection of nearly 100 bronze objects, but 5. _____ is not known who made them. Besides, some of the items are thought 6. _____ (come) from

the collection of Emperor Qianlong. Finally, there are many fine examples of Tang Dynasty sculptures, most of 7. _____ are of Buddhist origin. Buddhism did not really begin to expand until the seventh century. The Silk Road contributed to the introduction of Buddhist art to China, thus 8. _____ (high) influencing Chinese sculptures.

Actually, it is 9. _____ (guarantee) that this exhibition will show you more. Visitors should pay attention to the opening time and 10. _____ (admit). Moreover, no photos or food and drink are allowed in the museum.

语言知识梳理

直击重点　突破考点

词汇点睛

1. representative *adj.* 典型的；有代表性的 *n.* 代表

(教材 P6) These pictures are **representative** of ink wash animation films.

这些图片是水墨动画电影的代表。

(1)be representative of	代表；象征；是……的典型
(2)represent *vt.*	代表，象征；表现；描绘；作为……的代表(或代理人)
represent sb/sth as sth	把……描述成……

【佳句背诵】

Chinese calligraphy, with its flowing brushstrokes, **is** profoundly **representative of** the harmony between art and philosophy in our culture.

中国书法以其行云流水的笔触，深刻代表了我们文化中艺术与哲学的和谐统一。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2023·浙江1月考] In contrast to the court life and upper-class culture _____ (represent) by the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, and the Temple of Heaven, the *hutongs* reflect the culture of grassroots Beijingers.

②The poem "Autumn Frost", written in Li Bai's fifties, is _____ (represent) of his romantic style.

◆完成句子

③[2021·全国乙卷书面表达] While online learning is convenient, it may not _____ _____ real classroom interactions.

尽管在线学习很方便，但它可能无法代表真实的课堂互动。

④_____, we are organizing an art exhibition, which will showcase a wide range of outstanding artworks created by our talented students. (应用文写作之活动介绍)

我们代表学校艺术社团正在组织一场艺术展览，此次展览将展示众多由我校有才华的学生创作的杰出艺术作品。

2. decline *n.* (数量、价格、质量等的)减少；下降；衰落 *vi.* & *vt.* 减少；下降；衰落；谢绝

(教材 P6) an explanation of the **decline** in ink wash animation 水墨动画衰落的说明

(1)fall/go into (a) decline	开始衰落，衰弱下去；走下坡路
a decline in…	……的下降/减少
on the decline(= in decline)	在下降，在衰退
(2)decline by…	下降/减少了……
decline to…	下降/减少到……
(3)decline to do sth	婉言拒绝做某事
decline an offer/invitation	谢绝帮助/邀请

【佳句背诵】

Mr Black **declined to** get the money but accepted the brothers' suggestions of doing some work in his garden.

布莱克先生拒绝收钱，但接受了兄弟们在他的花园里干点活的建议。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①The number of tourists to the scenic spot has declined _____ 10% in recent years _____ only 5 million.

②There has been a significant decline _____ the number of tourists visiting the coastal city this year due to the environmental pollution.

③ The celebrity declined _____ (discuss) her private life during the interview,

emphasizing that she preferred to focus on her professional achievements.

◆完成句子

④[2020·全国新高考Ⅰ/Ⅱ卷读后续写] As _____, some people in the town had lost their jobs. Many of their families were struggling to make ends meet.

由于经济衰退,镇上有些人失业了。他们中许多家庭都在努力维持生计。

⑤John _____ to the party, as he was still feeling unwell.

约翰拒绝了艾丽斯请他参加派对的热情邀约,因为他身体仍然不舒服。

3. recognition *n*. 承认;认出;赞誉

(教材 P8) In time, he gained **recognition** as one of the greatest artists China has ever known.

终于,他被公认为中国有史以来最伟大的艺术家之一。

(1)beyond/out of (all) recognition	难以认出
(2)recognize *vt*.	认出,承认
recognize sb/sth as/to be...	承认某人/某物是……
It is (widely/generally) recognized that...	人们(普遍)认为……
(3)recognized *adj*.	公认的;认可的
(4)recognizable *adj*.	容易认出的;易于识别的

【佳句背诵】

After the earthquake, my beautiful hometown lay **beyond recognition**, even some in ruins.

