



全品学练考

LEARN **导** **学** **案**
PRACTISE
TEST

高中英语
选修6 新高考 (RJ)

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单元话题导入

品读佳篇 激活思维

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 (列奥纳多·达·芬奇) between 1503 and 1517, 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 oil has changed 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, but 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 look 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 it was eventually sold to France's King Francis I.

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

During World War II, 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.

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

- The underlined sentence in the first paragraph means *Mona Lisa* _____.
 - is losing its value
 - is being damaged after so many years
 - is getting more valuable with years passing
 - will not rot away
- It may add to difficulty in repairing the painting because _____.
 - experts haven't noticed changes in its shape as visitors do
 - it is likely to be stolen again when it's under repair
 - it is uncertain which country, Italy or France, should take charge
 - experts aren't sure about the materials and the chemical state of its oil paints
- From the last paragraph, we can infer that _____.
 - many interesting stories have been written about *Mona Lisa*
 - people are interested in the stories about *Mona Lisa*
 - some mysteries still remain to be solved about *Mona Lisa*
 - many more stories will be told about *Mona Lisa*

Period One Warming Up & Reading

课前自主预习

预习新课 研读课文

Task One: Fast Reading

I. The text is mainly about _____.
The passage is developed by _____.

II. Read the passage to spot or conclude a topic sentence for each period of Western painting.

- The Middle Ages: _____
- The Renaissance: _____

3. Impressionism: _____
 4. Modern Art: _____

Task Two: Careful Reading

I. Judge the following statements true(T) or false(F).

1. A traditional artist in the Middle Ages was interested in showing nature and people originally. ()
2. In the Middle Ages most paintings had religious themes. ()
3. Before 1428 Western painters didn't know how to draw things in perspective. ()
4. The Impressionists painted their paintings as detailed as those of earlier painters. ()
5. Artistic styles change as a society's culture and values change. ()

II. Read the text and then choose the best answer.

1. At first many people hated the Impressionists' style of painting, because _____.
 A. their paintings were very abstract
 B. their paintings were very realistic
 C. they broke away from the traditional style of painting
 D. their paintings were very ridiculous
2. In the Renaissance, painters _____.
 A. painted religious scenes in a more realistic style
 B. focused more on religion than on humans
 C. began to paint outdoors
 D. returned to classical Roman and Greek ideas about art
3. _____ discovered how to make paintings look more real by using perspective.

- A. Giotto di Bondone
- B. Masaccio
- C. Claude Monet
- D. Pablo Picasso

4. According to the passage, art is influenced less likely by _____.
 A. agriculture
 B. faith of a people
 C. social changes
 D. the customs

Task Three: Micro-writing

As is known to all, art 1. _____ (influence) by the customs and faith of a people. Styles in Western art have changed many times.

In the 5th century, the art of the Middle Ages came into being and the main aim of painters was 2. _____ (represent) religious themes. 3. _____ a result, some pictures at this time were full of religious symbols, 4. _____ (create) a feeling of respect and love for God. During the Renaissance, people began to concentrate 5. _____ (little) on religious themes and adopt a more humanistic attitude 6. _____ life. In the late 19th century, some painters became the Impressionists. And they were the first painters 7. _____ (paint) outdoors. Paintings can reflect the 8. _____ (develop) of civilization, and it is interesting to predict 9. _____ styles of paintings there will be in the future. Why not 10. _____ (try) to visit some art galleries to appreciate different styles of paintings?

课堂互动探究

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

① faith n. 信任; 信心; 信念

(教材 P1) Art is influenced by the customs and **faith** of a people.

艺术是受一个民族习俗和信仰的影响的。

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) have/lose faith in... | 对……有/失去信心 |
| keep/break faith with sb | 对某人守信用/不守信用; 忠诚/不忠诚于某人 |
| (2) faithful <i>adj.</i> | 忠实的 |
| be/remain faithful to sb/sth | 忠实于某人/某事 |
| (3) faithfully <i>adv.</i> | 忠实地 |

【活学活用】

(1) **Faith** can move mountains.

信念可以移动山(精诚所至, 金石为开)。

(2) In any case we should _____ ourselves.

面对任何情况我们都应该对自己有信心。

(3) Besides, it is also very important that friends should be

_____ (faith) to each other.

此外, 朋友之间相互忠诚也非常重要。

② aim n. 目标, 目的 *vi. & vt.* 瞄准, 对准, 旨在

(教材 P2) 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主题表现出来。

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) with the aim of... | 意在…… |
| the aim of doing sth | 做某事的目的 |
| without aim = aimlessly | 毫无目标地 |
| achieve one's aim | 达到某人的目的, 实现某人的目标 |
| take aim at | 瞄准; 指向 |
| (2) aim to do sth = aim at doing sth | 力争做到某事 |
| be aimed at (doing) sth | 旨在(做)某事 |
| (3) aimless <i>adj.</i> | 无目的的 |
| (4) aimlessly <i>adv.</i> | 无目的地 |

【活学活用】

- (1) His first **aim** is to be admitted to a key university.
他的首要目标是被一所重点大学录取。
- (2) He **aimed** to become/be a successful businessman when he was young.
他小时候就力求成为一名成功的商人。
- (3) The competition was started by the school, _____ encouraging young writers.
= The competition was started by the school, _____ encourage young writers.
学校以鼓励年轻作家为目的而开展此项竞赛。
- (4) He is wandering in the street _____, not knowing where to go.
他漫无目的地在街上闲逛, 不知道去哪里。
- (5) The Chinese Dream _____ improving the quality of life for all the people.
中国梦旨在提高全体人民的生活质量。
- (6) This activity is aimed at improving the students' ability of listening and speaking, which is very popular.
→ _____ improving the students' ability of listening and speaking, this activity is very popular. (用过去分词作状语改写)

- ③ **typical** *adj.* 典型的, 有代表性的; 独特的; 一向如此的 (教材 P2) A **typical** picture at this time was full of religious symbols, which created a feeling of respect and love for God.
这个时期的典型绘画充满了宗教的特征, 体现出了对上帝的敬重与爱戴。

- (1) be typical of 是……典型的特征, 是……特有的
It is typical of sb to do sth. 做某事是某人典型的特征。
- (2) typically *adv.* 典型地, 有代表性地; 独特地

