Unit 6 Design

基础知识过关

多媒体，默写本，多个渠道抓根本；自主练，巧拓展，夯实基础是关键

基础学问默写(学生用书 261～264 页)

[默写(一)]

1. straight *adj.* 直的 *adv.* 直；干脆

2. imagination *n.* 想象(力)→imagine *vt.* 想象；设想；认为→imaginative *adj.* 有想象力的

3. pain *n.* 苦痛；疼，痛→painful *adj.* 苦痛的；难受的→painfully *adv.* 苦痛地

4. exhibition *n.* 展览(会)→exhibit *vt.* 展览，显示

5. youth *n.* 青春；年轻人→young *adj.* 年轻的

6. valuable *adj.* 珍贵的，有价值的→value *n.* 价值；价格；重要性 *vt.* 估价；重视

7. typical *adj.* 典型的→typically *adv.* 典型地

8. emphasise *vt.* 强调→emphasis *n.* 强调；重视

9. abstract *adj.* 抽象的，深邃的

10. poetry *n.* 诗(总称)→poem *n.* 诗歌→poet *n.* 诗人

11. shade *n.* (色调的)浓淡；阴影

12. artist *n.* 画家；艺术家→art *n.* 艺术；美术；艺术品

13. elegantly *adv.* 优雅地→elegant *adj.* 优雅的→elegance *n.* 优雅

14. fold *n.* 皱褶 *v.* 折叠；交叉

15. shallow *adj.* 浅的

16. religious *adj.* 宗教的；虔诚的→religion *n.* 宗教；宗教信仰

17. at high speed 以高速

18. fix one’s eyes on 凝视，凝视

19. be deep/lost in thought 陷入深思

20. add...to... 增加，增加

21. sort of (用作副词)有几分地，有那么点儿

22. date back (to) 追溯(到)

23. put up 张贴；建立；抬高

24. Qi Baishi’s style of painting often leaves the audience guessing and makes them use their imagination.

齐白石的绘画作品常给欣赏者留出运用想象力解读其内涵的余地。

25. To emphasise the woman even more, Chen adds a lot of detail to the fan and the cloth of her dress, and chooses to paint the background behind the woman black.

为了进一步突出这位女子，陈逸飞在她的扇子和衣服的布料上加入了很多细微环节，并选择黑色作为女子的背景颜色。

[默写(二)]

1.detail*n.*细微环节，详情→detailed*adj.*具体的

2.eyesight*n.*视力

3.ruin*vt.*毁坏，毁灭

4.purpose*n.*目的，意图→purposely*adv.*有意地

5.character*n.*(书写或印刷的)字(体)；特性；人物→characteristic*adj.*典型的，特有的 *n.*特征；特色

6.happiness*n.*华蜜，欢乐→happy*adj.*华蜜的；兴奋的→happily*adv.*欢乐地

7.relate*vt.*把……与……联系起来→related*adj.*有联系的；相关的→relation*n.*关系；联系

8.conclusion*n.*结论；结束→conclude*vt.*推断出；结束

9.pattern *n.*式样，模式

10.temple *n.*庙宇，寺庙

11.rent *n.*租金

12.mercy *n.*慈善，怜悯，怜悯心→merciful*adj.*慈爱的，宽容的

13.damp *adj.*潮湿的

14.bathe *vi.*洗澡；沐浴→bath*n.*沐浴

15.narrow *adj.*狭窄的→narrowly*adv.*牵强地；狭窄地

16.downtown *adv.*在市区，往市区 *adj.*市区的

17.be related to涉及；有关联；与……有关

18.try out试验，试用；尝试

19.in the shape of以……的形态

20　　e up走近

21.share...with...与……共享……；与……共用……

22.hold one’s breath屏住呼吸

23.more than多于；不只是；特别

24.But the house on Mango Street is not the way they described it at all.

但是芒果街上的房子根本不是他们所描述的那样。

25.Surrounded by fields, mountains and rivers, the Old Town of Lijiang looks like a jade ink stone in spring and summer.

被田野、山脉和河流环围着的丽江古城在春天和夏天看起来像一块墨绿色的宝石。

基础学问夯实

Ⅰ.语境填词

1.The house has many interesting features(特点).The one I like best is a large Victorian fireplace.

2.I keep cool by staying in the shade(阴凉处) and not moving much.

3.Go straight(径直地) down the road until you come to the post office.

4.Typically(typical) he would come in late and then say that he had to go early.

5.The poet wrote many poems, and he also read a lot of poetry.(poet)

6.He represents the opinions of the youth(young) of today.