地震过后,我美丽的家乡变得面目全非,甚至有些变成了废墟。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①With the development of its economy, the little town has changed beyond _____ (recognize) in the last few years.

②[2023·新高考全国Ⅰ卷] Shanghai may be the _____ (recognize) home of the soup dumpling, but food historians will actually point you to the neighbouring ancient canal town of Nanxiang as *xiao long bao*'s birthplace.

③With traditional costumes, these dancers are quite _____ (recognize) at the cultural exchange event.

◆完成句子

④[2021·全国乙卷书面表达] _____ _____ online learning is a significant way to study. (it 作形式主语)

人们普遍认为在线学习是一种重要的学习方式。

⑤[2023·新高考全国Ⅰ/Ⅱ卷读后续写] _____ _____, I couldn't have written this article.

没有你的认可和指导,我就写不出这篇文章。

4. bring...to life 赋予……生命;使……鲜活起来

come to life	活跃起来;显得逼真;苏醒
come back to life	复活;苏醒

【佳句背诵】

Waterbirds playing in the lake, and cattle and sheep wandering around the grasslands **bring** the scenery **to life**. 水鸟在湖中嬉戏,牛羊在草原上漫步,使景色栩栩如生。

【活学活用】

◆用短语的适当形式填空

①It was not until three days later that the boy _____ (苏醒过来) and explained to the police what had happened to him.

②The moment we learnt that we would take part in the farm work programme, we all _____ (活跃起来).

③After a few months' repair, the old city was _____ (鲜活起来) again.

◆完成句子

④Traditional paper-cutting techniques, once on the verge of disappearing, _____ _____ in primary school art classes across the province. (应用文写作之传统文化)

曾经濒临消失的传统剪纸技艺,如今正在全省各地的小学美术课堂上焕发出新的生机。

5. guarantee *vt*. 保证;确保;肯定……必然发生 *n*. 保证;保修单;担保物

(教材 P8) We **guarantee** that "From Shang to Qing: Chinese Art Through the Ages" will transport you to another time with its amazing collection of works.

我们保证"从商朝到清朝:中国历代艺术"展览将通过其精彩的藏品带你进入另一个时代。

(1)guarantee to do sth　保证/担保做某事
guarantee sb sth(= guarantee sth to sb)
　　向某人保证/担保某事
guarantee that...　保证……
(2)give sb a guarantee that...
　　向某人保证……
under guarantee　在保修期内

【佳句背诵】

We **guarantee that** every item all our customers purchase is **under guarantee** for at least 12 months.我们保证,所有客户购买的每件商品都至少有12个月的保修期。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①All the products that you have bought in our store will be repaired for free if they are still _____ guarantee.

②_____ (guarantee) its economic growth, China needs to deal with the population issue properly, as its workers are getting older.

③[2024·全国甲卷] From then on, if I wanted to read an ending _____ (guarantee) to be happy, I'd pick up a love romance.

◆完成句子

④Updating the school library's facilities, such as installing new reading lamps and comfortable chairs, _____ for students.(应用文写作之建议信)

更新学校图书馆的设施,比如安装新的阅读灯和舒适的椅子,将确保为学生提供更舒适的阅读环境。

⑤[2021·新高考全国Ⅰ/Ⅱ卷应用文写作] I _____ you'll love it once you read *Youth*, the English newspaper. Reading the newspaper can _____.

我保证,一旦你阅读英文报纸《青年》,你一定会喜欢它。读这份报纸能确保你的闲暇时光更加丰富多彩、充实有益。

6. worthy *adj.* 值得……的;值得尊敬的,值得赞赏的;有价值的

(教材P10)If you are not interested in works of art by classical masters, contemporary art by emerging artists is also **worthy** of your attention.如果你对古典大师的艺术作品不感兴趣,那么新兴艺术家的当代艺术作品也值得你关注。

(1)be worthy of being done/to be done(= be worth doing)　(某事)值得做
be worthy of sth　值得某物,应获得某物
(2)worthwhile *adj.*　值得(花时间、金钱、精力)的
be worthwhile to do/doing sth
　　值得做某事

【佳句背诵】

People say: "Guilin's scenery is peerless in the world." It was not until I visited the place that I found it really **worthy of** the reputation/fame.人们都说"桂林山水甲天下。"直到我到桂林旅游,才发现果然名不虚传。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①It remains to be seen whether this film worth _____ (watch) can win the first prize of the competition.

