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大课堂

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- 点燃智慧火花
- 培养创新能力

丛书主编 希扬

第三次修订版

高一英语

本书主编 陆仁章



龍門書局

发散思维大课堂

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高一英语

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主编寄语



品牌越世纪 书香二百年

在铺天盖地的教辅书世界里，最难作假，最逃不过读者明眼的应该是书的质量。

《发散思维大课堂》以它特有的风采，风风火火地走过了四个春秋，其销售量已达40余万套。可谓山花如海，好评如潮。它响亮的名字给人以鼓舞；它厚重的内容给人以自信；它所激发的灵感给人以无穷的智慧。无数莘莘学子因为有了它，学习变得更轻松，不少考生步入了理想的殿堂——圆梦重点高中、重点大学。

2002年修订出版的《发散思维大课堂》将以崭新的面貌展现在读者面前，请接受它的爱吧！您的学习将因为有了它而变得更加精彩！

希 扬

2002. 6

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《发散思维大课堂》丛书

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Unit 1 The summer holidays

基本目标要求

I. 单词和词组

1. 四会要求: introduce practice go away go on doing well (n.) dark (n.) result as a result state the States physics chemistry biology geography
2. 三会要求: partner opinion in one's opinion vacation general general idea dawn wheat employ area pump channel beer regards expression

II. 日常交际用语

1. Hello/Hi. 喂! (你好!)

“Hello/Hi.”是人们唤起对方注意的用语,可译作“喂”,也是朋友或熟人见面时,相互打招呼比较随便、亲切的问候用语,可译作“你好”,其应答语也是“Hello/Hi.”。

另外,“How do you do? 你好。”可作初次见面时的问候用语,也可作相遇时打招呼用语,应答时也只需重复“How do you do?”。

2. Nice to meet you! /Nice meeting you! 幸会,幸会!(认识你太好了!)

“Nice to meet you! /Nice meeting you!”这两句是省略句,常用于口语中,完全的说法是“It's nice to meet you! /It's nice meeting you!”,它们的意思相同,只是表达方式不同。严格地说:“Nice to meet you!”是初次见面时的问候用语,“Nice meeting you!”是相识后告别时的问候用语,但人们在告别时也常用“Nice to meet you!”。应答时可以重复原句,或说“Glad to meet/see/know you.” / “Good meeting/seeing/knowing you.”。

e.g. Bill: Oh, it's getting late. I must be off now. Glad to meet/see/know you. Bye-bye.

Harry: Good meeting/seeing/knowing you. See you soon.

比尔: 哦,天色晚了,我现在必须走了。认识你真高兴,再见。

哈雷：遇见你太好了，再见。

3. Bye/See you soon. 再见/不久再会面

“Bye/See you soon.”是告别用语。还可以说“Goodbye/See you later/tomorrow.”等。

4. Please give my regards to your parents. 请代我向你父母问好。

这是写信结尾常用的客套用语。我们还可以在信的结尾写：

Please give my best wishes/my love to... 请代我向.....表示衷心祝愿。

(1) regard *n.* & *vt.*

1) ~ (*n.*) — attention, concern 注意；考虑；尊重

e.g. He paid no regard to the promises he made to others.

他不顾自己对别人所许的诺言。

She paid no regard to public opinion. 她不重视舆论。

2) ~s (*n.*) — kind thoughts and wishes 问候；致意

e.g. Mr Smith sends his regards to the Browns.

史密斯先生向布朗夫妇致意。

I don't think she's very strict as regards (=about 关于) her own money.

我觉得她对自己的钱不太慎重。

3) ~ (*vt.*) — consider, respect 认为；尊敬；评价

e.g. Is Mr Black regarded as a good lawyer? — Sure, he has always been regarded highly.

