

最新
修订

发散 思维 辅导

高中三年级
英语



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再版

说明

发散思维是不同于常规逻辑思维方式的一种创造性思维。它的特点是从思维的出发点着眼,多角度、多层次地充分利用种种思维条件而达到思维目标。因此,这种思维的结果要比一般逻辑性思维的目标值丰富得多。发散性思维能有效地激发学生的灵感,提高学生分析问题的洞察力,由此我们可以说:提高发散思维能力是全面提高学生素质,培养创造型人才的关键。

本书紧扣《英语教学大纲》,以 SE-FC 新英语教材课文为序,按单元设置相关的以突出本单元知识点的题目。这些题目的拟定,不是对知识点简单的静态的再现,而是综合的动态的分析概括。每单元均由知识系列、发散点分析、发散思维辅导、基础性发散思维训练题和提高性发散思维训练题五部分组成。

一、知识系列:将各单元知识按词汇和短语、日常交际用语、重点句型和语法等四方面加以归纳、概括,为引导学生进行发散思维奠定基础。

二、发散点分析:根据知识点概括出整个单元的若干个发散点,对每个发散点的知识类别、要点以及与之相关联的知识进行发散性引导,以便学生掌握知识点之间的联系和区别。

三、发散思维辅导:以单元为序,立足课本典型的题目,引入一定数量的新颖例题。借助于这些实例,采用题型发散、转化发散、综合发散、逆向发散、横向发散、纵向发散、比较发散、分解发散、应用发散、纵横发散、变形发散、结构发散、组合发散、语境发散等 14 种发散形式,对学生进行发散思维辅导。

★题型发散是从由发散点引出的典型例题出发,将本单元知识点的重点部分,拟成不同类型的题目,以体现题型的多样性和灵活性。

★转化发散是在原题的基础上从相反的或交叉的角度进行转化的发散思维。

★综合发散是借助综合、归纳的方式对相关的发散点进行分析总结,使知识系统化的发散方式。

★逆向发散是从传统的观点、一般的理解的反向进行思考的发散思维。

★横向发散是在原命题的基础上,通过横向联系、比较进行发散的思维方式。

★纵向发散是将原命题所涉及的知识点向纵深方向发展的发散思维。

★比较发散是在原命题的基础上将一些相关联的词句的意思、用法以及一些语法(如时态的用法等)加以比较而进行思维发散。

★分解发散是把一个复杂问题分解为若干个简单问题的发散思维。

★应用发散是通过完成对话、短文填空等形式,把发散点付诸于实践。

★纵横发散是借助联想或推理,在原命题的基础上向纵横

两方面延伸的发散思维,以形成新的知识组合

★变形发散是通过对单词的前缀、后缀、词性等形式的变化来解决问题的发散思维。

★结构发散是通过对语句结构的分析而进行的发散思维。组合发散是指从整体上去分析,充分发挥整体功能的发散思维。

★语境发散是将发散点置于某一语言环境中而进行的发散思维。

四、基础性发散思维训练题:按照上述发散思维的类型,编拟强调基础,以巩固知识为主,突出与课本同步的适量题目,其中有些题目是对课本练习题加以改造而成的。

五、提高性发散思维训练题:按照上述的发散类型配置既强调知识又突出能力,尤其是信息迁移能力的题目。这部分内容有一定的梯度和难度。

本套书突出了“以纲为纲”的原则,可作为高中学生学习英语的辅导资料,也可供广大的高中教师作为教学参考资料。本书由刘德梁、毕尔、陈爱莲、刘玉莹、陈刘送、刘德生等同志编著。书中谬误不妥之处,在所难免,敬请广大师生批评指正。

另外,书末附有各单元习题参考答案。

希望本书能对广大读者有所裨益。因水平所限,不当之处在所难免,真诚盼望广大读者提出批评指正意见。

本书自1998年初版以来,深受中学师生欢迎,普遍认为这是一套有利于中学各年级学生学习,以及毕业班学生综合复习的课外读物。因此,现结合2001年教材改革的实际情况和广大读者的建议,修订再版,欢迎购阅。

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Unit 1 Madame Curie

知识系列

一、词汇和短语

1. go over 仔细检查
2. from then on 从那时起
3. go by 走过;经过;过去
4. work hard at 努力工作(或学习)
5. set off 使爆炸;使爆发;引起
6. ground floor (英)楼房的底层
7. post *n.* 职位;工作 *vt.* 投寄
8. pay off 偿清(欠款等)
9. determination *n.* 决心

二、重点句型

1. I am not sure whether to go to the one about accidents. 我还没有决定是否要去听一个有关事故的报告。

I'm (not) sure if (whether) 后接不定式或宾语从句表示对某事(不)肯定、对某事有(没有)把握。例如:

I'm not sure whether to meet him.