②The 800-year-old building, worthy of _____ _____ (list) as a UNESCO heritage site, showcases ancient Chinese architectural wisdom.

◆完成句子/一句多译

③The dying folk art, _____, carries the cultural memory of our ancestors.(应用文写作之传统文化)这项濒危民间艺术值得紧急保护,它承载着祖先们的文化记忆。

④[2021·浙江1月考应用文写作] 此外,我们的课程值得参加,因为你们可以体会到中西方教学方法的差异。

→Furthermore, our classes _____, because you can appreciate the differences between Chinese and Western teaching methods.(worthy)

→Furthermore, our classes _____, because you can appreciate the differences between Chinese and Western teaching methods.(worth)

→Furthermore, our classes _____, because you can appreciate the differences between Chinese and Western teaching methods.(worthwhile)

句型透视

1.（教材 P8）**Some of the items on display are thought to have come from the collection of Emperor Qianlong (1711-1799), a great admirer of Shang Dynasty bronze.**

其中一些展品被认为是来自对商朝青铜器大为赞赏的乾隆皇帝(1711 年—1799 年)的收藏品。

句型公式

sb/sth be thought to do/to be doing/
to have done sth

【句式点拨】

句中 sb/sth be thought to ... 意为"……被认为……"，此结构是由"It is thought that..."转化而来，在此句型中，动词不定式可用一般式 to do/to be done（一般性的行为或未来的动作），进行式 to be doing（正在进行的动作）或完成式 to have done/to have been done（发生了的动作），根据具体语境选用正确的时态和语态。

【相关拓展】

常用句型有：

(1) It is said/reported that ... → Sb/Sth is said/reported to...据说/据报道……

(2) It is announced/claimed that ... → Sb/Sth is announced/claimed to...据宣布/据声称……

(3) It is supposed/believed/thought that... → Sb/Sth is supposed/believed/thought to...人们认为……

(4) It is known that... → Sb/Sth is known to...
众所周知……

(5) It is hoped that... → Sb/Sth is hoped to...
人们希望……

(6) It is suggested that ... → Sb/Sth is suggested to...有人建议……

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①Artificial intelligence is commonly thought _____ _____ (threaten) job opportunities, while in fact it creates new types of careers.

②The treasure is said _____ (bury) on this unknown island by pirates a century ago.

③Traditional bookstores are reported _____ _____ (regain) popularity among young adults, especially those offering cultural events.

◆完成句子/句式改写

④Traditional Chinese medicine, once _____ _____ by some, is now globally recognized as a valuable complement to modern healthcare.（应用文写作之传统文化）
曾一度被某些人认为过时的中医，如今在全球范围内被认可为现代医疗的重要补充。

⑤[2022 · 全国乙卷] It is believed that today's children and teenagers are consuming three times the recommended level of sugar, putting them at a higher risk of the disease.
→Today's children and teenagers _____ _____ three times the recommended level of sugar, putting them at a higher risk of the disease.（用动词不定式改写）

2.（教材 P8）**Even though Buddhism entered China much earlier, it did not really begin to show expansion until the seventh century.**

虽然佛教传入中国更早，但直到公元七世纪它才真正开始广泛传播。

句型公式

not...until...直到……才……

【句式点拨】

句中"not...until..."引导时间状语从句，意为"直到……才……"，主句谓语动词一般用短暂性动词，如 go，come，leave，die，arrive，buy，enter 等。另外，until 用于肯定句时，意为"到……时，直到……为止"，主句谓语动词用延续性动词。

【相关拓展】

(1)"not...until..." 的强调句结构："It is/was not until + 被强调部分 + that + 其他."，意为"直到……才……。"

(2)"not...until..." 的倒装结构："Not until + 从句 + 助动词/系动词/情态动词 + (主句)主语 + 谓语 + 其他."，意为"直到……才……。"

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2024 · 全国甲卷] Avoid eating late at night. Try to eat dinner earlier and fast for 14-16 hours _____ breakfast the next morning.

