

# UNIT 1 ART

## Part 1 Reading and Thinking

### 基础过关练

#### I. 单词拼写

- 1.It's very \_\_\_\_\_(高尚的) of you to spend all your weekends helping the old folk.
- 2.Actually many countries undertook it and obtained a great \_\_\_\_\_(突破)in AI technology.
- 3.People can share their \_\_\_\_\_(准确的) location, the city they're in, or something that they like.
- 4.I asked some of the most \_\_\_\_\_(有很大影响力的) and widely respected experts and they gave me some \_\_\_\_\_(实际的) suggestions.
- 5.There are many ways to express thoughts and ideas—music, acting, (摄影)and so on.
- 6.The scientists are still working on inventing new methods of reaching (外部的)space.
- 7.She devotes herself entirely to teaching and it earns her a good r\_\_\_\_\_.
- 8.I think every cell in my body woke up and it was like discovering a whole new d\_\_\_\_\_of life.

#### II. 选词填空

be fond of;set...apart from;in particular;concentrate on
----------------------------------------------------------

1. These gifts are \_\_\_\_\_ others because they remind me of the special, loving relationship I share with my sons.

2. It is human nature that all of us should \_\_\_\_\_ beauty. Everybody was born with a heart for beauty.

3. Always we need to filter out the noise and nonsense and only what we deeply desire.

4. As a child, he was keen on various books, science fiction \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. 单句语法填空

1. He got a good mark in the test, \_\_\_\_\_ (rank) first in his class.

2. I purchased a delicate gift \_\_\_\_\_ 100 yuan from one of my old friends.

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (emerge) as a key figure in the campaign when he was 15 years old.

4. Your argument should not rest upon \_\_\_\_\_ (subject) and groundless conclusions.

5. Some paintings of modern art are so \_\_\_\_\_ (reality) that they look like photographs.

6. Most of our \_\_\_\_\_ (client) are people who have been living in this apartment for a while.

7. We are trying to raise public awareness of environmental protection, (particular) air pollution.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ rock music and poetry have many differences, they both do

have the power to make us think about how we feel.

9. The message \_\_\_\_\_ (convey) in this cartoon is apparent—actions speak louder than words.

#### IV. 课文语法填空

There   1   (be) so many different styles of Western art over the centuries. Here, let's look at the brief introduction of Western art.

During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was   2   (represent) religious themes. Their works were often primitive and two-dimensional. This   3   (gradual) changed in the 13th century with a painter, whose paintings are set apart from others by their realistic human faces and deep   4   (emotion) impact. During the Renaissance, new ideas and values slowly replaced   5   (that) held in the Middle Ages. Painters began to concentrate less on religion and adopt a more humanistic attitude   6   life. Some influential painters such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo produced some of the greatest works   7   Europe had ever seen. With time going by, great changes took place in society and these changes   8   (lead) to new painting styles. There followed Impressionism, and some famous artists also emerged in this period. After Impressionism, subsequent artists began to ask what art is. Some gave   9   (they) paintings a realistic but dream-like quality while others turned to abstract art. Maybe, no one can predict   10   painting styles will be like in the future.

1.\_\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_\_\_ 3.\_\_\_\_\_ 4.\_\_\_\_\_ 5.\_\_\_\_\_

6.\_\_\_\_\_ 7.\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_ 9.\_\_\_\_\_ 10.\_\_\_\_\_

## 能力提升练

### I .阅读理解

#### A

主题语境：人与社会 难易度：☆☆ 语篇类型：记叙文 建议用时：7

(2019 山东胶州高二期中)

When it comes to the most influential painters of the United States in the 20th century, Grandma Moses should be mentioned, although she did not start painting until she was in her late seventies. As she once said to herself, “I would never sit back in a rocking chair, waiting for someone to help me.” No one could have had a more active old age.

She was born on a farm in New York State, one of five boys and five girls. At 12 she left home and was in the domestic service sector until at 27 she married Thomas Moses, the hired hand of one of her employers. They farmed most of their lives, first in Virginia and then at Eagle Bridge in New York State. She had ten children, five of whom survived; her husband died in 1927.

Grandma Moses painted a little as a child and she was really fond of embroidery (刺绣), but only changed to oils in old age because her hands became too stiff (僵硬的) to sew and she still wanted to keep busy and

pass the time. Her pictures were first sold at the local drugstore and at a market and were soon noticed by a businessman who purchased all that she painted. Three of the pictures were exhibited in the Museum of Modern Art, and in 1940 she had her first exhibition in New York. Between the 1930's and her death, she produced some 2,000 pictures: careful and lively portrayals of the country life she had known for so long, with an amazing sense of color and form. "I think really hard till I think of something really pretty, and then I paint it," she said.

1.What can we learn about Grandma Moses?

