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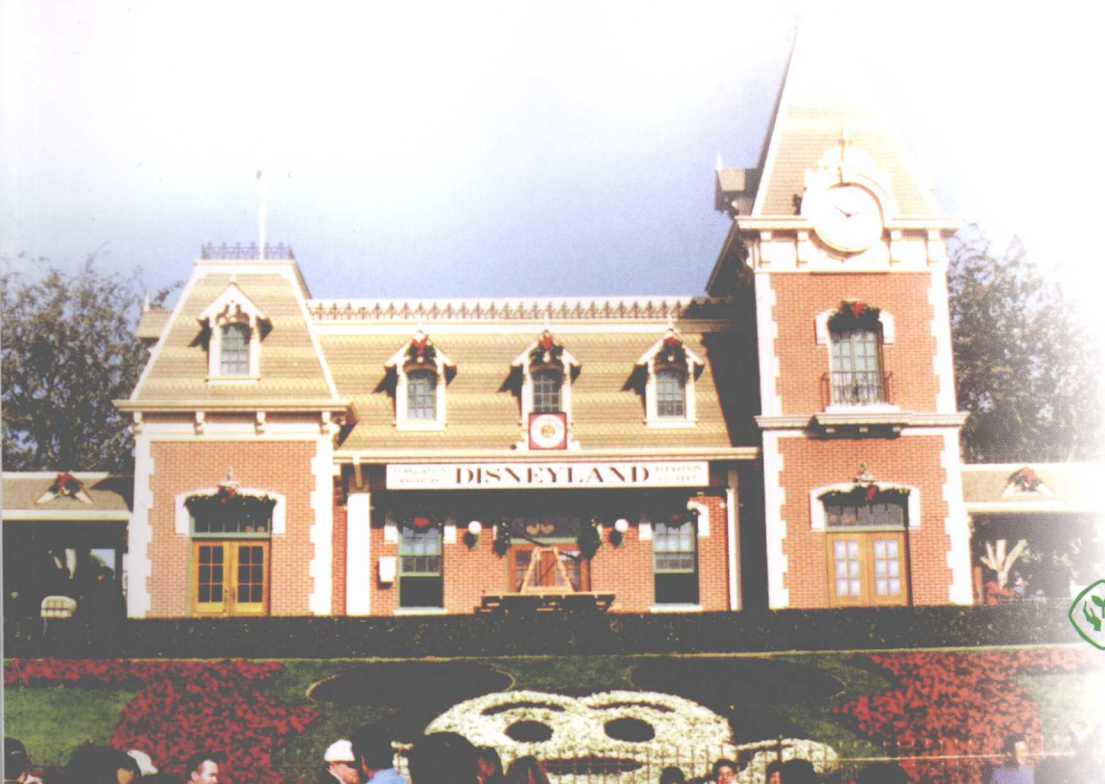
普通高中课程标准实验教科书

# 英语 4

必修

NEW SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA  
STUDENT'S BOOK 4

人民教育出版社 课程教材研究所 编著  
英语课程教材研究开发中心



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# 英语



NEW SENIOR ENGLISH FOR SENIOR SCHOOL

STUDENT'S BOOK 4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES  
AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA



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(联系地址:北京市海淀区中关村南大街 17 号院 1 号楼 邮编: 100081)

主 编 刘道义  
副 主 编 龚亚夫 郑旺全  
编 者 Dodie Brooks Nora Allingham Rick Sjoquist Sarah Miller  
责 任 编 辑 肖 菲 生 平  
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# Unit 1

# Festivals around the world

## Warming Up

Festivals are meant to celebrate important times of year. Different countries have different festivals. Work in groups and list below three more Chinese festivals that you know. Discuss when they **take place**, what they celebrate and what people do at that time. Then tell the group which festival is your favourite and why.