【活学活用】

- (1) That's a very **typical** country style love song.
那是一首非常典型的乡村风格的爱恋歌曲。
- (2) Please remind your brother to take the medicine three times a day. **It is typical of him to forget**, you know.
请提醒你的弟弟一天吃三次药。你知道, 他总是忘记(按时吃药)。
- (3) It is _____ to narrow her eyes when looking at others because she suffers from short sight.
因为眼睛近视, 她有眯着眼睛看人的习惯。
- (4) _____ to be late for class.
→ _____, she is late for class.
她这个人总是上课迟到。

- ④ **adopt** *vt.* 采用; 采纳; 收养 (教材 P2) People began to concentrate less on religious themes and **adopt** a more humanistic attitude to life.
人们开始较少关注宗教主题而采取一种更人性化的生活

态度。

- (1) adopt... as... 收养/挑选……为……
(2) adopted *adj.* 收养的, 领养的
an adopted son/daughter 养子/养女
(3) adoption *n.* 收养; 采取

【易混辨析】

| | |
|-------|---|
| adopt | <i>vt.</i> 采用, 采纳, 收养 |
| adapt | <i>vi.</i> 改编, 使适应 adapt to 适应 adapt oneself to 使某人适应…… |

【活学活用】

- (1) All the workers at the meeting agreed to **adopt** (= take/employ) a new approach to reform the factory.
会议中所有的员工都同意采用一种新方法改革工厂。
- (2) Tom was adopted _____ a little baby, and thus he had no affection for his natural parents.
汤姆是个小婴儿的时候就被人收养了, 因此他对他的亲生父母毫无感情。
- (3) She was struggling on whether to tell the child he is _____ (adopt) or not.
她在犹豫要不要告诉那个孩子他是被领养的。
- (4) Many animal welfare organizations provide care and _____ (adopt) services for homeless animals.

- ⑤ **possess** *vt.* 拥有; 具有; 支配 (不用于进行时态) (教材 P2) Rich people wanted to **possess** their own paintings, so they could decorate their superb palaces and great houses. 富人们想拥有自己的画作并用来装饰自己的高级宫殿和豪宅。

- (1) be possessed of 有; 拥有(某品质)
(2) in possession of 占有; 拥有; 持有
in sb's possession = in the possession of sb
为某人所有; 在某人的控制下
get/take/gain possession of 拥有; 占有

【温馨提示】 in possession of 表主动, 意为“拥有……, 占有……”, 主语通常为表示人的词语; in the possession of 表被动, 意为“被……占有”, 主语通常为表示物的词语。
如: The company Tom is **in possession of** was once **in the possession of** his uncle.
汤姆现在拥有的公司曾经是他叔叔的。

【活学活用】

- (1) That young man does **possess** a sense of humour.
那个年轻人的确很有幽默感。
- (2) Although she is a newcomer, she **is possessed of** great self-confidence in her present job.
尽管她只是一名新手, 可她对自己目前的工作很有信心。
- (3) Nobody should _____ the desire to be rich overnight.
任何人都不应该被一夜致富的欲望所支配。

(4) He lost _____ in that big fire.
在那场大火中他失去了他的全部财产。

(5) —Who _____ of this company?
—This company is _____ of that old man.
“谁拥有这家公司?” “这家公司是那位老先生所有的。”

⑥ attempt *vt. & n.* 尝试; 企图

(教材 P3) On the one hand, some modern art is abstract; that is, the painter does not **attempt** to paint objects as we see them with our eyes...

一方面, 有些现代艺术是抽象的, 也就是说, 画家并不试图把我们用眼睛看到的东西如实地画出来……

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) attempt to do sth/attempt at doing sth | 试图做某事 |
| (2) make an attempt to do sth/at doing sth | 试图做某事 |
| at the/one's first attempt | 第一次尝试 |
| in an/one's attempt to do sth | 力图/试图做某事 |
| (3) attempted <i>adj.</i> | 未遂的; 企图的 |

【活学活用】

- (1) They are **attempting** to climb the steepest part of the mountain.
他们正在试图攀登这座山最陡峭的地方。
- (2) The girl made an attempt to figure out the boy's attitude towards her but without success.
= The girl _____ to figure out the boy's attitude towards her but without success.
那个女孩想要弄清那个男孩对她的态度, 但没成功。
- (3) Luckily, I passed my driving test _____.
很幸运, 我考驾照时一次就通过了。
- (4) He was charged with _____ robbery.
他被指控抢劫未遂。

⑦ predict *vt.* 预言; 预告; 预测

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

谁能预言将来会有什么样的绘画艺术风格呢?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| (1) It is predicted that... | 据预告…… |
| (2) prediction <i>n.</i> | 预言, 预测 |
| make a prediction that... | 预言, 预告 |
| (3) predictor <i>n.</i> | 预报器, 预言家 |
| predictable <i>adj.</i> | 可预言的, 可预测的 |

【一言辨异】

The predictor confidently predicted that the earthquake was predictable. In fact, prediction is not always accurate.

那位预言者自信地预言地震是可以预测的。事实上, 预言并非总是准确的。

【活学活用】

- (1) Today's weather forecast **predicts** sunshine tomorrow.
今天的天气预报说, 明天天气晴朗。

(2) **It is predicted that** our country will face a stronger climate warming trend in the future.

据预测, 我国未来的气候变暖趋势将进一步加剧。

(3) _____ that a storm is on the way.
据预报, 一场暴风雨即将来临。

(4) The observer _____ that the severe situation would last at least a month.

观察员预测这种严峻的形势至少会持续一个月。

短语储存

① by coincidence 巧合地; 碰巧, 凑巧

(教材 P2) **By coincidence**, oil paints were also developed at this time, which made the colours used in paintings look richer and deeper.