= I'm not sure whether I should meet him. 是否该会见他,我还不能肯定。

2. I doubt if (whether) she would be willing to meet us. 我怀疑她是否愿意意见我们。

I doubt if (whether) ... 句型中 doubt 为动词,后接宾语从句。doubt 也可作名词。例如:

He doubted whether the key was right. 他怀疑这答案是否正确。

There is no doubt that we'll win the game. 我们将赢得这场比赛是无可置疑的。

三、日常交际用语

1. Perhaps I'll go to that one. 或许我将去听那个报告。

2. Maybe it was useful for some people. 对于某些人来说,它或许有用。

3. I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year. 我怀疑他明年是否又要被要求讲一次。

四、语法

复习定语从句的用法。

发散点分析

1. In 1898 she discovered the first of these new radioactive minerals, which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland — Poland, and on which she wrote a research paper. 1898 年她发现了第一批这种新的放射性矿物质。为向她的祖国——波兰表示敬意,她把这种矿物取名为“钋”,并写了一篇关于钋的研究论文。

这是一个含有两个定语从句的复合句,两个并列的定语从句的先行词均为 these new radioactive minerals。其中 on which 表示 on the minerals。

定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。引导定语从句的关系词有关系代词 that, which, who, whom, whose, as; 关系副词有 when, where, why。其中 that 不能引导非限制性定语从句,也不能放在介词后。当关系代词 which 和 that 都指物时,下列情况中只能用 that:

1) 先行词前有序数词、形容词最高级修饰时。例如:

The last place (that) we visited in the college was the laboratory. 我们在大学里最后参观的地方是实验室。

This is the best film (that) I have ever seen. 这是我曾经看过的最好的影片。

2) 先行词有 only, any, all, no, some, very 等词修饰时。例如:

That's the only thing (that) we can do at the moment. 这是我们此刻能做的唯一的事情。

3) 先行词是 all, everything, anything, nothing, few, little, much 等词时。例如:

That is all (that) I have got. 那就是我的一切(东西)。

Everything that we saw was very interesting. 我们看到的每一件东西都是很有意思的。

4) 当先行词是指人和指物的两个并列的词语时, 关系代词 that 用来兼指人和物。例如:

He talked of both the girl and her books that impressed him. 他谈到给他留下较深印象的那位姑娘和她的书。

5) 有时为了避免重复 who 和 which 而特意使用 that。例如:

Who is the man that is reading over there? 那边看书的那个人是谁?

Which is the car that will take us over there? 哪一辆车将送我们去那里?

2. In fact, radium not only damaged their health but also made the laboratory equipment with which they were working radioactive. 事实上, 镭不仅损害了他们的健康, 而且还使他们工作用的实验室设备也都具有放射性了。

1) not only ... but also 在此句中并列两个谓语。其中, 第二个谓语 made the laboratory equipment radioactive 是一个“make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构。同时 with which they were working 是一个定语从句, 先行词是 the laboratory equipment。

2) “make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构中, 其宾补可以为形容词、名词、过去分词、省略 to 的不定式。例如:

The news made her happy. 这消息使她高兴。

His actions made him universally respected. 他的行为使他到处受尊敬。

He soon made himself understood. 他立刻把他的意思说明白。

发散思维辅导

【例1】 They devoted all their hours ____ in their laboratory.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A. to work | B. working |
| C. to working | D. in work |

解析:devote ... to 专心于,献身于,是一固定短语,其中 to 为介词,后接名词、代词或动名词短语等。答案为 C。

题型发散

发散 1 用正确的介词填空

Einstein devoted all his life ____ science.

解析:应填介词 to。构成短语 devote ... to。

发散 2 改错

He devoted himself at helping the poor.

解析:将 at 改为 to。devote 应与 to 搭配。

纵横发散

发散 1 We are all looking forward ____ you again soon.

A. seeing B. to see C. to seeing D. to meet

解析:答案为 C。look forward to 是一短语, to 为介词,后要接动名词,不能接不定式,意思为“期待,希望,盼望”。

发散 2 Hard work ____ success.

A. lead to B. leads in

C. led in D. leads to

解析:lead to 有“引起,导致”之意, to 为介词。答案为 D。

发散 3 You will soon be ____ our way of living.