7.The researcher concluded his research with the conclusion that he drew from his work.(conclude)

8.Any given performance takes a tour bus full of artists(art), technical experts, managers, musicians, or writers to create an appealing piece of art.(2024·江苏)

9.Truly elegant(elegantly) chopsticks might be made of gold and silver with Chinese characters.

(2024·全国Ⅲ)

10.For this purpose(目的), select ripe bananas for freezing as they are much sweeter.(2024·全国Ⅱ)

11.As is known to us all, he often shows no mercy(merciful) to others.

12.She was a brave and determined girl with rich imagination(imagine).(2024·天津)

13.You want to make sure that you become an accepted and valuable(value) part of your new neighborhood.(2024·浙江)

14.I'm writing to invite you to see the Chinese paper-cutting exhibition(exhibit).(2024·全国Ⅱ)

15.These fish are found in shallow(浅的) waters around the coast.

Ⅱ.选词成篇

fix one's eyes on, next to, more than, date back to, come up, hold my breath, deep in

The other day I visited an old temple 1. next to our school to study the history of the town.The temple 2. dates back to the 17th century.I 3. came up to it and 4. held my breath,5. fixing my eyes on it.I was 6. deep in thought and imagined what it looked like over 300 years ago.I think it is 7. more than a temple.

be determined to do sth. , be home to, more than, be related to, try out, share...with

In China, there are 8.more than 2,500 natural reserve areas. There are many rare animals all over the country.For example, Sichuan 9. is home to pandas.In conclusion, our country is a large and beautiful country.We 10.are determined to

11.try out new ways to protect the rare animals and make our country more beautiful so that we can 12.share the valuable treasures with the whole world. It 13.is related to all of us.

Ⅲ.完成句子

1.How careless you are to leave your room unlocked! (leave＋宾语＋宾补)

你没锁房门，真是太马虎了！

2.You don’t have to run fast or for long to see the benefit(不定式作目的状语).(2024·全国Ⅰ)

你不必跑得很快，也不必跑很长时间就会见到效果。

3.It has to continue to move, because the way(that/in which) the world works is not the same.(the way 作先行词的定语从句)(2024·全国Ⅰ)

它必需接着前进，因为这个社会运作的方式是不同的。

4.Located where the Belt meets the Road, Jiangsu will contribute more to the Belt and Road construction.(过去分词短语作状语)(2024·江苏)

由于位于“一带一路”的交汇处，江苏将为“一带一路”的建设作出更大的贡献。

5.It’s my turn to clean the classroom today.(It’s one’s turn to do...)

今日轮到我打扫教室了。

联想拓展·多积累

1.“破坏，损害”集团

ruin, destroy, damage, harm, injure

2.各种“绘画”名词万花筒

(1)abstract 抽象派作品

(2)impressionism 印象派

(3)landscape 风景画

(4)portrait 肖像画

3.“房屋构造”名词种种

(1)balcony 阳台

(2)bedroom 卧房

(3)basement 地下室

(4)living room 客厅

(5)washroom 盥洗室

4.“看”法不一

(1)fix one’s eyes on 凝视，凝视

(2)gaze at 盯住

(3)glance at 扫视，一瞥

(4)glare at 怒目而视

(5)stare at 凝视，盯着看

5.“be＋过去分词＋in”短语大全

(1)be absorbed in...聚精会神于……

(2)be buried in...埋头于……

(3)be involved in...专注于……

(4)be lost in...陷入……

(5)be occupied in...忙于……

6.无被动语态短语集锦

(1)belong to 属于

(2)come up 被提出

(3)consist of 由……构成

(4)date back to 追溯到

(5)run out 用完

考点互动探究

直击重点，突破难点，解决疑点，掌握热点

1 **imagination** *n.* 想象力；想象

(1)beyond imagination 超乎想象

(2)imagine *v.* 想象；设想；误以为；猜想；料想；认为

imagine (sb. /sb. ’s) doing sth. 想象(某人)做某事

imagine sb. /sth. as/to be...把某人/某物想象成……

imagine＋that/what/how...想象……

(3)imaginative *adj.* 富有想象力的，爱想象的

imaginary *adj.* 虚构的；假想的

(1)As a busy and active teacher, I couldn’t imagine becoming(become) a disabled person.

(2)That is the only way we can imagine to reduce(reduce) the overuse of water in students’ bathrooms.

(3)He is an imaginative(imagine) writer.

(4)[同义句改写] He often imagines himself as/to be a singer.