巧合的是, 这一时期油画颜料也得到了发展, 它使得绘画的色彩看上去更丰富、更深沉。

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) It is/was a coincidence that... | ……是巧合。 | |
| What a coincidence! | 真巧! | |
| (2) { | by accident/chance | 偶然地 (= accidentally) |
| | on purpose/by design | 故意地 (= deliberately/ purposely) |
| (3) by no means | 绝不 | |
| by all means | 尽一切办法; 务必 | |

【活学活用】

- (1) **By coincidence**, we arrived there at the same time.
巧合的是, 我们同时到了那里。
- (2) It was really _____ coincidence that he had a serious car accident on the day of his birthday.
在他生日那天他出了一场严重的车祸, 真是(不幸的)巧合。
- (3) The doctors and nurses are saving the seriously wounded soldier _____.
医生和护士们正在尽一切办法拯救那个受伤严重的战士。

② a great deal 许多, 大量; 很, 非常

(教材 P2) In the late 19th century, Europe changed **a great deal**, from a mostly agricultural society to a mostly industrial one. 19 世纪后期, 欧洲发生了巨大的变化, 从一个以农业为主的社会变成了一个以工业为主的社会。

【归纳拓展】

- (1) a great deal (= a good deal; a lot) 用法如下:
① 意为“大量”时, 可用作句子的主语、宾语等;
② 意为“很, 非常”时, 可用作句子的状语, 修饰动词或比较级。

(2) a great deal of 后接不可数名词, 表示“许多……, 大量……”。

【活学活用】

- (1) All of us have learned **a great deal** from that famous expert.
从那位著名的专家身上, 我们所有人都学到了很多。

(2) Jack left his office, leaving **a great deal of** work unfinished. 杰克离开了他的办公室,留下了大量的工作没有完成。

(3) Much to our surprise, we found our hometown had changed _____ in the past ten years. 令我们非常惊讶的是,我们发现在过去的十年里我们的家乡发生了很大的变化。

(4) It's _____ faster to travel by plane than by bus. 乘飞机旅行比乘公共汽车快得多。

③ on the other hand (可是)另一方面

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

而另一方面,有些现代派的画作却是那么写实以至于它们看起来就像是照片。

for one thing...for another... 首先……;其次……/
一则……;二则……
first(ly)...; second(ly)... 第一……;第二……

【归纳拓展】

on the other hand 常用作插入语,表示转折、对比,常构成“on the one hand...on the other hand...”结构,表示“一方面……另一方面……”。

【活学活用】

(1) **On the one hand**, they'd love to have kids, but **on the other hand**, they don't want to give up their freedom.

一方面,他们想要孩子,但另一方面,他们又不想放弃自由自在的生活。

(2) I can't go for a trip abroad. **For one thing**, I don't have enough money; **for another** I'm too busy. 我不能出国旅行。一方面,我没足够的钱,另一方面我太忙。

(3) He is an able man, but _____ he is too proud.

他是一个有能力的人,但另一方面,他太自负了。

(4) _____, you shouldn't be shy; _____, you mustn't forget your manners.

一方面,你不应该害羞;另一方面,你必须注意你的举止。

句型透视

① (教材 P2) **But it was evident that ideas were changing in the 13th century when painters like Giotto di Bondone began to paint religious scenes in a more realistic way.**

但是,很显然到了13世纪时(人们的)观念在发生着变化,像乔托·迪·邦多纳这样的画家们开始以一种比较现实的风格来画宗教场景。

句型公式

It is/was + *adj.* + that...

【句法分析】

(1) it 是形式主语,真正的主语是 that 从句。

(2) 在这个句型中,经常会用到的形容词有 true, possible, probable, likely, natural, obvious, wrong, right, clear, important, necessary, surprising 等。若此句型中的形容词是 important, necessary, strange, natural, surprising 等词时,后面的从句多用 (should) do 的虚拟形式。

【归纳拓展】

此句型还有以下几种形式的变化:

(1) It is/was + 名词 (a pity, an honour, no wonder, a fact, etc.) + that 从句.

(2) It is/was + 动词过去分词 (reported, said, thought, expected, decided, hoped, suggested, etc.) + that 从句.

(3) It is + *adj.* (+ for sb/sth) + to do sth.

(4) It is + *adj.* (描述人的品德、特征等) + of sb + to do sth.

(5) It is + no use/no good + doing sth.

【活学活用】

(1) **It's evident** to us all **that** he is telling a lie.

= **Evidently**, he is telling a lie.

我们都十分清楚他在撒谎。

(2) **It's no use crying** over the spilt milk.

覆水难收。

(3) _____ he will let out the secret.

他很有可能会泄露这个秘密。

(4) _____ I can't join you in the travel.

很遗憾我不能和你一起去旅行了。

(5) _____ you to have donated so much money to the charity.

捐这么多钱给慈善事业,你真是太慷慨了。

② (教材 P2) **Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting were the Impressionists, who lived and worked in Paris.**

在那些突破传统绘画风格的画家中有生活和工作在巴黎的印象派画家。

句型公式

介词短语位于句首构成的完全倒装句

【句法分析】

本句为完全倒装句,正常语序为: The Impressionists, who lived and worked in Paris, were among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting.

(1) 在英语中,作表语的介词短语、形容词或分词置于句首时,句子要用完全倒装结构;

(2) 表示地点、方位或时间的副词,如 here, there, now, up, down, out, in, away 等置于句首并且主语不是代词时,句子使用完全倒装结构。

【活学活用】

(1) The class was over. **Out rushed the children.**

下课了。孩子们冲了出去。

(2) **Such** is a lovely teacher, who is greatly honoured and admired by all his students.

他就是这么可爱的一位老师,这位老师深受他所有学生的尊重和钦佩。

(3) _____
from branches of the company.

出席这次重要会议的人员是来自分公司的经理们。

(4) For a moment, nothing happened. Then _____
_____ all shouting together.

有那么一会儿,什么事都没发生。然后传来了一起叫喊的声音。

(5) _____ when we lived a poor life.
我们过贫穷生活的日子一去不复返了。

(6) Into the complete silence of the waiting class _____
(come) the teacher's sweet voice, "Good morning, children."

在全班同学静静的等待中传来了老师甜甜的嗓音:“孩子们,早上好。”

③ (教材 P3) **This is because the Impressionists encouraged artists to look at their environment in new ways.** 这是因为印象派画家鼓励画家用崭新的视角看待他们的环境。

句型公式

This is/was because ... 这是因为…… (because 引导表语从句)

That's why... 那就是为什么……

【句法分析】

(1) 在复合句中充当句子表语的从句叫表语从句,可以接表语从句的系动词有 be, look, remain, seem, appear, sound, feel 等。

(2) 需要注意的是,当主语是 reason 时,表语从句要用 that 引导而不是 because。

【活学活用】

(1) He was late for an important meeting. **That was because** he missed the early bus.

在参加一次重要的会议时,他迟到了。那是因为他错过了早班车。

(2) From space, the Earth looks blue. _____
about seventy-one per cent of its surface is covered by water. 从太空中看,地球是蓝色的。这是因为地球表面大约 71% 被水覆盖着。

(3) Though well paid, the job is very boring for him. _____
_____ he rejected it.

