

Unit 1 Art

在这个生活节奏越来越快的社会,人们欣赏艺术作品的的时间越来越少。而近年来博物馆中推行的“慢艺术”号召参观者们放慢脚步,全身心地欣赏艺术。“慢艺术”会让浮躁的心沉静下来,去体会艺术的精髓。



For art, the year 2114 will be one full of events. In May of that year in Berlin, the **philosopher**^① and artist Jonathon Keats' "century cameras"—cameras with a 100-year-long exposure (曝光)—will be brought back from hiding places around the city to have their results developed and exhibited. Six months after that, the Future Library in Oslo, Norway, will open its doors for the first time, presenting 100 books printed on the wood of trees planted in the distant past of 2014.

As Katie Paterson, the creator of the Future Library, puts it, "Future Library is an artwork for future generations." These projects, more than a century in the making, are part of a new wave of "slow art" intended to push viewers and **participants**^② to think beyond their own lifetimes. They aim to challenge today's short-term thinking and the brief attention **spans**^③ of modern consumers, forcing people into considering works more deliberately. In their way, too, they are fighting against modern culture—not just regarding money, but also the way in which artistic worth is measured by attention.

In a similar fashion, every April on Slow Art Day, visitors are encouraged to stare at five works of art for 10 minutes at a time—a tough task for the average museum visitors, who typically spend less than 30 seconds on each piece of art.

Like the Future Library, the “century cameras” is a project especially for cities, since it’s in cities that time runs the fastest and the pace of life is the fastest. “Since I started living in a city, I’ve somehow been quite disconnected,” Anne Beate Hovind, the Future Library project manager, who described how working on the library drew her back to the pace of life she knew when she was growing up on a farm in her youth, told *The Atlantic Magazine*.

词海拾贝

- ① philosopher [fɪlɒsəfə(r)] *n.* 哲学家; 哲人
- ② participant [pɑːtɪsɪpənt] *n.* 参与者, 参加者
- ③ span [spæn] *n.* 跨度, 跨距; 范围 *vt.* 跨越; 持续; 以手指测量

典句欣赏

1. These projects, more than a century in the making, are part of a new wave of “slow art” intended to push viewers and participants to think beyond their own lifetimes.

这些酝酿了一个多世纪的项目,是新一波“慢艺术”浪潮的一部分,旨在推动观众和参与者超越自己的一生去思考。

2. In their way, too, they are fighting against modern culture—not just regarding money, but also the way in which artistic worth is measured by attention.

他们也在以自己的方式与现代文化作斗争——不仅仅是在金钱方面,还包括用注意力来衡量艺术价值的方式。

3. Like the Future Library, the “century cameras” is a project especially for cities, since it’s in cities that time runs the fastest and the pace of life is the fastest.

和未来的图书馆一样,“世纪相机”更是城市的一项工程,因为在城市里时间最快,生活节奏也最快。

理解透思

1. What can we learn about people's attitude towards works of art nowadays?

- A. They spend little time on works.
- B. They pay more attention to works.
- C. They spend much money on works.
- D. They stare at works for 10 minutes at a time.

答案:A

2. What is the purpose of the new wave of slow art?

答案: To encourage people to consider works more deliberately.

Section 1 — Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

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Pre-reading

一、词义匹配

A B

1. typical

a. easy to see or notice

2. ridiculous

b. having the usual qualities of a particular type

of person or thing

3. superb

c. to say something will happen in the future

4. evident

d. very silly or unreasonable

5. predict

e. the fact of two things happening at the same

time in a surprising way

6. coincidence

f. excellent

答案： 1. b 2. d 3. f 4. a 5. c 6. e

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二、猜词拼写

1. to have or own something

答案: possess

2. to try to do something

答案: attempt

3. to take sb. into one's family, esp as one's child or heir

答案: adopt

4. a particular way of doing something

答案: technique

5. the dark shape that sb./sth.'s form makes on a surface

答案: shadow

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三、 词汇拓展

1. faith的形容词

adj. 忠实的 **faithful**

2. possess的名词

n. 所有; 财产 **possession**

3. predict的名词

n. 预测 **prediction**

4. technique的形容词

adj. 技术的 **technological**

5. realistic的名词

n. 现实 **reality**

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While-reading

四、 课文理解

1. In which period can we find more paintings about people and nature?

- A. 20th century to today.
- B. 5th to 15th century AD.
- C. 15th to 16th century.
- D. Late 19th to early 20th century.

答案:C

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2. What is the relationship between the Impressionists and Modern Art?