→He often imagines that he is a singer.

【易错点拨】

imagine 的宾语可以是名词、代词、从句、动名词以及动名词的复合结构，但不能为动词不定式。

2 valuable*adj.* 珍贵的，有价值的；很有用的

(1)value *n.* 价值；重要性 *v.* 估价；重视
be of value(＝be valuable)有价值的
be good/bad value for money 钱花得值/不值
value...at...估价……为……
(2)invaluable *adj.* 无价的；特别珍贵的(＝priceless)
valueless *adj.* 无价值的；没有用的

(1)He valued the house for me at$50,000.

(2)Experts say it's a(n) invaluable(value) social practice that results in big benefits.(2024·全国Ⅱ)

(3)This car is good value for money(钱花得值).

(4)[同义句改写] The ways to learn English are very valuable to us students.

→The ways to learn English are of great value to us students.

3 typical*adj.* 典型的；有代表性的；一贯的；平常的

be typical of...……典型的；……有代表性的
It's typical of sb. to do sth. 某人一向如此做某事。

(1)This painting is fairly typical of his early works.

(2)Typically(typical), Han helped Miss Davis with housework after school.One day, however, Han skipped the housework and joined some friends in a "game" of throwing rocks at passing cars.(2024·安徽巢湖一中模拟)

[句式升级]

(3)Typically, he always plays jokes on others.(用 it 作形式主语改写)

It is typical of him to play jokes on others.

4

ruin*n.* 毁坏；破产；(pl.)废墟

*v.*毁坏；使破产

(1)in ruins 严峻受损；破败不堪；崩溃，垮掉
come/fall into ruin(因缺乏照料而)衰落，败落
bring...to ruin 使……失败；使……毁坏
(2)ruin oneself 毁掉自己

(1)These images wouldn’t get ruined(ruin) by water.(2024·四川双流中学二模)
(2)When they returned to Rockaway the next day, they found their neighborhood in ruins(成了一片废墟).(2024·北京)
[句式升级]
(3)It rained for two weeks, which completely ruined our holiday.(用现在分词短语作状语改写)
It rained for two weeks, completely ruining our holiday.

5 purpose*n.*目的；意图

on purpose 有意地
with/for the purpose of 目的是
for...purposes 为了……目的(purpose 用复数形式)

(1)I’m sorry, but I didn’t break the plate on purpose(有意地).
(2)She came here with/for the purpose of(目的是) seeing her husband./Her purpose in coming here(来这的) was to see her husband.
(3)[同义句改写] In order to make our school life colourful, our school organized a lot of activities.
→With/For the purpose of making our school life colourful, our school organized a lot of activities.
【易错点拨】
purpose 后接动词时，该动词不用不定式，其通常的结构是 the purpose of doing sth. 和 one’s purpose in doing sth. 。

6 relate*v.*有关；涉及；使联系；讲解并描述，叙述

(1)relate...to...把……和……联系起来
relate to 涉及；和……相关；谈到；理解
(2)related *adj.* 有关的；相关的
(be) related to 有关系的；有关联的
(3)relation *n.* 关系；联系；亲属
in relation to 关于；与……相比

(1)Deeply related to the matters, he has to answer all the related questions.(relate)
(2)Your statement doesn't relate well to the facts.
(3)I have nothing to say in relation to(关于；relation)that matter.

7 **mercy** *n.* 慈爱；宽恕；怜悯

(1)show mercy to sb. /have mercy on sb. 怜悯某人
at the mercy of...任由……摆布；受……限制
It's a mercy that...……真是万幸。
(2)merciful *adj.* 慈爱的；宽大的
be merciful to/towards sb. 对某人慈爱

(1)The little ship was at the mercy of the storm.
小船只好任暴风雨摆布。
(2)They asked her to show mercy to/have mercy on the prisoners./They asked her to be merciful to/towards the prisoners.他们要她对犯人慈爱一点。
(3)[同义句改写] It was lucky that she wasn't seriously hurt and was waiting until the rescue arrived.(用 mercy 改写)
→It was a mercy that she wasn't seriously hurt and was waiting until the rescue arrived.

8 **conclusion** *n.* 结论；推论；结束；结尾

(1)arrive at/reach/come to/draw a conclusion 得出结论
in conclusion 总之；最终
(2)conclude *v.* 断定，推断出；得出结论；使结束，终止

conclude sth. from...从……中推断出……
to conclude 最终
conclude sth. with/by doing sth. 以……结束

(1)In conclusion(总之), certain movies play a positive role, but not all movies do.
(2)She concluded her talk with a funny story.
(3)[同义句改写] I have concluded from my own experiences that "Where there is a will, there is a way."
→I have drawn a conclusion from my own experiences that "Where there is a will, there is a way."