②[2021 · 浙江卷] It wasn't until 1980—32 years into his career— _____ he landed the role it would seem he was made for in *Airplane*!

③Not until a doctor came into the room _____ I realize that I was in the hospital.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④[2021·浙江卷读后续写] I would keep working on the farm _____, to help my father buy a new tractor.

我将一直在农场工作直到我挣到足够的钱帮助爸爸买辆新拖拉机。

⑤直到看见那个熟悉的身影,她才松了一口气,拭去焦急的泪水。

→_____ relieved and wipe away her anxious tears.(倒装句)

→_____ she felt relieved and wiped away her anxious tears.(强调句)

Period Five Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

Write an announcement for an art exhibition

写一则艺术展览的通知

【写作点拨】

本单元的写作话题是为一场艺术展览写一则通知。

书面通知主要由四部分组成:标题(NOTICE)、通知正文、发布单位和发布日期。标题写在正文上方的中间位置,发布单位一般写在正文右下角,发布日期一般写在正文右下角发布单位的下方。

【篇章结构】

通知
- (口头:先引起听者注意)点明通知的主题、目的
- 详细告知相关信息(时间、地点、活动内容、截止日期、注意事项等)
- 号召积极参与(口头结束语:感谢聆听)

[常用称呼语]

Boys and girls,/Dear friends,/Dear comrades,/Ladies and gentlemen,/Hello, everyone./Good morning, everyone./Teachers and classmates!

[开头](交代原因或目的)

1. To celebrate the approaching New Year, a New Year party is scheduled to be held in the school music hall on January 1st.

2. Considering/Given that ... the Students' Union...

3. Aiming at presenting a good platform where students can show talents as well as cultivate team spirit, the Students' Union has decided to launch a sports festival next week.

4. May I have/call your attention, please? I have an announcement to make.(口头通知)

5. Attention, please, everybody! I have something important to tell you.(口头通知)

[篇中句]

1. Those who are interested in the activity are welcome.

2. Those who want to take part in it can sign up at the Students' Union.

3. Please come and join in it. Everyone is welcome to attend it.

4. Remember to take your...

5. Please come on time and don't be late.

[篇尾句]

1. Hopefully, every student can have a healthy and colourful school life.

2. Looking forward to your active participation.

3. I hope you can have a good time.

【范例】

假定你是国际学校学生会主席李华。学校将组织一次参观市艺术馆举办的中国古代艺术作品展的活动。请你拟一则通知,发表在校报上。内容包括:

1. 展览的时间与地点;
2. 展览的主要内容;
3. 参观注意事项。

注意:1. 词数80个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

_____

_____

【高级词汇】

1. 旨在;以……为目的_____
2. 参观某地_____
3. 展出的作品_____
4. 追溯到_____
5. 值得被……_____

6. 让人得以领略/窥见……_____

【高级句式】

1. The items on display are all precious cultural treasures _____, including not only delicate calligraphy and paintings, _____ ancient china and jade.(现在分词作后置定语)

展出的物品都是可以追溯到各个朝代的珍贵文化瑰宝,不仅包括精美的书法和绘画,还包括古代瓷器和玉石。

2. _____is that it _____ China's profound historical heritage.(主语从句)

值得强调的是,它让我们得以窥见中国深厚的历史遗产。

3. Further surprises _____ are awaiting you.(过去分词作后置定语)

在这里没有提到的更多惊喜正等着你。

【连贯成文】

_____

_____

【活学活用】

假定你是李华,老师让你通知班里的同学们一起参加中国绘画展。请你写一则口头通知,内容包括:

1. 展览时间、地点;
2. 展览内容;
3. 展览后一起交流参观的心得。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

