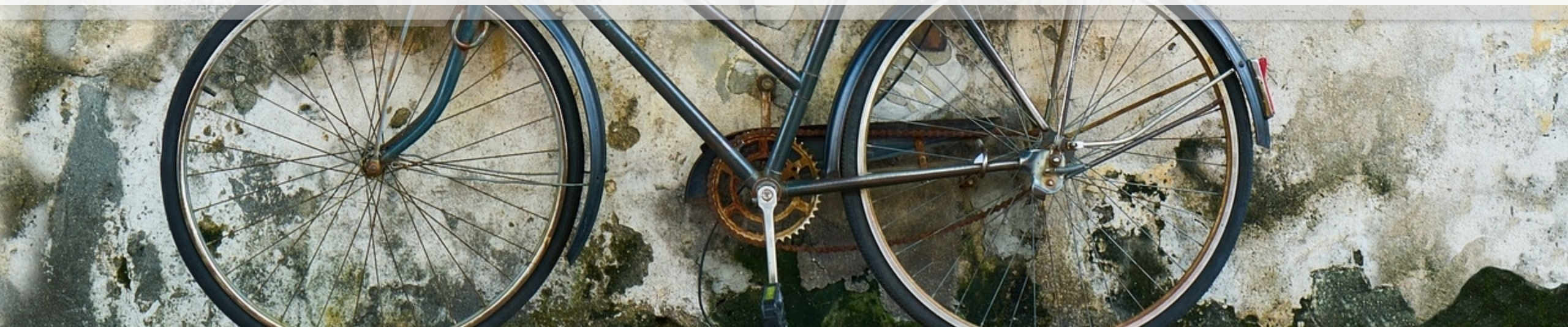




UNIT 1

Section A, Reading and Thinking



目录索引

Part 1 Reading comprehension

Part 2 Language points



素养导航·明目标

语 言 能 力	必 背 单 词	precisely	realistic	primitive	dimension	influential
		reputation	noble	rank	purchase	client
		emerge	subjective	subsequent	fond	sculpture
		visual	pond	arch	investment	bride
		permanent	memorial	humble	criticize	representative
		symphony	decline	exhibition	vase entry	
		civil	recognition	expansion	guarantee	contemporary
worthy						

语言能力	重点短语	in particular fine art	set apart from bring...to life	be fond of be worthy of
	重点句式	1.while 引导的让步状语从句 2.not...but... 不是.....而是..... 3.倒装句 4.even though 引导的让步状语从句		
	核心语法	动词不定式作表语		
	主题写作	通知		

文化意识	了解西方绘画艺术发展的历史,学会赏析世界闻名的西方绘画佳作,理解作品的内涵和艺术家的精神追求,为将来实现跨文化交流打下基础。了解中国绘画艺术,感受中华艺术的魅力,培养传播中华艺术意识和能力。
思维品质	能够结合不同时期西方绘画艺术的特点,对不同的绘画作品进行分析,辨别其创作时期;能够结合自身感受评价艺术作品,对艺术的价值和意义发表自己的看法。
学习能力	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.能够识别语篇中暗含“变化”的词汇,梳理事物发展变化的线索。2.在听演讲的过程中,能够根据话语标记抓住演讲内容的逻辑层次,准确把握演讲所传递的信息。

Part 1 Reading comprehension



第一步 速读课文 理清脉络

Activity 1 What does the text mainly tell us? **A**

- A. The development of Western painting.
- B. The different styles of Western art.
- C. The changes in Western painting styles.
- D. The exploration of the value of art.