9 fix one's eyes on/upon凝视；凝视

fix one's attention on/upon 集中留意力于
keep one's eyes fixed on 凝视着
fix on 选定；确定

(1)We'd better fix on a date for the meeting.
我们最好确定一个开会的日子。
[句式升级]
(2)The students were sitting in the classroom and their eyes were fixed on the teachers.
①Thestudentswere sitting in the classroom with their eyes fixed on the teachers.(用with复合结构改写)
②The students were sitting in the classroom, keeping their eyes fixed on the teachers.(用现在分词短语作状语改写)
[联想发散] 表示"专注于，用心于"的其他短语：
concentrate on, focus on, put one's heart into, be buried in, abandon oneself to, be lost in, be absorbed in, be devoted to等。

10 sort of(=a little/a bit/kind of)有几分地；有那么点儿

(1)all sorts of 各种各样的
a sort of 一种
(2)sort out 分类；整理；(从……中)选择出

(1)The first time he had dinner with some high officials, he felt sort of/a little/a bit/kind of nervous.

第一次和一些高级官员共进晚餐时，他感到有点惊慌。

(2)He spent an hour (in) sorting out the emails he had received.

他花了一个小时整理他收到的电子邮件。

11 date back to/from追溯到，始于

up to date 现代的；最新的；时髦的
out of date 过时的
to date 到现在为止
have/set/make/get a date with sb. 与某人约会；与某人确定一个时间

(1)This is an old building dating back to/from the 16th century.

这是一栋追溯至16世纪的古老建筑物。

(2)The clothes look up to date, but they will soon be out of date.

这些衣服看起来是最时髦的，但是不久就会过时。

【易错点拨】

date back to/from 该短语无被动语态，作谓语常用一般现在时。

12 try out试用，测试；试验；参与选拔

try for sth. 试图获得；争取
try on 试穿(衣物)
try doing sth. 试着做某事
try to do sth. 努力/尽力做某事

(1)I’m going to try the new car out.

我去试一下新车。

(2)He thought of trying for a position in a research institute.

他想设法在一个探讨机构找份工作。

(3)He tried cleaning(clean) the spot with alcohol.

他试着用酒精擦拭污迹。

13 hold one’s breath屏息；屏气

(1)breath *n.* 呼吸

out of breath 上气不接下气

catch one’s breath 缓一口气；歇口气

take/draw a deep breath 深呼吸

lose one’s breath 喘不过气来

(2)breathless *adj.* 上气不接下气的；令人窒息的

[依据句意用 **breath** 短语的正确形式填空]

(1)We held our breath while Mr Evans read the exam results.

(2)When he dashed back, he was already out of breath.

(3)He took/drew a deep breath of the fresh mountain air.

(4)If you run very fast, you may lose your breath/be out of breath.

14

Qi Baishi’s style of painting often leaves the audience guessing and makes them use their imagination.

齐白石的绘画作品常给欣赏者留出运用想象力解读其内涵的余地。

句型：leave＋宾语＋宾补

leave 用作使役动词，意为“使……处于某种状态”。leave＋宾语＋名词/形容词/介词短语/过去分词/现在分词/动词不定式，表示“使……处于某种状态”。

[用“**leave**＋宾语＋宾补”结构改写句子]

(1)I often think about what exists in their painting works.

→What exists in their painting works often leaves me lost in thought.

(2)Because of the bad weather, the project was half finished.

→The bad weather left the project half finished.

15

But the house on Mango Street is not the way they described it at all.

但是芒果街上的房子根本不是他们所描述的那样。

句型：the way作先行词的定语从句

当 way “方式”作先行词，且关系词在定语从句中作状语时，定语从句可以用 that，in

which 引导或省略关系词；way 作其他意思解或关系词不在定语从句中作状语时，定语从句的关系词酌情而定。

(1)Many students are interested in the way (in which/that) the teacher gives his lessons.

很多学生对这位老师讲课的方式感爱好。

(2)He has given you the way that/which is best to solve the problem.

他已经给你了解决这个问题的最好方法。

16

Surrounded by fields, mountains and rivers, the Old Town of Lijiang looks like a jade ink stone in spring and summer.