尽管薪酬很好,这项工作对他来说很枯燥。那就是他拒绝它的原因。

Period Two Learning about Language & Using Language

课堂互动探究

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

① **figure** *n.* 外形,轮廓;数字;身材;图形;人物

vt. 计算;认为

(教材 P4) the art of making **figures**, objects, etc out of stone, wood, clay, etc

用石头、木材、黏土等制作人物、物体等的艺术

(1) have a good figure 身材好

keep one's figure 保持身材

(2) figure that... 认为……

figure out 解决;计算出;弄明白,弄懂

【活学活用】

(1) A great **figure** is usually ahead of time.

伟大的人物总是走在时代的前列。

(2) I saw the **figure** of a woman below the bridge.

我看到桥下有个女子的身影。

(3) We have _____ the total expenses of this visit.

我们已经算出了这次参观的总费用了。

(4) [一词多义] 写出下列各句中 figure 的含义

① I **figure** that you have totally got me wrong. _____

② After a certain age, you have to work hard to keep your **figure**. _____

③ The Statue of Liberty standing on an island in New York Harbour is a **figure** of a woman. _____

④ Our textbook has many **figures** to help explain the lessons. _____

⑤ Can you just give me a true **figure** of how many people in this country haven't got a job? _____

② **preference** *n.* [U] 偏爱;喜爱;偏袒;[C] 更喜欢的人/物

(教材 P6) Frick had a **preference** for pre-twentieth century Western paintings, and these are well-represented in this excellent collection.

弗里克更喜欢 20 世纪以前的西方绘画,在这个陈列馆的珍藏品里,这些绘画得以很好地展出。

(1) in preference to 优先于;而不是

give (a) preference to 给……以优惠

show/have a preference for 更喜欢……;对……特别偏爱

| | |
|---|----------------|
| (2)prefer <i>vt.</i> | 更喜欢 |
| prefer (sb) to do sth | 更喜欢(某人)做某事 |
| prefer <i>n.</i> /doing to <i>n.</i> /doing | 喜欢(做)前者甚于(做)后者 |
| prefer to do sth rather than do sth | |
| = prefer doing sth to doing sth | |
| = would rather do sth than do sth | |
| = would do...rather than do... | 宁愿做……而不愿做…… |

【活学活用】

- (1)I choose bananas **in preference to** apples.
与苹果相比,我更喜欢吃香蕉。
- (2)I'd **prefer Rose not to attend** that conference tomorrow.
我宁愿罗丝不参加明天的那次会议。
- (3)The manager has decided to _____
those who have worked here for many years.
经理已经决定优待那些在这儿工作多年的人。
- (4)He _____ study chemistry _____
_____ physics at university.
在大学里他更喜欢学习化学而非物理。

③ reputation *n.* [C, U] 名声;名誉

(教材 P6)The **reputation** of this museum lies in the variety of its art collection.
这家博物馆以收藏的艺术品种类繁多而享有盛名。

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| have a good/bad reputation | 有好/坏名声 |
| have a reputation for | 以……而闻名 |
| earn/build a reputation | 赢得/树立声誉 |
| damage/ruin one's reputation | 有损/毁坏某人的名声 |
| live up to one's reputation | 名不虚传,不负盛名 |

【活学活用】

- (1)Jack **has a good reputation for** his generosity.
杰克以慷慨大方赢得好评。
- (2)That girl really **lives up to her reputation** as a “walking dictionary”.
那个女孩真是名副其实的“活词典”。
- (3)That old man _____ as a skilled doctor.
那位老人因身为一名技术高超的医生而享有好声誉。
- (4)His ability to deal with emergencies has _____.
他处理紧急情况的能力为他赢得了声誉。

短语储存

① be allergic to 对……过敏;对……十分反感

(教材 P5)I can't eat shellfish because I **am allergic to** them.
我不能吃贝类食物,因为我对它们过敏。

| | |
|--|----------|
| (1)have an allergy to = be allergic to | 对……过敏 |
| (2)be sensitive to | 对……敏感 |
| be devoted to | 对……忠诚 |
| be equal to | 与……平等/相等 |
| be opposed to | 反对…… |

【活学活用】

- (1)Severe **allergic** reactions may accompany the use of the drug.
使用此药可能伴随严重的过敏反应。
- (2)I like little pets but unfortunately I **am allergic to** (= **have an allergy to**) them.
我喜欢小宠物,可不幸的是我对它们过敏。
- (3)This kind of chemical will be deadly to those who _____ it.
对于那些对它过敏的人来说,这种化学物质将会是致命的。
- (4)Everyone could see that modern lady _____ housework.
任何人都可以看出那位时尚女士很讨厌做家务活。

② in the flesh 活生生地;亲自;本人

(教材 P5)If Sam were here, he would be so excited about meeting a famous scholar **in the flesh**.
如果萨姆在这儿,他会因为见到著名的学者本人而非常兴奋。

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| flesh and blood | 血肉之躯 |
| one's (own) flesh and blood | 亲生骨肉;亲人 |

【活学活用】

- (1)This manager looks much shorter **in the flesh** than on television.
这个经理本人看上去要比电视上矮得多。
- (2)That terrible accident was more than **flesh and blood** could bear.
那起严重的事非常人所能忍受。
- (3)I have seen that famous film star on the screen and television, but never _____.
我在荧幕和电视上都见过那个著名的影星,但从未见过本人。
- (4)I must help Rose. After all, she is my own _____.
我必须帮助罗丝。毕竟,她是我的亲人。
- (5)His appearance _____ ended the rumours about his death.
他亲自露面让那些关于他已经死亡的流言不攻自破。
- ③ **appeal to** (对某人)有吸引力;(使某人)感兴趣
(教材 P6)It will **appeal to** those who love Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings.
它(展览)将吸引印象派和后印象派绘画的爱好者。

| | |
|--|--------------|
| (1) appeal <i>vi.</i> | 有感染力; 呼吁; 求助 |
| <i>vt.</i> | 将……上诉 |
| <i>n.</i> | 呼吁, 恳求 |
| make an appeal to sb for sth/to do sth | 为某事(向某人)呼吁 |
| (2) appeal to sb to do sth | 呼吁某人做某事 |
| appeal (to sb) for sth | 为某事(向某人)呼吁 |

【活学活用】

- (1) He **appealed to** a higher court.
他向上级法院上诉。
- (2) The police **appealed to the public to remain** calm.
警方呼吁公众保持镇静。
- (3) This piece of music _____ her deeply.
这段音乐深深地吸引着她。
- (4) Sport has become an important form of amusement, _____ both men and women.
体育运动已经成为一种重要的娱乐形式, 吸引着男男女女。
- (5) The new government _____ the people _____ support.
新政府呼吁人们给予支持。

句型透视

① (教材 P6) Many art lovers would rather visit this small art gallery than any other in New York.