“布莱克先生被认为是好律师吗？”“当然，人们一直非常敬重他。”

(2) wish *n.* & *v.*

1) wish *n.* 希望；愿望；请求 wishes (*pl.*) 祝愿；致意

a. wish 单独使用

b. wish for sth.

c. wish to do

d. wish (that) 主语 + (should) do (虚拟语气)

e.g. With best wishes. (信末结束语) 祝好。

Please give my kind regards and best wishes to your parents.

请代我向你父母致以亲切的问候和衷心的祝愿。

Mrs Green has much wish for a diamond necklace.

格林夫人渴望有一串钻石项链。

Does she have much wish for an evening dress? 她渴望有一件晚礼服吗？

He has not much wish to go. 他不太想去。

It's my wish (that) he (should) do so. 这是我的请求，他应该这样做。

2) wish v. 渴望, 祝愿, 希望

a. wish for sth. b. wish sb. sth. c. wish sth. to sb. d. wish to do

e. wish sb. to do f. wish (that) 主语 + 虚拟语气谓动词词

e.g. I wished for a good computer long ago. 我早就渴望有一台高档电脑。

I wish you a merry Christmas. 祝你圣诞节愉快。

I wish you every success. 祝你万事如意。

I wish happiness to all my friends. 祝福我所有的朋友。

Do your parents wish you to go back on a holiday?

你父母希望你回去过节吗?

Do you wish to have a vegetable garden? 你很想有一个菜园吗?

I wish (that) I had a pair of wings and were able to fly high in the sky.

我愿长一对翅膀, 能在天空高高飞翔。

Note: wish 后从句中的谓动词用虚拟语气: had 和 were (不用 was)。**III. 语法 特殊疑问句的结构及语序:****1. “疑问词 (作主语或作主语的定语) + 谓动词或系表结构……?” 用正装语序。**

e.g. Who helps your uncle with the farm work? 谁帮助你叔叔干农活?

Whose car runs the faster, John's or Peter's?

谁的车跑得快, 约翰的车还是彼得的车?

2. “疑问词 (作表语) + 系动词 + 主语?” 用倒装语序。

e.g. What is your brother? — He is an officer.

“你兄弟是干什么的?” “他是一名军官。”

3. “疑问词 (作宾语、修饰宾语的定语、状语) + 助动词/情态动词 + 主语 + 动词原形?” 用倒装语序。

e.g. Who(m) has the factory brought in to advice on improving products?

工厂聘请谁当改进产品的顾问?

Which pen do you want, the black one or the red one?

你要哪支钢笔, 黑色的还是红色的?

How did these differences come about? 这些分歧是怎样发生的?

What time can the plane take off? 什么时间飞机可以起飞?

IV. 语言运用**1. 运用所学语言, 围绕暑期生活这一题材, 完成规定的听、说、写的任务。**

2. 阅读理解 “Letter to a pen friend”, 熟悉英语书信的格式, 练习写信。

基础知识导引

1. Really? So was my friend Bob. (= My friend Bob White was also at Centre School.) 真的吗? 我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也在那中心学校读书。

(1) “So + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语” 是避免重复的倒装句, “So” 指代上文所说的情况, 也适用于另一个人或物。注意这种结构中的 be/have/助动词/情态动词与上文中的 be/have/助动词/情态动词一样, 上文中各种时态的行为动词, 要用相应的助动词替代。

e.g. Lucy is clever, and so is Lily. 露茜聪敏, 李莉也聪敏。

She has a nice watch. So has her sister.

她有一块漂亮的手表, 她妹妹也有 (一块漂亮的手表)。

I bought a computer. So did he. 我买了一台电脑, 他也买了。

He can swim across the river. So can I. 他能游过这条河, 我也能。

(2) “So + 主语 + be/have/助动词/情态动词” 结构的 “So” 表示上文所说的情况 “的确如此”, 上下文说的是同一个情况, 不涉及其他人或物。

e.g. Jim is doing fine in chemistry, and so he is.

吉姆的化学有进步, 他的化学的确有进步。

Tom has watered the vegetable garden, and so he has.

汤姆已经给菜园浇水了, 他的确浇过水了。

The Greens went to Guilin by plane, and so they did.