A. happy with B. living with

C. used to D. loved by

解析:根据题意是:你将很快习惯于我们的生活方式。be used to sth/doing sth 是一短语,表示“习惯于”。答案为 C。

综合发散

发散 1 用适当的介词填空

Don't worry, there will be an end ____ your troubles one day.

解析:应填介词 to。there will be an end to ... 为一习惯用语,是一个固定结构。常指将来的某一天必将结束一种不称心的事。

发散2 汉译英

我不愿意对那篇文章作出答复。

解析: I won't write a reply to that article.

发散3 英译汉

The sad news brought tears to her eyes.

解析: 噩耗使她泪流不止。

组合发散

发散题 连词成句

children, she, devote, is, her, to

解析: She is devoted to her children.

【例2】 Radioactive matter is dangerous to work _____ because it has a bad effect _____ the blood.

- A. at ... upon B. for ... to
C. on ... in D. with ... on

解析: 答案为D。此句含义是: 从事放射性物质工作是危险的, 因为它对血液有不良影响。此句中 to work with 表示主语的活动。它和主语 Radioactive matter 形成逻辑上的动宾关系。其中 have an effect on/ upon 是一短语, 表示“对……有影响”。

题型发散

发散1 用正确的动词形式填空

Loud noises have a bad effect _____ (hear).

解析: have an effect 表示“对……有影响”, 后面必须跟介词 on 或 upon; 在介词后必须接动名词, 所以答案为 on/ upon hearing。

发散2 改错

She is hard to do.

解析: 此句中 to do 应表示主语的活动。从逻辑意义上看, she 是不定式动作的承受者, 表示“同她很难相处”, 所以答案为在 do 后加 with。

转化发散

发散1 This had a great effect upon the future of both mother and son.

This _____ the future of both mother and son.

解析: have an effect on/ upon = affect, affect 为及物动词, 所以上句应为 had affected。

发散2 The strike effected nothing.

The strike _____.

解析: effect 作动词, 表示“产生, 引起, 造成”, 相当于 bring about。所以上句可填 brought about nothing。

纵横发散

发散1 Scolding has _____ effect on children.

A. little B. much C. an D. few

解析: 答案为 A。effect 表示“结果, 效果”, 用作不可数名词时指程度或限度。

发散2 The plans will soon _____ effect.

A. bring to B. be put C. be carried into D. come at

解析: 答案为 C。bring/ carry/ put sth into effect 或 come into effect 都为“实行, 实施”之意。

发散3 He _____ by the sad news.

A. was effected B. was much affected

C. has effected D. has much affected

解析: 答案为 B。此句表示“打动, 感动”之意, 要用 affect。effect 作动词时, 表示“产生; 引起; 实现; 完成”等意。

题型发散

发散1 The medicine quickly took e _____.

解析: 答案为 effect。take effect 生效, 起效果。

发散2 Smoking a _____ health.

解析: 答案为 affects。吸烟影响健康。

变形发散

发散1 用所给词的适当形式填空

He made an ____ (effect) speech.

解析:应填 effective。形容词作定语。

发散2 His efforts to improve the school have been very _____. (effect)

解析:应填形容词 effective。

【例3】 At that time women ____ universities in Poland.

- A. were not admitted to B. admitted
C. were not admitted D. admitted to

解析:答案为 A。admit 表示“准许,承认”,通常用于“admit + n. + to/into + n.”结构中。此句为被动语态结构。

题型发散

发散1 用适当的词填空

The servant opened the door and ____ me into the house.

解析:根据题意“让/引某人进屋”,可填 led/ let/ admitted 等。

发散2 改错

He admitted to have done wrong.

解析:应将 to have 改为 having。admit 后不能接不定式作宾语。

纵向发散

发散1 I ordered that he was not ____ in.

- A. to be admitted B. admitting
C. to admit D. being admitted

解析:答案为 A。admit 后不能直接接不定式作宾语,但可以有“admit + n. + to be”结构。而此句中 was to 结构是表示过去将来时。此句含义是:我下令不许他进来。

发散2 We all admit ____ foolish.

- A. him being a B. to be
C. him to be D. being a

解析: admit 后可直接接动名词作宾语或接 sb to be 结构, foolish 为形容词, 所以答案为 C。

发散 3 I opened the door and ____ the guests ____ the room.

- A. admit ... to B. admitted ... into
C. admit ... in D. admitted ... inside

解析: 答案为 B。admit + n. + to/into 表示“准许……进……”。

横向发散

发散 1 I'm considering ____ my job.