在纽约, 比起其他艺术馆, 许多艺术爱好者都更乐意参观这家小型艺术陈列馆。

句型公式

would rather do... than do... 宁可做……而不愿做……

【句法分析】

本句使用了 would rather do... than do“宁可做……而不愿做……”结构; 若 than 前后的动词相同, 则可省略 than 后面的动词, 只保留与 than 前面不同的部分。

- (1) would rather (not) do...
(2) would rather do... than do...
= would do... rather than do...
(3) would rather + 从句(用过去时, 表示现在或将来; 用过去完成时, 表示过去)
(4) would rather have done... 本来想做……(而未实现)

【活学活用】

- (1) These days I **would rather listen** to classical music.
最近我更愿意听古典音乐。

(2) I **would rather not have taken** part in that funny competition.
我本来不想参加那个可笑的比赛的。

(3) With so many meaningless things to do, he _____ work here.

有那么多无意义的事要做, 他宁可不在这儿工作。

(4) He _____ sit doing nothing _____ watch that boring movie.

他宁可闲坐着也不看那部无聊的电影。

(5) We _____ our daughter _____ in the same city with us.

我们希望女儿能与我们生活在同一个城市里。

② (教材 P6) Henry Clay Frick, a rich New Yorker, died in 1919, leaving his house, furniture and art collection to the American people.

亨利·克莱·弗里克是纽约的一位富豪, 他于 1919 年去世, 把他的房子、家具和艺术收藏品留给了美国人民。

句型公式

现在分词(短语)作状语

【句法分析】

本句中“leaving his house, furniture and art collection to the American people”是现在分词短语作状语, 通常表示一种自然而然的、意料之中的结果; 不定式(短语)也可以作结果状语, 但通常表示一种相反或出乎意料的结果, 意为“没想到……”“不料……”“结果却……”, 其前常加 only 强调这一意外结果。

【活学活用】

(1) The fire lasted a whole day, **leaving nothing valuable**.
这场大火持续了一整天, 几乎没留下什么有价值的东西。

(2) We rushed to the station, **only to be told the train had left**.

我们匆忙赶到车站, 不料被告知火车已经开走了。

(3) A terrible air crash happened, _____.

一场可怕的飞机坠毁事故发生了, 200 余名乘客遇难。

(4) She spent more and more money, _____.

她花的钱越来越多, 结果负债累累。

(5) He lost his mobile phone while shopping, _____.

购物时, 他丢了手机, 泄露了他的很多私密照片。

Period Three Grammar

虚拟语气 (I)

一、动词的语气

英语中的动词一般可带有三种不同的语气:祈使语气、陈述语气和虚拟语气。不同的语气用动词的不同形式(有的还借助句法形式)来表示。

1. 祈使语气:用来表示请求、邀请、命令、警告或劝告等。

Hurry up! 赶快!

Be careful! 小心点!

Come in and take a seat. 进来坐吧!

2. 陈述语气:用来陈述一个事实或提出一种看法,有肯定、否定、疑问或感叹等形式。

Our city has experienced great changes.

我们的城市经历了巨大的变化。

I don't know anything about the accident.

我对这起事故一无所知。

What a splendid palace! 多么辉煌的宫殿呀!

3. 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、宾语从句等。

二、虚拟语气在 if 条件句中的用法

| if 条件句 | 条件从句的谓语形式 | 主句的谓语形式 |
|---------|--|---|
| 与现在事实相反 | if + sb + did | sb + should/would/could/might + do |
| 与将来事实相反 | ① if + sb + should + do ② if + sb + were to do ③ if + sb + did | sb + should/would/could/might + do |
| 与过去事实相反 | if + sb + had done | sb + should/would/could/might + have done |

注:第3种情况“与过去事实相反”是 Unit 2 的语法重点,本单元只列出,不讲解。

If I were you, I would choose to work in a small town.

如果我是你,我会选择在小城镇工作。(与现在事实相反)

If the weather were fine now, we would have a picnic.

如果现在天气好的话,我们会去野餐了。(与现在事实相反)

If I were to do the job, I would do it in a different way.

要是我来做这项工作,我会用另一种方法。(与将来事实相反)

If we should come tomorrow, we could meet the general manager. 如果我们明天真的能来,我们就能见到总经理。

(与将来事实相反)

误区警示:if 虚拟条件句中谓语动词为 be 时,不管主语是单数还是复数,书面语中一般都用 were。

三、虚拟语气的特殊句式

1. 含蓄条件句

有时虚拟的条件并不是直接通过条件句来表示,而是用一些词或短语,如 without, with, but for, otherwise, or, be not for 等或上下文暗示来说明,这种句子叫含蓄条件句。

(教材 P2) Without the new paints and the new technique, we would not be able to see the many great masterpieces for which this period is famous.

没有新的颜料和新的手法,我们就不能看到很多使这一时期著名的杰作。

(教材 P3) There are scores of modern art styles, but without the Impressionists, many of these painting styles might not exist.

现代艺术风格有好几十种,然而如果没有印象派,那么许多不同的风格也许就不存在了。

But for your help, I wouldn't have made such great progress.

要不是你的帮助,我不会取得这么大的进步。

2. 混合虚拟语气

有时主句与从句所指的时间不一致,这叫错综虚拟语气或混合虚拟语气,它要求主句、从句的时态根据实际的时间概念来确定。

If I were you, I would have chosen to take the job.

如果我是你,我当时就选择接受那份工作。

(从句是对现在的假设,主句是对过去的假设)

If it had rained last night, it would be very cold today.

如果昨天夜里下了雨,今天会很冷。

(从句是对过去的假设,主句是对现在的假设)

3. 省略 if 的虚拟语气

在有些非真实条件句中,引导条件从句的从属连词 if 可以省略,而将 were, had, should 移至主语之前。

Were I at school again, I would study harder.

要是我再上学的话,我会更努力。

Should there be an earthquake, what should we do?

要是发生地震,我们该怎么办?

Were it not for your help, I would never be a good boss.