- A.She painted oils as a child.
- B.Her marriage life was not happy.
- C.She stopped painting in her late seventies.
- D.She still led an active life when she was old.

2.What did Grandma Moses spend most of her life doing?

- A.Embroidering.
- B.Farming.
- C.Nursing.
- D.Painting.

3.What does the underlined word "portrayals" in the last paragraph mean?

- A.Directions.
- B.Stages.

C.Surveys.

D.Descriptions.

4.Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A.Grandma Moses:the Best Woman Painter

B.Grandma Moses and Her Farm Life

C.Grandma Moses and Her Exhibition

D.Grandma Moses:a Famous Woman Painter of the 20th Century

B

主题语境：人与社会 难易度：★★ 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2020 安徽省示范中学高二月考)



Every year in May, art galleries and museums prepare shows to honor Leonardo da Vinci, who died in France on May 2, 1519. He is remembered as one of the most influential artists and creative thinkers of all time. His most famous and representative paintings are Mona Lisa and The Last Supper.

Recently, researchers have been studying a painting—Landscape 8P, which they think is Da Vinci's earliest-known artwork. They used special lighting to study the artwork and discovered there are two images, not one. One drawing is on the back of the piece, which dates back to August 5, 1473.

The drawing on the front was painted when Leonardo was 21 years old. It shows a river valley and a castle outside the city of Florence. There is little left of the drawing on the back, perhaps because it was wiped off. Only a bridge over a river can be seen. But there is writing on both sides.

The writing on the front gives the date and goes from right to left. Some people would call this “mirror writing”. It's a way Leonardo often wrote in his notebooks. The writing on the back goes from left to right and tells about an agreement, probably to produce a work of art.

Cecilia Frosinini is an art historian. She said, “Leonardo was born left-handed, but was taught to write with his right hand from a very young age. By looking at his writing, we can see his right-handed handwriting is educated and well done.”

Experts compared the two handwriting samples(样本)and said they were both made by Leonardo. They show he could write well using his left hand or his right hand.

The artwork is known as Landscape 8P from its number in an art list. It will be part of an exhibition at the Uffizi Gallery in Italy. The gallery director, Eike Schmidt, said the artwork is worthy of our attention, and that by studying it, researchers gave us a new way of looking at Leonardo's drawing techniques and his abilities in writing.

5.What does the writing on the back probably tell about?

A.A statement about the painting.

B.An agreement to produce a painting.

C.An introduction of Leonardo.

D.Something about the city of Florence.

6.What can we learn about Leonardo from Cecilia's words?

A.He did bad in right-handed handwriting.

B.He wasn't good at writing with his left hand.

C.He could write with both of his hands.

D.He taught himself to write with the right hand.

7.What's Eike Schmidt's attitude towards the research?

A.Unclear.

B.Indifferent.

C.Positive.

D.Doubtful.

## II.七选五

主题语境：人与社会 难易度：★★ 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(2019 湖北华中师范大学第一附属中学高二期末)

### Why people collect art?

Many people through history have gone to great lengths to collect art. But what motivates these collectors?

One popular explanation for collecting art is that they can have financial gain. Some resell artworks, earning enormous profit.\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_. Immorally, some “collectors” purchase art as a form of money



laundering(洗钱), since it is far easier to move art than cash between countries without examination.

\_\_2\_\_. For them, art is important for other reasons. The best way to understand the underlying drive of art collecting is as a means of creating and strengthening social bonds, and as a way for collectors to communicate within these new networks.

Not only are collectors fond of creating social links, but they are also motivated by the messages they can send once these social networks are created. We all know art is a powerful way for the artist to express thoughts and feelings. \_\_3\_\_. Displaying art can send a message about who the collector really is—at least who he sees himself as.

\_\_4\_\_. Through the collections, collectors convey messages not just about themselves, but about the world as a whole. For example, the kid with the shoebox made of bird feathers might show others her collection not just to make friends, but to convince them of the importance of protecting endangered species.

People collect art for various reasons.\_\_5\_\_.

- A. Some gain artworks in an illegal way
- B. But most collectors think little of profit
- C. Artworks preserve the qualities of their makers
- D. No doubt art collecting is an addiction hard to overcome
- E. Some get large tax reductions for donating art to museums

F.It also serves as an effective way for collectors to express themselves

G.Other art collectors see their collections as having a broader power

1.\_\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_\_\_ 3.\_\_\_\_\_ 4.\_\_\_\_\_ 5.\_\_\_\_\_

## 答案全解全析

### 基础过关练

I .1.noble 2.breakthrough 3.precise 4.influential;realistic 5.photography 6.outer  
7.reputation 8.dimension