被田野、山脉和河流环围着的丽江古城在春天和夏天看起来像一块墨绿色的宝石。

句型：过去分词短语作状语

过去分词(短语)在句中作状语时，可以表示时间、缘由、结果、条件、让步、方式、伴随等状况，表示被动或完成。运用时应留意两点：一是过去分词的逻辑主语必需与句子的主语一样；二是过去分词表示的动作与句子的主语为被动或完成关系。

[同义句改写]

(1)Because his business was well managed, it soon took off.

→Well managed, his business soon took off.

(2)The woman scientist, who was followed by her assistants, entered the room.

→The woman scientist entered the room, followed by her assistants.

跟踪达标训练

对点训练，巩固基础；升华教材，强化应用

Ⅰ.单句语法填空

1.In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of whose purposes(purpose) is to relieve worldwide starvation.

2.In order to deliver a clear presentation, I slowly explained the traditional procedure of making tea in detail.(2024·北京)

3.The boy lay under the bed, holding(hold) his breath in case his enemies in the game found him.

4.These pieces can be folded(fold) into a neat little pack and fastened on your

belt.(2024·全国Ⅰ)

5.To finish(finish) the project in time, the staff were working at weekends.

6.My eldest son, whose work takes him all over the world, is in New York at the moment.

(2024·天津)

7.Shortly after suffering from a massive earthquake and being reduced to ruins(ruin), the city took on a new look.

8.Have you ever heard of the trees that are homes to animals both on land and sea?

9.The position calls for related(relate) experience in the field and being skilled at using computers.

10.Kate, whose sister I shared a room with when we were at college, has gone to work in Australia.

(2024·天津)

11.Helen was much kinder to her youngest son than to the others, which, of course, made the others envy him.

12.An arrow went past his car, narrowly(narrow) missing his head, which frightened him.

13.It made me feel sort of embarrassed when I realised my mistake.

14.Can you imagine his becoming(become) famous as an actor?

15.His drunk driving not only ruined himself(he) but also killed several passers-by.

Ⅱ.单句改错(每小题仅有1处错误)

1.You make it sound as if I did it $\frac{\text{with}}{\text{on}}$ purpose!

2.Though he is very rich, he shows little mercy $\frac{\text{of}}{\text{to}}$ the poor.

3.I told him $\frac{\text{straightly}}{\text{straight}}$ to his face what I thought of him.

4.Between the lakes $\frac{\text{are}}{\text{is}}$ a village, which has a population of about two hundred.

5.Sometimes we can find something $\frac{\text{which}}{\text{that}}$ is quite good but very cheap.

6.I can't leave such an important matter half $\frac{\text{undo}}{\text{undone}}$.

7.She took pains to $\frac{\text{seeing}}{\text{see}}$ to it that everyone ate well.

8. Bathing / Bathed in the fog, we couldn't see the mountain clearly.

9. My family has some paper money dated / dating back to the Qing Dynasty.

10. Seeing / Seen from the top of the mountain, the city looks more beautiful.

11. It began when a teacher suggested I try out ∧ / for the basketball team.

12. It's typical for / of John to sit on the sofa and turn on the TV as soon as he gets home from work.

Ⅲ. 教材与语法填空

Xu Beihong, who developed the tradition of combining poetry 1. with painting, was important in modern Chinese folk art. His famous painting is *RacingHorse*. He used different shades of grey in a 2. creative (create) way to show the sweat along the horse's body.

Qi Baishi was one of China's 3. greatest (great) painters. He worked with wood during his early youth. Then his interest 4. changed (change) to simple pictures from everyday life, such as vegetables, flowers, birds and insects.

Chen Yifei was a very successful artist, 5. whose soft portraits of beautiful women are very valuable. His painting, 6. named (name) *Poppy*, is a typical example of Chen's style. In the painting, 7. a young woman sits alone and is deep in thought. Her hand holding the fan is 8. elegantly (elegant) positioned above her knees. 9. To emphasise (emphasise) the woman even more, Chen adds a lot of detail to the fan and the cloth of her dress, and chooses 10. to paint (paint) the background behind the woman black.

Ⅳ. 教材与短文改错

Chen Zijiang is the paper-cutting expert I interview on Chinese Art. He learned to do them from an early age. According to Mr Chen, paper-cutting is a Chinese folk art for a long history. Paper cuts of animals have been finding in tombs which dates back to the Northern and Southern Dynasty. He went on explain that there are three type of paper cuts. The interview which was very useful as I got a lot of informations for my article.

答案

Chen Zijiang is the / a paper-cutting expert I interview / interviewed on Chinese Art. He learned

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