要不是你的帮助,我永远成不了一位好老板。

Had it not been for you, I would have lost my way.

当时要不是你,我就迷路了。

【活学活用】

I. 句型转换

1. He wants to come to the party, but he can't because he has to work.
→ He _____ to the party if he didn't have to work.
2. Li Qiang is easy-going, so he has a number of friends.
→ If he were not easy-going, Li Qiang _____ a number of friends.
3. If he continues to work hard like this, he will get a higher position.
→ _____ to work hard like this, he would get a higher position.
4. We know little about the disease, so we are not able to treat the patients effectively.
→ If we _____ more about the disease, we would be able to treat the patients effectively.
5. Thanks to your timely warning, we didn't get into great trouble.
→ But for your timely warning, we _____ into great trouble.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. —He looks very hot and dry.
—You _____ (look) like that if you had had a temperature of 38.
2. But for the heavy snow, we _____ (come) there on time.
3. Thanks to your timely help, otherwise I _____ (fail) in the last test.

4. Should the present unemployment continue, the society _____ (face) a more troublesome situation.
5. If it had not been for the policeman, we _____ (lose) our lives.
6. This printer is of good quality. If it _____ (break) down within the first year, we would repair it at our expense.
7. Without computers, human beings _____ (not achieve) much of today's advanced technology.
8. If he _____ (be) still alive now, he would have grown into a handsome young man.
9. If she had got financial aid then, she _____ (graduate) this summer.
10. He took my advice or he _____ (be) in a terrible situation.

III. 句型训练

1. Sorry, I am too busy now. If I _____ (have) time, I would certainly go for an outing with you.
2. _____ there be a flood, what _____ we _____ (do)?
3. If he had spent more time practising speaking English before, he _____ (be) able to speak it much better now.
4. We took a taxi to the airport. Otherwise we _____ (be) late.
5. Grace doesn't want to move to New York because she thinks if she _____ (live) there, she wouldn't be able to see her parents very often.

Period Four Writing

基础写作知识

点拨技法 熟练写作

应用文写作之申请信

申请信一般包括以下几个部分:申请的原因,具备的条件,恳请申请单位考虑自己的申请并表示谢意,期望回复。具体为:

第一段:说明写信的目的,介绍自己的身份,对所申请职位或学位的单位或院校的了解以及自己将会为对方所做的贡献,信息的来源等。

第二段:介绍自己的情况,说明为何对这一职位或学校感兴趣以及对未来的打算等。

第三段:表示感谢和期待对方优先考虑自己的申请,以求得面试等机会。

1. 说明应聘原因常用语:

(1) I have learned from sb/the newspaper that your

company wants to hire...

(2) I was told that...

(3) I have just read in the newspaper that...

(4) I am writing to enquire about opportunities for...

2. 介绍个人简历和优势常用语:

(1) Now I'd like to introduce myself to you. My name is..., I'm... years old. I graduated from... University in 2003.

(2) I like swimming, singing and dancing in my spare time.

(3) I work hard and I can get along/on well with others.

(4) I'm good at English and my spoken English is fairly good.

(5) I think I am qualified for/equal to doing the job.

(6) I'm sure I'll do my utmost and live up to your expectations.

3. 表示感谢, 请求答复并提供联系方式常用语:

(1) Thank you for your consideration of my application.

(2) If you accept me, I'll work hard and try to be a(n)...

(3) I am available for an interview...

(4) I will be much grateful if you can give me the opportunity.

(5) I look forward to hearing from you.

【例】假定你是李华, 你从因特网上得知一个国际公益组织正在招募志愿者, 去非洲参加帮扶贫困儿童的公益活动。请你给该组织的负责人 Jack 写一封申请信, 要点包括:

1. 参加意图;

2. 自我优势;

3. 希望获准。

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

[参考范文]

Dear Jack,

I'm Li Hua, a middle school student from China. Hearing that you are seeking volunteers for the project for needy children in Africa, I'd like to apply for this opportunity.

By participating in this activity, I can both help those

children and broaden my horizons. As for my strengths, aged 18, I'm mature enough to shoulder my social responsibilities. Besides, my fluency in English allows me to communicate and cooperate with others effectively.

I hope I can meet with your approval and receive your reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【及时演练】

假定你是李华。你从因特网上得知第十二届国际未来商业领袖峰会(International Future Business Leader Summit)将在上海举行, 并欢迎中学生参加。请你写一封电子邮件申请参加。要点如下:

1. 自我介绍(包括英语能力);

2. 申请参加活动的意图(增长商业知识、提高领导力、加强交流);

3. 希望获准。

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可适当加入细节, 以使内容充实、行文连贯。

单元话题写作

审题立意 妙笔成篇

应用文写作之建议信

【写作点拨】

1. 概念: 建议信是写信人向收信人对某事提出的建议或忠告。

2. 分类: (1) 写给个人, 就其遇到的某个问题提出自己的看法和观点。

(2) 写给某个组织或机构, 就改进其服务提出建议或忠告。

3. 内容安排: (1) 写出写信的原因、背景。

(2) 建议的内容及提出建议的理由。

4. 语言特征: (1) 建议信要写得简明扼要、目的明确、具有合理性和说服力。

(2) 提出的理由要入情入理, 语气一定要礼貌当先。

5. 注意事项: 语言要委婉、礼貌, 顾及对方感受。

【词句模板】

1. 亮点句式:

开头:

(1) I'd like to give you some advice on the problem you are faced with.

(2) I am writing to express my views concerning...

正文:

(1) It is useful/helpful/important/necessary... for you to do...

(2) In my opinion, it would be better if you do...

(3) It should be a good idea for you to do...

(4) It will certainly help a lot to do sth. /It also helps to do sth.

(5) I'd like to suggest that...

(6) May I suggest that...?

(7) I would like to make a recommendation that...

(8) If I were you, I would...

结尾:

(1) If you can take my suggestions into consideration/account...

(2) I hope you will find these proposals/ideas helpful/useful.

2. 建议信格式模板:

Dear _____,

I am delighted to learn that _____ (写信原因). It _____ (引出作者的建议). In my opinion, _____ (表达建议内容). On the one hand, _____. On the other hand, _____ (提出建议的两点理由).

As to _____, I suggest _____. If _____, it is unnecessary for you to _____. In addition, _____ (提出具体的建议内容). I am sure _____ (对建议内容的评价).