格林夫妇乘飞机去桂林了, 他们的确去了。

He can do this experiment by himself alone, and so he can.

他能独自做这个实验, 他的确能独自做这个实验。

(3) 在 think, expect, believe, suppose, fancy, fear, hear, hope, imagine 等动词后面, 可以用 so 来避免重复已经表达过的想法, 它起替代 that 从句的作用。

e.g. Is Yang Mei now studying in the States? — I think so.

“杨玫正在美国学习吗?” “我想是的。”

Is Sara Yang Mei's new teacher? — I believe so.

“萨拉是杨玫的新老师吗?” “我认为是的。”

2. Ask your partner questions about the holidays.

向你的伙伴打听有关假期的问题。

partner *n.* — a person who shares in the same activity 伙伴; 搭档; 伴侣

e.g. Give your partner instructions for using the computer.

向你伙伴说明如何操作这台电脑。

He is my faithful partner on business. 他是我业务上的可靠搭档。

She was a partner with her brother on a trip to China.

她曾陪同哥哥去中国旅游。

3. But he employs more men for the harvest. 但是他雇佣更多的人收割庄稼。

employ *vt.* (1) use a person as a paid worker 雇佣

(2) use (one's time) 利用 (时间)

e.g. — Why does Charlie's father want to employ more men for the harvest?

— Because the farm is large, he is short of hands working for him.

“查理的父亲为什么要雇佣更多的人收割庄稼?”

“因为农场大, 缺少人手为他工作。”

— How does Mrs Black employ her free time?

— She employs all her free time in sewing.

“布莱克太太如何利用空闲时间的?”

“她把全部空闲时间用在缝纫上。”

also: hire, engage, take on

e.g. They hired some men to help with the work.

他们雇佣一些人帮助工作。

Who has he engaged as a secretary? — Miss Green.

“他聘用谁当秘书?” “格林小姐。”

Mr Brown decided to take on a car driver.

布朗先生决定雇一名汽车司机。

4. It doesn't often rain in the summer here. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden. (= As it doesn't often rain in the summer here, we have to water the vegetable garden.) 这儿夏天不常下雨, 因此我们不得不给菜园浇水。

(1) result *n.* 结果

as a result (of) (由于……的) 结果; 因此。常用在有表示原因的上文情况下。

e.g. The general judge announced the result of the competition.

总裁判宣布这场比赛的结果。

How did you get on in the examination, and when will you know your results? 你考试考得怎么样? 什么时候你能知道考试成绩?

It was late at night and there was no bus. As a result, I had to walk home. 夜深了, 又没有公共汽车, 因此我不得不步行回家。

As a result of her hard work, she got a pay rise.

由于她工作勤奋, 所以她加工资了。

He was injured as a result of the boiler explosion. 他因锅炉爆炸而受伤。

(2) water *v.* 浇水 *n.* 水

e.g. In my opinion, the vegetable garden needs watering.

依我看, 菜园需要浇水了。

The water runs along the channels into the fields. 水沿着渠道流入田里。

Note: 英语中有些单词是兼类词, 它们形同、音同、词性不同、意义不同。如 water *n.* 水, water *v.* 浇水; pump *n.* 泵, pump *v.* 用泵抽水、加油、充气等; study *v.* 学习, study *n.* 书房等。

e.g. There is a pump at the farm. It works very well. Every evening we pump water from a well to water the vegetable garden.

农场有一台水泵, 水泵很好用, 每天晚上我们用水泵抽井水灌溉菜园。

Every evening I let my daughter study in my study.

每天晚上我让女儿在我书房学习。

The garage has four petrol pumps. 加油站有四台汽油加油泵。

The sailors are busy pumping the water out of the ship.

水手在忙着把水从船里抽出去。

5. What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion?

在你看来, 你的假期哪段时间过得最好?

(1) opinion *n.* (C) 看法, 舆论, 评价。

e.g. I cannot form any idea or opinion about it. 关于此事我想不出任何意见。

It's necessary to gather/hear public opinion about the government officers.