A. The Impressionists teach modern artists how to draw things in perspective.

B. By learning modern art, the Impressionists begin to look at their environment in new ways.

C. With modern artists' help, the Impressionists know how to paint outdoors.

D. Without the Impressionists, maybe we would not see many kinds of modern art styles.

答案:D

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3. Who discovered how to make paintings look more real by using perspective?

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

答案:B

4. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Many people liked the Impressionist paintings at first.
B. The first painters who work outdoors are the Impressionists.
C. Styles in Western art have changed little and are easy to describe.
D. Oil paints were developed in the late 19th century to make the colours look richer and deeper.

答案:B

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Post-reading

五、下面是课文原文的浓缩,仔细阅读并根据课文内容将其补充完整

Art is influenced by the customs and faith of a people. Styles in Western art have changed 1. a lot. During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was 2. to represent (represent) religious themes. But 3. it was evident that ideas were changing when painters began to paint in a more 4. realistic (reality) way. People in the Renaissance adopted a more humanistic attitude towards life. During this period, rich people paid famous artists to paint pictures of themselves, their houses and possessions as well as their activities and achievements. 5. By coincidence, oil paints were also developed. In the late 19th century, the Impressionists 6. whose paintings were thought ridiculous

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drew 7. quickly (quick) to show how light and shadow fell on objects. Today, the Impressionist paintings 8. are accepted (accept) as the beginning of modern art. On the one hand, some modern art is abstract, 9. but on the other hand, some paintings of modern art are realistic. It is not easy to make prediction (predict) about the painting styles in the future.

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1. Art is influenced by the customs and faith of a people. (Page 1)

艺术受一个民族的生活习俗和信仰的影响。

★考点一 **faith** n. 信任; 信心; 信念

① He who loses **faith** loses all.

失去信心的人, 将会失去一切。

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考点延伸

(1)阅读下列句子,指出faith的短语及含义。

②I still have **faith** in him.

短语 have faith in 含义 相信;信任

③Under no circumstances shall we lose **faith** in the future.

短语 lose faith in 含义 失去信心/丧失信心

(2)阅读下列句子,指出黑体词的词性及含义。

④She had been **faithful** to her promise to guard this secret.

词性 形容词 含义 忠诚的;忠实的

⑤Every year,we **faithfully** go there to see him.

词性 副词 含义 忠实地;诚心诚意地

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巧学妙记

She **has faith in** herself, **is faithful to** her friends and works **faithfully**.

她相信自己, 对朋友忠诚, 并忠于职守。



知识卡片

have faith in 相信; 信任

lose faith in 失去信心/ 丧失信心

be faithful to 忠实于; 忠诚于

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★ 考点二 **people** n.人, 人们; 民族

people泛指“人; 人们”时, 属于集合名词, 表示复数意义, 前面不加不定冠词; **people**用作可数名词时, 意为“民族, 国民”, 如 a **people**“一个民族”。

简图示意

three people
三个人



two peoples
两个民族



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即学即用

单句语法填空

(1) It really helped restore my faith _____
human nature.

(2) Work hard and _____ (faithful) live up to
your promise, and then you are sure to succeed.

(3) After a few years of _____ (faith)
service, she rose to a head nurse.

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单句改错

(4) How many peoples have been injured in the earthquake up to now?

(5) We have a great faith in his judgment.

翻译句子

(6) 你只有相信自己才能成功。

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答案 (1)in (2)faithfully (3)faithful

(4) peoples → people (5) 去掉 a (6) You won't
succeed unless you have faith in yourself.

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2. During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was to represent religious themes. (Page 2)

在中世纪, 绘画者主要的目的是表现宗教主题。

★ 考点 **aim n.** 目标; 目的

① 【高考典句】 (2019全国III高考) Earlier this year, the *China Through A Looking Glass* exhibition in New York exhibited 140 pieces of China-inspired fashionable clothing alongside Chinese works of art, **with the aim of** exploring the influence of Chinese aesthetics on Western fashion...

今年早些时候, 在纽约举办的“中国镜花水月”展上, 中国艺术家们展出了140件受中国启发的时尚服装和中国艺术作品, 目的是探索中国美学对西方时尚的影响.....

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考点延伸

(1) 阅读下列句子, 指出黑体词的词性及含义。

② She took careful **aim**, but her arrow fell short.

词性 名词 含义 瞄准

③ The soldier **aimed** his gun at the enemy.

词性 动词 含义 瞄准; 对准

(2) 阅读下列句子, 指出aim的短语及含义。

④ Earth Day, marked on 22 April, is an annual event **aiming** to raise public awareness about environmental protection.

短语 aim to do... 含义 旨在做.....

⑤ This activity is **aimed** at improving the students' ability to listen and speak.

短语 be aimed at 含义 目的是; 旨在.....