_____

_____

▶单元话题续写——艺术

【话题词汇】

动作描写			
purchase	*vt*.购买;采购 *n*.购买;购买的东西	emerge	*vi*. & *vt*.出现;浮现;暴露
convey	*vt*.表达;传递(思想、感情等);传送	criticise (*NAmE* -ize)	*vi*. & *vt*.批评;指责;评价
decline	*vi*.& *vt*.减少;下降;衰落;谢绝 *n*.(数量、价格、质量等的)减少;下降;衰落	guarantee	*vt*.保证;确保;肯定……必然发生 *n*.保证;保修单;担保物
set apart from	使与众不同;使突出;使优于……	bring…to life	赋予……生命;使……鲜活起来
人物描写			
influential	*adj*.有很大影响力的;有支配力的	noble	*n*.贵族成员;出身高贵的人 *adj*.崇高的;宏伟的;高贵的
be fond of	喜爱;喜欢	humble	*adj*.谦逊的;虚心的;卑微的
艺术特征			
precise	*adj*.准确的;精确的	realistic	*adj*.现实的;逼真的
primitive	*adj*.发展水平低的;原始的;远古的 *n*.文艺复兴前的艺术家(或作品)	humanistic	*adj*.人文主义的
subjective	*adj*.主观的	visual	*adj*.视觉的;视力的
permanent	*adj*.永久的;永恒的;长久的	representative	*adj*.典型的;有代表性的 *n*.代表
artistic	*adj*.艺术的;艺术家的	contemporary	*adj*.当代的;现代的;属同时期的 *n*.同代人;同辈人

（续表）

艺术品			
sculpture	*n*.雕像；雕刻品；雕刻术	animation	*n*.（电脑、录像）动画制作；动画片
exhibition	*n*.展览；（技能、感情或行为的）表演	bronze	*n*.青铜；深红褐色 *adj*.青铜色的；深红褐色的
ceramic	*n*.陶瓷制品；制陶艺术	vase	*n*.花瓶；装饰瓶

【跟踪训练】

❶ 写作金句

1. _____ her heart skipped a beat, her fingers gently touching the cold surface.（强调句）
正是当她第一次看到那件青铜雕塑时，她的心跳漏了一拍，手指轻轻触碰冰冷的表面。

2. Only when he saw the **contemporary** art piece _____.（倒装句）
只有当他看到那件当代艺术作品时，他才意识到现代艺术的影响力竟如此之大。

3. _____, the **humble** artist continued to pursue art, his steps firm, his eyes looking ahead.（分词短语作状语）
谦虚地谢绝了荣誉，这位谦逊的艺术家继续追求艺术，脚步坚定，目光向前。

4. The artist, _____, created a vibrant painting that **conveyed** joy.（非限制性定语从句）
这位喜欢使用鲜艳色彩的艺术家创作了一幅充满活力的画作，传达出欢乐。

5. _____ was his use of bold colours, making his paintings instantly recognizable in any **exhibition**.（主语从句）
使这位艺术家与众不同的是他对醒目色彩的运用，使他的画作在任何展览中都能被一眼认出。

❷ 语段表达

Mark used to have little interest in art before. However, 1. _____（在他偶然参观了一个展览后；after 引导时间状语从句）, everything changed. 2. _____（进入展览大厅；分词短语作状语）, he caught sight of a **sculpture** immediately. The sculpture was 3. _____（如此逼真以至于它仿佛被赋予生命；so ... that ... 句型）. With his eyes wide open and a look of astonishment on his face, he walked closer slowly and examined it carefully. He realized that 4. _____（艺术不仅是一场视觉盛宴，也是创作者传达情感的一种方式；not only ... but also ... 句型）. Just as the philosophy goes: art can make ordinary things extraordinary.

5. _____（正是这座雕塑开启了马克对艺术的热爱；强调句）. Entering the world of art, he 6. _____（发现自己热衷于探索不同的艺术表达形式；find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语）. The more he learned, the more he realized how **influential** art could be. 7. _____（脸上带着惊奇的表情；with 复合结构）, he would often stand in front of a work, examining it from different angles. With each new discovery, his eyes would light up and a smile of fascination would spread across his face. It was 8. _____（好像每一件作品都是通往另一个世界的窗户；as if 引导表语从句）, inviting him to explore and discover the beauty within.