收集/听取民众对政府官员的意见是必要的。

I know your opinion on the matter. 我知道你对这件事的看法。

You and I have different opinions on the subject.

你我在这个问题上意见不一致。

(2) in one's opinion/in the opinion of sb. — in one's judgment/in one's view/according to sb. 依某人看来

e.g. In my opinion/view/judgment you'd better do it like this.

依我看，你得这样做这件事。

In the opinion of most people there will be a good harvest on my farm this autumn. 多数人看来，今年秋天我的农场会有一个好收成。

Notes: 1) “依我看来”的英译，习惯说 in my opinion，也可说成 in my view，不说 according to me，也不说 according to my opinion。其意近似于 I think/guess/feel 我认为/我想/我觉得，但 in my opinion 比 I think/guess/feel 正式。

e.g. Americans eat too much meat. 美国人肉吃得太多。(直述)

I think Americans eat too much meat.

我认为美国人肉吃得太多了。(委婉)

In my opinion, Americans eat too much meat.

依我看，美国人肉吃得太多了。(正式)

2) according to sb. /sth. 但一般不与 view, opinion 之类的词连用。

试比较: According to Charlie, my uncle's farm needs to employ more workers.

根据查理的意见，我叔叔的农场需要雇佣更多的工人。

In Charlie's opinion, my uncle's farm needs to employ more workers.

依查理看来，我叔叔的农场需要雇佣更多的工人。

According to Joan, her boss is not kind enough to his employees.

据琼说，她的老板对雇员不太厚道。

In Joan's opinion, her boss is not kind enough to his employees.

依琼看来，她的老板对雇员不太厚道。

According to the timetable, the train gets in at 8: 27.

根据时刻表，火车八点二十七分进站。

3) 表达意见、观点常用动词 express/give + one's opinion/view (on a matter)，而不说 make one's opinion/view。

e.g. The chairman of the meeting asked everyone to express their opinions.

大会主席要求大家表达自己的意见。

He expressed his views fairly clearly. 他相当清楚地表达了自己的观点。

6. Read the letter fast to get a general idea. 快速阅读这封信，掌握其大意。

(1) general *n.* 将军；一般，大体 & *adj.* 一般的，普遍的，主要的

e.g. The general ordered his men to cross the river at dawn.

将军命令他的部下黎明时渡河。

In general your opinion is good. 你的意见总的来看是好的。

Have you got the general idea of this article?

你已经理解这篇文章的主要思想了吗?

(2) idea *n.* (C) — a plan, an opinion, suggestion; thought 主意, 意见, 思想

e.g. Let's cook our meat on an open fire outside, OK? — That's a good idea!

“让我们在外面露天篝火上煮肉, 好吗?” “那太棒了!”

It takes a long time for some people to accept new ideas.

有些人接受新思想需要很长的时间。

You have no idea how worried your mother was.

你想像不到你母亲多么忧虑。

Do you have an idea for a new book? — Yes, I do.

“你打算写本书吗?” “是的。”

also: view, thought

1) view *n.* (较固定、全面、系统的) 看法, 见解, 观点

e.g. Let's exchange our views fully and frankly.

让我们坦率地充分交换意见。

Let me hear your view on it. 让我听听你对这事的看法。

In my view/opinion, this book will give you a general view of the World War. 依我看这部书可以使你对于世界大战有一个概括的认识。

With a view to improving his ability to speak French, he spends most of his holidays in France.

为了提高自己讲法语的能力, 他大部分假期都在法国度过。

2) thought *n.* (U & C) 思想; 想法; 念头; 挂念

e.g. He does not put much thought into his books.

他并没有在书本上花费很多心思。

He never gave a thought to his own illness.

他从来不把自己的病放在心上。

When I am unwell I find it difficult to collect/call my thoughts together.