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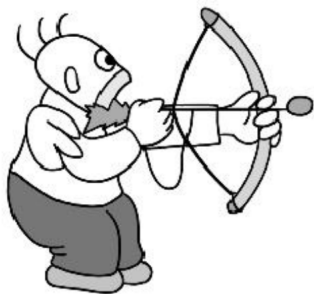
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简图示意

一词多义的aim



瞄准



目标



知识卡片

aim to do.../aim at doing... 旨在做.....

be aimed at (doing) sth. 目的是(做).....; 旨在(做).....

aim...at...使.....瞄准.....; 针对.....

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即学即用

单句语法填空

(1) I aim _____ memorizing ten new words by heart every day.

(2) They are aiming _____ (reduce) poverty by 50%.

(3) These measures are _____ (aim) at preventing violent crime.

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变式训练

(4) The book is meant for very young children.

= The book is _____ very
young children.

(5) She went to London, aiming at finding a job.

= She went to London, aiming _____
_____ a job.

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翻译句子

(6) 这次英语口语大赛旨在提高学生的英语口语水平。

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3.A typical picture at this time was full of religious symbols,which created a feeling of respect and love for God.(Page 2)

这一时期的典型的绘画充满了宗教的象征,体现出了对上帝的尊重与爱戴。

★考点 **typical adj.**典型的;有代表性的

①【高考典句】(2020浙江高考)I quickly graduated from **typical** children' s books to ones with fewer pictures and longer chapters.

我很快就从典型的儿童读物转向读图片少、章节长的书。

②This painting is **typical** of his early work.

这幅画是他早期的代表作。

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考点延伸

(1) 阅读下列句子, 指出typical的句式及含义。

③ It' s **typical** of her to be particular about the food in the dinner party.

句式 It' s typical of sb. to do... 含义 某人一向……

④ His childhood lacked the harmony that was **typical** of a happy family.

句式 be typical of ... 含义 是…… 的特点

(2) 阅读下面句子, 指出黑体词的词性及含义。

⑤ **Typically**, she had forgotten her keys again.

词性 副词 含义 不出所料; 果然

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温馨提示 It is typical of sb. to do... 是习惯用法, of 不可改为 for。

误: It was typical for him to say that.

正: It was typical of him to say that.

他那样说是很能反映他的性格特点的。



知识卡片

be typical of sb./sth.

It's typical of sb. to do...

是某人/物的特点 某人一向……

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即学即用

完成句子

(1) 这是一件典型的罗马陶器。

This is _____
of Roman pottery.

(2) 勇挑重担是他的特点。

take hard jobs.

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单句语法填空

(3) This meal is typical _____ local cookery.

(4) It _____ (typical) takes a day or two,
depending on size.

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4. People began to concentrate less on religious themes and adopt a more humanistic attitude to life. (Page 2)

人们开始淡化宗教主题,并且采纳更人性化的生活态度。

★考点一 **adopt** vt. 采用; 采纳; 收养

① 【高考典句】 (2020全国 I 高考) But the sport's strange form does place considerable stress on the ankles and hips, so people with a history of such injuries might want to be cautious in **adopting** the sport.

不过,这种奇特的运动形式确实会给脚踝和臀部带来相当大的压力,所以有过类似伤病史的人在选择这项运动时可要谨慎。

② Having no children of their own, they decided to **adopt** an orphan.
他们没有自己的孩子,于是决定收养一个孤儿。

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考点延伸

阅读下列句子, 指出黑体词的词性及含义。

③ At present, some families **adopt** children for love.

词性 动词 含义 收养; 领养

④ We argued her into the **adoption** of the plan.

词性 名词 含义 采纳; 采用

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辨析 adopt/ adapt

单词	词义	例句
adopt	采纳(意见、方法、计划等),采用;收养,领养	They decided to adopt an orphan from the earthquake area. 他们决定从地震灾区收养一名孤儿。
adapt	使适应,使适合(常用 adapt oneself to 表示“适应……”);改编,改写	He tried hard to adapt himself to the new condition. 他努力使自己适应新的情况。

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★ 考点二 **a/ an+ 比较级+ one/ 名词 更…… 的(一个)**

剖析在该结构中,通常暗含两个人或物作对比,表示“更……的一个”;若用在否定句中,则表示“从未……的一个”,用比较级形式表示最高级意义。

① This coat is small. I want **a bigger one**.

这件上衣太小了,我想要一件大点的。

② Never have I seen **a more beautiful lake** than this one.

我从未看到过比这更美的湖。

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即学即用

单句语法填空

(1) These _____ (adopt) children began to feel a sense of belonging.

(2) Our failure to adapt ourselves _____ modern life often causes us trouble in our work.

(3) How beautifully she sings! I have never heard a _____ (good) voice.

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