II .1.set apart from 2.be fond of 3.concentrate on  
4.in particular

III.1.ranking 考查非谓语动词。句意:这次考试他得了高分,在他班上排名第一。分析可知,空格处需用现在分词作结果状语,故填 ranking。

2.for 考查介词。句意:我花了 100 元从我的一个老朋友那里买了一份精美的礼物。“purchase sth. for+花费的钱”为固定搭配,意为“花了多少钱买某物”。

3.emerged 考查时态。句意:在他 15 岁的时候,他就初露头角,成了这个活动的关键人物。此处表示过去的事情,需用一般过去时,故填 emerged。emerge as...作为……露头。

4.subjective 考查形容词。句意:你的论点不应该建立在主观的和毫无根据的推断上。此处需用形容词 subjective(主观的),与 groundless 并列修饰 conclusions。

5.realistic 考查词性转换。句意:一些现代艺术的绘画作品如此逼真,以至于它们看起来像照片。由句意可知此处需用形容词 realistic,意为“逼真的”。

6.clients 考查名词的数。句意:我们的大多数客户是在这套公寓住了一段时间的人。此处表示大多数客户,空前有 Most of 修饰,需用名词的复数形式 clients。

7.particularly 考查词性转换。句意:我们正在努力提高公众对环境保护的意识,尤其是对空气污染的意识。由语境及句子结构可知此处应用副词 particularly。

8.While/Though/Although 考查状语从句。句意:尽管摇滚音乐和诗歌有许多不同之处,但它们的确都能让我们思考我们的感受。结合句意可知,设空处引导让步状语从句,且在句首,故可用 While/Though/Although。

9.conveyed 考查非谓语动词。句意:这部卡通片传达的主题思想很明显——行动胜于雄辩。

分析可知,设空处作后置定语,convey 与名词 message 之间为被动关系,所以需用过去分词 conveyed。

IV.1.have been 考查时态和主谓一致。根据时间状语 over the centuries 可知,此处表示在过去这些世纪里面,已经有如此多不同的西方绘画风格,需用现在完成时;此处为 there be 句型,主语为 so many different styles of Western art,为复数意义,故填 have been。

2.to represent 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,设空处作表语,句中主语的中心词为 aim,需用不定式作表语,故填 to represent。

3.gradually 考查词性转换。此处表示在 13 世纪,这种情况渐渐有了变化。此处需用副词 gradually 修饰动词 changed。

4.emotional 考查词性转换。此处需用形容词 emotional 修饰名词 impact,意为“情感上的影响”。

5.those 考查代词。分析可知,此处指在文艺复兴时期,新的想法和价值观慢慢代替了中世纪的一些想法和价值观,此处需用一个代词指代上文的 ideas and values,表远指,应用 those,表示复数,指代上文提到的物,符合题意。

6.to/towards 考查介词。此处指采取一种更加人文主义的态度对待生活,attitude 后需用介词 to 或 towards。

7.that 考查定语从句。设空处引导定语从句,先行词为 works,指物,且被最高级 greatest 修饰,关系代词在从句中作宾语,应用 that。

8.led 考查时态。and 在此处连接两个并列分句,第一个分句的谓语动词为 took place,用的是 一般过去时,所以此处也应用一般过去时,故填 led。

9.their 考查代词。此处需用形容词性物主代词修饰复数名词 paintings。故填 their。

10.what 考查名词性从句。predict 后为宾语从句,此处表示或许没有人能预测未来的绘画风格会是什么样子的,设空处引导宾语从句且在从句中作宾语,结合意思可知应填 what。

## 能力提升练

I.

A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了 20 世纪美国著名画家摩西奶奶的生平,以及她的作品和创作风格。

1.D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 No one could have had a more active old age.可知,没有人的晚年能过得比摩西奶奶更积极,由此可知,她老的时候仍然过着积极的生活。故选 D。

2.B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 They farmed most of their lives, first in Virginia and then at

Eagle Bridge in New York State.可知,他们一生的大部分时间都在务农。由此可知,摩西奶奶一生的大部分时间在务农,故选 B。

3.D 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在的句子 Between the 1930 s and her death, she produced some 2,000 pictures: careful and lively portrayals of the country life she had known for so long, with an amazing sense of color and form.可知,从 20 世纪 30 年代到她去世,她创作了大约 2,000 幅画,这些画是她所熟知很久的乡村生活的仔细而生动的描绘。由此可知,画线词是“描写,描绘”的意思,故选 D。

4.D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章介绍的是 20 世纪美国著名的画家摩西奶奶,这是一篇人物传记类记叙文,文章标题要反应文章主旨,选项 D 符合题意。

【高频词汇】 1.mention vt.提到;谈及 2.domestic adj.家事的;家庭的;国内的 3.employer n.雇主;老板 4.survive v.生存;幸存;比……活得长

#### 长难句分析

原句 When it comes to the most influential painters of the United States in the 20th century, Grandma Moses should be mentioned, although she did not start painting until she was in her late seventies.