- A. to change B. changing
C. to be changed D. being changed

解析: 答案为 B。consider 只能接动名词, 不能直接接不定式作宾语。

发散 2 I enjoy ____ him.

- A. meeting B. to meet
C. being met D. to be meeting

解析: 答案为 A。enjoy 只能接动名词作宾语。

发散 3 He is practising ____ English ____ by Mr Zhang.

- A. to speak ... guiding B. speaking ... guiding
C. to speak ... guided D. speaking ... guided

解析: 答案为 D。在英语中, practise, enjoy, finish, advise, mind, consider, can't help 等后只能接动名词, 不能接不定式作宾语。后面 guide 应用过去分词形式, 表示“被张老师指导”。

综合发散

发散 1 He advised me to take the medicine three times a day and ____ a good rest.

- A. get B. have C. to have D. sleep

解析: 答案应为 B。advise sb to do sth 建议某人做某事, 其中 to do sth 作宾补。上句有 and 连接并列不定式作宾补, 避免重复, have 前应省略 to。

发散 2 I've been meaning ____ her on.

- A. suggesting to keep B. to suggest to keep

- C. suggesting keeping D. to suggest keeping

解析: 答案为 D。mean to do sth 意欲, 打算做某事; mean doing sth 意思是, 意味着。suggest 后只接动名词作宾语。

变形发散

发散题 用 admit 的适当形式填空

As the theatre was full I was unable to gain _____.

解析: 应用名词形式 admittance。

基础性发散思维训练题

一、题型发散

(一) 单词辨音

1. false A. thought B. courage C. ground D. honour
2. paths A. mouths B. months C. maths D. practise
3. succeed A. disappoint B. courage C. shock D. radioactive
4. captain A. explain B. remain C. mountain D. campaign
5. graduation A. radium B. admore C. motherland D. madam

(二) 单项选择

6. We made the news _____ to them.
A. know B. knowing C. to know D. known
7. Do you remember one evening a week ago _____ I came to your room and borrowed a dictionary?
A. before B. which C. when D. as
8. Tomorrow evening we'll give a party _____ our new teacher, who is in charge of our class.
A. in honour of B. for honour of
C. in honour for D. of honour in
9. Scientists discovered that there was something _____ nature that gave _____ a kind of radiation.
A. in ... out B. of ... out

C. of ... off

D. in . . . away

10. He is a man who can be depended on, so I _____ him, but I didn't _____ what he said today.
A. believe ... believe B. believe in ... believe in
C. believe ... believe in D. believe in ... believe
11. Mrs Smith warned her daughter _____ after drinking.
A. never to drive B. to never drive
C. never driving D. never drive
12. Only one of those places is _____.
A. worth to visit B. worth visiting
C. worth of visiting D. worth being visited
13. The farmers were busy _____ the crops before the rain started.
A. getting out B. getting in
C. getting up D. getting on
14. Nobody doubted _____ he had gone abroad.
A. that B. if C. whether D. where
15. Jack, _____ brother teaches physics, is an engineer.
A. his B. of whose C. whose D. who's
16. The two things _____ they felt very proud were Jim's gold watch and Della's hair.
A. about which B. of which
C. in which D. for which
17. China is a developing country, _____ we all know.
A. as B. for C. since D. because
18. All the office workers got neatly dressed when they learned that the minister was going to _____ them.
A. call B. call up C. call on D. call at
19. No matter what the enemy officer said, the Red Army man refused to _____.
A. give off B. give away C. give up D. give in
20. Her husband joined her _____ her search _____ this unknown radiation.
A. in ... in B. in ... for C. for ... for D. for ... of

(三)改错

21. I do remember you having apologized to the old lady I met her
A B C D
last week.
22. This desk, that I bought yesterday, is made of wood.
A B C D
23. The Turners live in a house behind that is a well-kept garden.
A B C D
24. Pierre and Marie noticed that after years of working radioactive
A B
matter their bodies ached and their hands suffered too.
C D
25. There was certain mineral which was even more radioactive than
A B C D
uranium.

二、转化发散

26. Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with.
_____ dangerous to work with _____.
27. She called on Mary with the purpose of borrowing a novel from her.
She called on Mary _____ a novel from her.
28. He cut the long stick shorter.
He _____ the long stick.
29. Such advice as you give me is of great value.
The advice _____ you gave me is _____.
30. 将两句组合成一句。
I'll never forget the day.
I first came to this school that day.

提高性发散思维训练题

一、逆向发散

1. At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland, so Marie was