Activity 2 Read the text again and match the characteristics with the period they belong to.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1.The Middle Ages | A.Reality and humanity were remarkable features. |
| 2.The Renaissance | B.Artists' preference for Cubism and abstract paintings. |
| 3.Impressionism | C.The widespread appearance of religious themes in paintings. |
| 4.Modern Art | D.Conveying the light and movement as well as subjects' inner warmth and humanity. |

第二步 精读课文 领悟细节

Activity 3 Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

1. What was the main theme of paintings in the Middle Ages? **C**

A. Things related to nature.

B. Famous people at the time.

C. Things related to religion.

D. Animals people liked.

2. Who was considered as a master of shadow and light? **B**

A. Masaccio.

B. Rembrandt.

C. Michelangelo.

D. Leonardo da Vinci.

3. What did many Impressionists focus on in their paintings? **C**

A. Important historical events.

B. Stories from mythology.

C. Nature or daily life.

D. Kings and nobles.

4. How does the author develop the text after the opening paragraph? **B**

A. By raising debates.

B. By providing facts.

C. By offering analyses.

D. By making comparisons.

Activity 4 思考分享 提升思维

1. Which artist do you admire most? Why?

The answer is open.

2. What painting style does your favorite artist have?

The answer is open.

Activity 5 诵读佳句 学练写作

1. Read the passage carefully and find the sentence(s) describing Renoir's painting styles.

(1) Unlike the cold, black-and-white photographs of that time period, Renoir's paintings are full of light, shadow, colour and life.

(2) He sought to show not just the outer image of his subjects, but their inner warmth and humanity as well.

2. Read the passage carefully and find the sentence(s) describing Picasso.

Painters such as Picasso(1881—1973) tried to analyse the shapes which existed in the natural world but in a new way, with Cubism.

第三步 深读课文 融会提能

Activity 6 课文语篇填空

Let's take a look at the brief history of Western painting over the centuries. During the Middle Ages 1. when artists were not interested in painting realistic scenes, the aim of Western art was 2. to teach (teach) people about Christianity.

During the Renaissance, new ideas and values 3. gradually (gradual) replaced old ones from the Middle Ages. The artists began to concentrate less on 4. religious (religion) themes and adopt a more humanistic attitude 5. to/towards life. One important breakthrough during this period was the use of perspective, and another innovation was the use of oil paints. Because of them, some of the best oil 6. paintings (painting) look like photographs.

In the mid-19th century, Western art developed slowly until the invention of photography. Painters had to find 7. a new way of looking at their art. From this, Impressionism 8. emerged (emerge) in France. While many Impressionists painted scenes of nature or daily life, others focused on people.

After Impressionism, subsequent artists began to ask what to do next. Painters tried to analyse the shapes 9. existing (exist) in the natural world but in a new way. Meanwhile, some turned to abstract art. What they attempted to do was no longer show 10. reality (real), but instead to ask the question, “What is art?”

Activity 7 长难句分析

1. Their works were often primitive and two-dimensional, and the main characters were often made much larger than everyone else to show their importance.

↓
主语补足语

↓
动词不定式短语作目的状语

[尝试翻译]

他们的作品往往较为粗糙且二维化,主角也通常被塑造得比其他人高大许多,以显示其重要性。

2. 让步状语从句

While painters as early as Da Vinci had used oil, this technique reached its height with Rembrandt (1606-1669), who gained a reputation as a master of shadow and light.

非限制性定语从句 介词短语作状语

[尝试翻译]

尽管早在达·芬奇时代,一些画家就使用油彩绘画,但伦勃朗使得这种技艺达到顶峰,他拥有“光影大师”的雅称。

Part 2 Language points



基础落实·必备知识全过关

I. 重点单词

必记写作词汇

1. breakthrough *n.* 重大进展;突破
2. reputation *n.* 名誉;名声
3. rank *n.* 地位;级别;行列 *vt. & vi.* 把.....分等级;使排成行
4. purchase *vt.* 购买;采购 *n.* 购买;购买的东西
5. client *n.* 委托人;当事人;客户
6. sunrise *n.* 日出
7. convey *vt.* 表达;传递(思想、感情等);传送
8. outer *adj.* 外表的;外边的;外围的
9. fond *adj.* 喜爱

识记阅读词汇

1. Christianity *n.* 基督教
2. 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)
3. two-dimensional *adj.* 二维的
4. dimension *n.* 维;规模;范围
5. mythology *n.* 神话;虚幻的想法

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：
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