Please inform me _____ (对建议内容的承诺). I am looking forward to _____ (表达本人愿望).

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

【活学活用】

假设你是王林,你的好友陈辉来信说他感到英语学习很困难。请你根据以下要点提示给他写一封回信:

1. 要相信自己;
 2. 利用好词典和教科书;
 3. 大声说英语;
 4. 不要怕犯错误,要有目标。
- 注意:1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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单元总结提升

单元知识回眸

梳理重点 归纳提升

► 重点单词

1. _____ *adj.* 现实主义的,逼真的,现实的→ _____ *adj.* 真的,真正的,真实的,实际的→ _____ *adv.* 实际上,真实地→ _____ *vt.* 实现,使成为现实,认识到→ _____ *n.* 现实,实际,真实
2. _____ *n.* 信念,信任,信心→ _____ *adj.* 守信的,忠诚的,忠实的→ _____ *adv.* 忠诚地,如实地
3. _____ *adj.* 明显的,明白的→ _____ *n.* 证据,根据,迹象
4. _____ *adj.* 人道主义的→ _____ *n.* 人,人类 *adj.* 人类的
5. _____ *vt.* 拥有,占有,支配→ _____ *n.* 所有,财产,领地
6. _____ *n.* 巧合(的事),相合→ _____ *adj.* 巧合的,一致的
7. _____ *n.* 印象主义,印象派→ _____ *adj.* 印象派的 *n.* 印象派艺术家→ _____ *n.* 印象,印记,感想→ _____ *vt.* 给人深刻印象
8. _____ *vt.* 预言,预告,预测→ _____ *n.* 预言,预报,预测
9. _____ *adv.* 有效地→ _____ *adj.* 有效果的,起作用的→ _____ *n.* 影响,效果,作用
10. _____ *adj.* 敢作敢为的,好斗的,侵略的→ _____ *vt. & vi.* 攻击,侵略→ _____ *n.* 侵略,侵犯,侵害→ _____ *n.* 侵略者,攻击者,挑衅者
11. _____ *n.* 喜爱,偏爱→ _____ *vt.* 更喜欢,宁愿→ _____ *adj.* 更好的,更可取的,更优越的
12. _____ *n.* 文明,文化→ _____ *adj.* 公民的,民间的

13. _____ *n.* 埃及→ _____ *adj.* 埃及(人)的 *n.* 埃及人,埃及语
14. _____ *adj.* 视觉的,看得见的→ _____ *adv.* 视觉上,形象化地,外表上→ _____ *n.* 视力,美景,愿景
15. _____ *adj.* 香的,令人愉快的→ _____ *n.* 香味,芬芳
16. _____ *n.* 署名,签字→ _____ *vt.* 签署,示意 *n.* 符号,手势,迹象,指示牌

► 重点短语

1. 集中精力于 _____
2. 巧合,碰巧 _____
3. 大量,非常 _____
4. 导致,通向 _____
5. 鼓励某人做某事 _____
6. 数十个,大量 _____
7. 一方面 _____
8. 另一方面 _____
9. 对……过敏 _____
10. 本人,亲自 _____
11. 偏爱 _____
12. 好像 _____
13. 呼吁,吸引,感兴趣 _____
14. 在于,坐落于 _____
15. 由某人决定 _____

► 重点句式

1. But _____ ideas were changing in the 13th century when painters like Giotto di Bondone began to paint religious scenes in a more realistic way.

但是,很显然到了 13 世纪时,(人们的)观念正经历着变化,像乔托·迪·邦多纳这样的画家开始以一种比较现实的风格来画宗教场景。

2. _____ who broke away from the traditional style of painting _____, who lived and worked in Paris.

在那些突破传统绘画风格的画家中有生活和工作在巴黎的印象派画家。

3. _____ the Impressionists encouraged artists to look at their environment in new ways. 这是因为印象派画家鼓励画家用崭新的视角看待他们的环境。

4. Many art lovers _____ this small art gallery _____ any other in New York.

在纽约,比起其他艺术馆,许多艺术爱好者都更乐意参观这家小型艺术陈列馆。

5. Henry Clay Frick, a rich New Yorker, died in 1919, _____.

亨利·克莱·弗里克是纽约的一位富豪,他于 1919 年去世,把他的房子、家具和艺术收藏品留给了美国人民。

► 单元语法

虚拟语气(I):现在情况、未来情况和特别情况。

► 单元写作

如何写建议信。

延伸阅读阅读

拓展知识 开阔视野

[导读] 经过本单元的学习,相信你已经对西方绘画艺术有了初步的了解。那你知道凡·高和毕加索吗?快来看一下吧!

Vincent van Gogh

(1) **Vincent van Gogh (1853—1890), a Dutch ① painter who went to live in southern France, helped to develop the style of Post-Impressionism.** His paintings typically use bright colours and have thick lines of paint in circular patterns and the most famous ones include *Sunflowers* and *Irises*. (2) **He is also known for being mentally ill and for cutting off one of his ears and later killing himself.** Although Van Gogh was poor during his life, his paintings are now extremely valuable and are sold at very high prices.

Picasso

(3) **Picasso (1881—1973), a Spanish artist, was regarded as one of the greatest and most original artists of the 20th century.** After training as an artist in Barcelona and Madrid, he moved to Paris in 1900 and stayed there for many years. He helped to develop Cubism ② and other styles of abstract art. And his works are divided into periods, such as the Blue Period and the Rose Period. His many famous paintings include *Les Femmes d'Alger* and *Guernica*, a criticism of war and Fascism ③.

【注】① Dutch *n.* 荷兰 *adj.* 荷兰的

② Cubism *n.* 立体主义

③ Fascism *n.* 法西斯主义



【典句赏析】

(1) **Vincent van Gogh (1853—1890), a Dutch painter who went to live in southern France, helped to develop the style of Post-Impressionism.** 文森特·凡·高(1853—1890)是一名荷兰画家,他曾居住在法国南部,对发展后印象派艺术风格做出了贡献。

赏析:句中 who 引导的是定语从句,修饰 painter。如:

It is very difficult to find a person who is interested in this job and well qualified for it. 很难找到一个既对这项工作感兴趣又能胜任的人。

(2) **He is also known for being mentally ill and for cutting off one of his ears and later killing himself.** 他有名气还因为他患有精神疾病、曾经割掉过自己的一只耳朵,后来他还自杀了。

赏析:be known for (*n./doing sth*)是个常用短语,意为“因……而出名”。如:

That lady is known for being generous and singing and dancing well.