身体不舒服时, 我觉得很难集中思想。

7. Practise these expressions in pairs. 两人一组练习这些词句。

(1) practise also: practice (AmE 美国英语) *vt.* & *vi.* — do sth. repeatedly or regularly in order to gain skill 练习, 实践

“practise + *n.*” / “practise + *v.-ing*”

e.g. They are practising/practicing singing the new song.

他们在练习唱那首新歌。

You never learn to swim unless you practise/practice in water.

除非你在水里练习游泳否则你永远学不会。

(2) practice *n.* — repeated exercise 练习, 实践

e.g. Piano-playing needs a lot of practice. 钢琴演奏需要大量练习。

Have you had any practice in nursing the sick?

你曾有过护理病人的实际经验吗?

(3) pair *n.* “双, 对”

a pair (of) “一对, 一双”, 在句中可以作主语、表语和宾语。

in pairs “成双成对地”, 在句中可以作状语。

e.g. There is a pair of shoes under the bed. 床底下有一双鞋。(主语)

It is not every couple that is a pair.

(谚语) 两个人不见得就是一对。(表语)

Mum, please buy two pairs of stockings for me.

妈妈, 请给我买两双袜子。(宾语)

They practise boxing in pairs. 他们两人一组练习拳击。(状语)

重点难点点拨

1. I want to introduce my friend, Jane. 我想介绍我的朋友简。

introduce *vt.* 介绍 (相识)

(1) introduce oneself 自我介绍

e.g. Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Tang Lin/I am Tang Lin.

请允许我自我介绍。我叫唐林/我是唐林。

(2) introduce sb. (to sb. 常可省去) 介绍某人 (给某人)

正式场合: 一般把男士介绍给女士, 把年轻的介绍给年长的, 把下属介绍给上级。应说: This is + Mr/Mrs/Miss + first name + family name.

或说: This is + Mr/Mrs/Miss + family name.

e.g. Mrs Green, allow me to introduce Mr (Bob) White (to you). This is Mr

(Bob) White, my partner. Mr. White, this is Mrs Green, my close friend.

格林夫人，允许我向你介绍我的搭档怀特先生。怀特先生，这是我的密友格林夫人。

一般场合：同辈之间介绍，免用 Mr. /Mrs. /Miss. (尊称词) 及 family name (姓)，直接报 first name (名)。可说：

This is + first name.

e.g. Kate, I want to introduce my friend Mary. This is Mary. Mary, this is Kate. 凯特，我想介绍我的朋友玛莉，这是玛莉。玛莉，这是凯特。

Notes: 1) introduce 作“介绍”解，不接双宾语，应在间接宾语前加上 to。

2) “introduce sb. (to sb.)” 括号中的 “to sb.” 常可省去。

e.g. I'd like to introduce my English teacher Miss Gao (to you). (正)

Allow me to introduce to you my friend Mr Charlie Smith. (正)

Allow me to introduce you my friend Mr Charlie Smith. (误)

(3) introduce sb. as “介绍某人是”

e.g. Mr Green introduced Kate as his daughter.

格林先生介绍说凯特是他的女儿。

(4) introduce sb. to sth. — bring, bring forward; bring sth. into use for the first time 提倡，引进，采用

e.g. He introduced us to a new method of work.

他向我们介绍一种新的工作方法。

also: introduction *n.* 介绍；导言；引进；采用

Notes: 1) “introduce + sb. + to sth. (报刊、书籍、杂志、戏剧、诗歌等)” 作“使……注意或认识……”解。

2) 介绍报刊、书籍、杂志、戏剧、诗歌等，不用 introduce，该用 recommend。

e.g. A visit to the museum introduced the class to modern art.

参观博物馆使全班学生对现代艺术有所了解。

Can you please recommend (me) a good English dictionary?

请推荐一本好的英语词典，好吗？

Can you recommend him to the manager? 你能把他推荐给经理吗？

I recommend the reader to be on the lookout for idioms.

我建议读者留神成语。

Note: recommend that + 主语 + 虚拟语气现在式谓语动词 (与动词原形同形)