句意 当谈到 20 世纪美国最有影响力的画家时,摩西奶奶应该被提及,尽管她到快八十岁时才开始绘画。

分析 该句为主从复合句。When it comes to...既是一个固定结构,也是一个时间状语从句,其对应的主句为 Grandma Moses should be mentioned...,其中 although 引导让步状语从句,该让步状语从句中含有 until 引导的时间状语从句;not...until...直到……才……。

#### B

◎语篇解读 这是一篇说明文。研究人员在研究达·芬奇的艺术作品 Landscape 8P 时发现里面有两张图像和两处文字,专家们比较了这两种笔迹样本,认为它们都是达·芬奇所作。意大利乌菲齐美术馆馆长认为研究人员通过研究这件艺术作品为我们了解达·芬奇的绘画技巧和书写才能提供了一种新的方式。

5.B 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 The writing on the back goes from left to right and tells about an agreement, probably to produce a work of art.(背面的文字从左往右写着一份协议,可能是要创作一件艺术品。)可知,背面的文字可能是一份创作一幅画的协议。故选 B。

6.C 推理判断题。根据第五段中的 She said, “Leonardo was born left-handed, but was taught to write with his right hand from a very young age. By looking at his writing, we can see his

right-handed handwriting is educated and well done.”可知,达·芬奇能用两只手写字。故选 C。

7.C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 The gallery director, Eike Schmidt, said the drawing is worthy of our attention, and that by studying it, researchers gave us a new way of looking at Leonardo's drawing techniques and his abilities in writing.可知,美术馆馆长 Eike Schmidt 说,研究人员通过研究这件艺术作品为我们了解达·芬奇的绘画技巧和书写才能提供了一种新的方式。由此推断 Eike Schmidt 对这项研究的态度是积极肯定的。故选 C。

【高频词汇】 1.image n.画像;形象 2.date back to 追溯到

3.wipe...off 将.....擦去 4.agreement n.协议;协定;同意;一致

5.produce vt.制作;生产;培养;使产生

#### 长难句分析

原句 Recently, researchers have been studying a painting—Landscape 8P, which they think is Da Vinci's earliest-known artwork.

句意 最近,研究人员一直在研究一幅画——《风景 8P》,他们认为这是达·芬奇已知的最早的艺术作品。

分析 本句为主从复合句。句中 which 引导非限制性定语从句,they think 为插入语。主句用了现在完成进行时,表示从过去到现在一直进行的动作。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,分析了人们收藏艺术品的原因。

1.E 本段讲的是收藏艺术品的一个原因是收藏者可以获得经济利益。本空前说一些人转售收藏品以赚取巨额利润,本空后说一些“收藏者”购买艺术品进行洗钱,可知设空处说的也是利用艺术品获得经济利益的做法。E 项指出有些人因为向博物馆捐赠艺术品而获得了大幅减税,符合语境,故选 E。

2.B 根据本空后的 For them, art is important for other reasons.可知,对他们来说,艺术之所以重要另有其因。由此可推知此处说的是一些人收藏艺术品不是看重经济利益,B 项指出大多数收藏者很少考虑利润,符合语境,故选 B。

3.F 根据本空前的 We all know art is a powerful way for the artist to express thoughts and feelings.可知,艺术是艺术家表达想法和情感的有力方式,F 项谈到它也是收藏者表达情感的一种有效方式,承接上文,故选 F。

4.G 根据本空后的 Through the collections, collectors convey messages not just about themselves, but about the world as a whole.可知,收藏者通过收藏品不仅传递关于他们自己的信息,还传递关于世界的信息,此处是说收藏者认为自己的收藏品有重要意义,G 项表明其他

艺术品收藏者认为自己的收藏品有更广泛的影响力,符合语境,故选 G。

5.D 根据本空前的 People collect art for various reasons.可知,人们收藏艺术品有各种各样的原因,D 项直接说出“毫无疑问,艺术品收藏是很难戒掉的瘾”总结全文,故选 D。

【高频词汇】 1.motivate vt.给.....动力;推动;激发

2.financial adj.财政的;财务的 3.underlying adj.潜在的;隐含的;根本的 4.convince vt.使.....相信/信服;说服

5.endangered species 濒危物种 6.preserve vt.保存;保护

#### 长难句分析

原句 Not only are collectors fond of creating social links, but they are also motivated by the messages they can send once these social networks are created.

句意 收藏家不仅喜欢创造社交联系,他们的动力还来自一旦这些社交网络被创建他们可以发送的信息。

分析 本句为并列复合句,Not only...but also...连接两个并列分句。第一个分句中 Not only 提前,句子采用了部分倒装,第二个分句中 messages 后为省略了 that 或 which 的定语从句,once 引导条件状语从句。