那位女士因慷慨大方而又能歌善舞而出名。

(3) **Picasso (1881—1973), a Spanish artist, was regarded as one of the greatest and most original artists of the 20th century.** 毕加索(1881—1973)是一名西班牙画家,他被认为是 20 世纪最伟大而又最具有原创能力的艺术家之一。

赏析:be regarded as 是个常用短语,意为“被认为是……”。如:

Newton, a famous English physicist, is regarded as one of the greatest scientists in human history. 牛顿是一名英国物理学家,他被认为是人类历史上最伟大的科学家之一。

Unit 1 Art

【单元话题导入】

1. B 2. D 3. C

Period One Warming Up & Reading

【课前自主预习】

Task One: Fast Reading

I. a short history of Western painting/how Western art developed/a brief introduction of Western painting; time

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

2. During the Renaissance, new ideas and values gradually replaced those held in the Middle Ages.

3. During Impressionism, the Impressionists broke away from the traditional style of painting and they were the first painters to work outdoors.

4. At the time they were created, the Impressionist paintings were controversial, but today they are accepted as the beginning of what we call “modern art”.

Task Two: Careful Reading

I. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

II. 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A

Task Three: Micro-writing

1. is influenced 2. to represent 3. As 4. creating 5. less
6. to/towards 7. to paint 8. development 9. what 10. try

【课堂互动探究】

词汇点睛

- ① (2) have faith in (3) faithful
② (3) aiming at; aiming to (4) aimlessly/without aim (5) aims at/ is aimed at (6) Aimed at
③ (3) typical of her (4) It's typical of her; Typically
④ (2) as (3) adopted (4) adoption
⑤ (3) be possessed by (4) all his possessions
(5) is possessed/takes possession/is in possession; in the possession
⑥ (2) attempted/was in her/an attempt (3) at the/my first attempt
(4) attempted
⑦ (3) It is predicted (4) made a prediction/predicted

短语储存

- ① (2) a (3) by all means
② (3) a great deal/a lot/much (4) a great deal/a lot/much
③ (3) on the other hand (4) On the one hand; on the other hand

句型透视

- ① (3) It is likely that (4) It is a pity that (5) It's generous of
② (3) Present at the important meeting are those managers
(4) came voices (5) Gone are the days (6) came
③ (2) This is because (3) That's why

Period Two Learning about Language & Using Language

【课堂互动探究】

词汇点睛

- ① (3) figured out (4) ①认为 ②身材; 体形 ③画像 ④图表; 插图 ⑤数字

② (3) give preference to (4) preferred to; rather than

③ (3) has a good reputation (4) earned him a reputation

短语储存

- ① (3) are allergic to/have an allergy to (4) is/was allergic to
② (3) in the flesh (4) flesh and blood (5) in the flesh
③ (3) appeals to (4) appealing to
(5) appealed to/make an appeal to; for

句型透视

- ① (3) would rather not (4) would rather; than
(5) would rather; lived
② (3) killing over 200 passengers (4) getting into great debt
(5) giving away many of his secret photos

Period Three Grammar

I. 1. would come 2. wouldn't have 3. If he should continue/Should he continue/If he were to continue/Were he to continue/If he continued 4. knew 5. would have got

II. 1. would look 2. would have come 3. would have failed
4. could/would/might face 5. would have lost
6. should break/were to break/broke
7. wouldn't have achieved 8. were
9. would graduate 10. would have been

III. 1. had 2. Should; should/would; do 3. would be
4. would/might/could have been
5. were to live/should live/lived

【基础写作知识】

One possible version :

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a middle school student from China. I read about your announcement of the 12th International Future Business Leader Summit posted on the Internet. I'm writing to apply for an opportunity to join in it.

Ten years of English learning enables me to have a good command of this language. What's more, I can deepen my understanding of business, improve my leadership and communicate with students from other countries as well. I do hope to be admitted to your summit.

I am looking forward to your reply!

Yours,
Li Hua

【单元话题写作】

One possible version :

Dear Chen Hui,

I'm sorry to hear that you have trouble in learning English. Now, I'd like to share my ideas with you.

You should believe in yourself first. Besides, you should make full use of dictionaries and textbooks, which will play an important part in your studies. The best way to learn English well is to speak English in a loud voice. What's more, you shouldn't be afraid to make mistakes. I suggest that you set yourself a goal which will motivate you to learn well.

I hope that these tips will benefit you.

Yours,
Wang Lin

单元总结提升

【单元知识回眸】

重点单词

1. realistic; real; really; realize; reality
2. faith; faithful; faithfully 3. evident; evidence
4. humanistic; human 5. possess; possession
6. coincidence; coincident 7. impressionism; impressionist; impression; impress 8. predict; prediction
9. effectively; effective; effect 10. aggressive; aggress; aggression; aggressor 11. preference; prefer; preferable
12. civilization; civil 13. Egypt; Egyptian
14. visual; visually; vision 15. fragrant; fragrance
16. signature; sign

重点短语

1. concentrate on 2. by coincidence 3. a great deal 4. lead to
5. encourage sb to do sth 6. scores of 7. on the one hand
8. on the other hand 9. be allergic to 10. in the flesh
11. have a preference for 12. as if 13. appeal to
14. lie in 15. be up to sb

重点句式

1. it was evident that
2. Among the painters; were the Impressionists
3. This is because 4. would rather visit; than
5. leaving his house, furniture and art collection to the American people

Unit 2 Poems

【单元话题导入】

1. D 2. A

Period One Warming Up & Reading

【课前自主预习】

Task One: Fast Reading

- I . some simple forms of English poems
- II . 1—5 CAEDB

Task Two: Careful Reading

- I . 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
- II . 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D

Task Three: Micro-writing

1. that 2. impression 3. imaginative 4. repetition
5. a 6. which 7. feelings 8. in 9. to choose
10. eventually

【课堂互动探究】

词汇点睛

- ① (2)conveyed (3)from; to (4)conveys her ideas
- ② (3)more flexible (4)flexibility
- ③ (3)teased about
- ④ (3)is transforming; into (4)was transformed into (5)transformation
- ⑤ (4)eventually (5)eventual
- ⑥ (3)sorrows (4)in deep sorrow

短语储存

- ① (3)take things/it easy (4)take; seriously (5)take it for granted
- ② (4)running out of; running out/giving out (5)run out/given out/been used up (6)run out of