Festival	Time of year / date	What it celebrates	What people do
Mid-Autumn Festival	autumn/fall	the <b>beauty</b> of the full moon, <b>harvest</b> , time with family and friends	give and eat mooncakes, watch the full moon with family and friends

## Pre-reading

- 1 What festivals or celebrations do you have in your city or town? What part of a festival do you like best – the activities, the music, the sights, the food or the people who visit?
- 2 Look at the pictures and title of the passage below. Discuss in pairs what kind of information you think will be introduced in the passage.

## Reading



### FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

Festivals and celebrations of all kinds have been held everywhere since ancient times. Most ancient festivals would celebrate the end of cold weather, planting in spring and harvest in autumn. Sometimes celebrations would be held after **hunters** had caught animals. At that time people would **starve** if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months. Today's festivals have many **origins**, some **religious**, some seasonal, and some for special people or events.



Wanguo Festival



## Festivals of the Dead

- 10 Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy the **ancestors**, who might return either to help or to do harm. For the Japanese festival Obon, people should go to clean graves and light incense **in memory of** their ancestors. They also light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth. In **Mexico**, people celebrate the Day of the Dead in early November. On this important **feast** day, people eat food in the shape of skulls and cakes
- 15 with “**bones**” on them. They offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. The Western holiday Halloween also had its origin in old **beliefs** about the return of the spirits of dead people. It is now a children’s festival, when they can **dress up** and go to their neighbours’ homes to ask for sweets. If the neighbours do not
- 20 give any sweets, the children might **play a trick on** them.



## Festivals to Honour People

- Festivals can also be held to honour famous people. The Dragon Boat Festival in China honours the famous ancient **poet**, Qu Yuan. In the USA, Columbus Day is in memory of the **arrival** of Christopher
- 25 Columbus in the New World. India has a national festival on October 2 to honour Mohandas Gandhi, the leader who helped **gain** India’s **independence** from Britain.



## Harvest Festivals

- Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very happy events. People are grateful because their
- 30 food is **gathered** for the winter and the **agricultural** work is over. In European countries, people will usually decorate churches and town halls with flowers and fruit, and will get together to have meals. Some people might win **awards** for their farm produce, like the biggest watermelon or the most handsome **rooster**. China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people **admire** the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes.

## Spring Festivals

- The most **energetic** and important festivals are the ones that **look forward to** the end of winter and to the coming of spring. At the Spring Festival in China, people eat dumplings, fish and meat and may give children lucky money in red paper. There are dragon dances and carnivals, and families celebrate the Lunar New Year together. Some Western countries have very exciting carnivals, which
- 40 take place forty days before **Easter**, usually in February. These carnivals might include parades, dancing in the streets **day and night**, loud music and colourful **clothing** of all kinds. Easter is an important religious and social festival for **Christians** around the world. It celebrates the return of



Jesus from the dead and the coming of spring and new life. Japan’s Cherry Blossom Festival happens a little later. The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks **as though** it is covered with pink snow.

People love to get together to eat, drink and **have fun with** each other. Festivals let us enjoy life, be proud of our **customs** and forget our work for a little while.

# Comprehending

1 Skim the reading passage and then fill in the following chart.

Kinds of Festivals	Names of Festivals	Countries
Festivals of the Dead		
Festivals to Honour People		
Harvest Festivals		
Spring Festivals		

2 Use the information from the reading passage to answer the following questions.

- 1 What are festivals of the dead usually for?
- 2 What makes autumn festivals happy events?
- 3 What do people usually do at spring festivals?
- 4 What is one important reason to have festivals and celebrations?
- 5 Compare the festivals of the dead in Mexico, Japan and China. What things are similar? What things are different?

3 Based on the reading passage, what do most festivals seem to have in common? Why do you think these things might be important to people everywhere? Talk with your parnter and fill in the chart below.

Three common things	Reasons why they are important to people everywhere
1	
2	
3	

4 Discuss in pairs which festivals you think are the most important and which are the most fun. Then fill in the chart with your ideas.

	Type of festival	Example of festival	Reasons for your choice
Most important			
Most fun			

# Learning about Language

## Discovering useful words and expressions

- 1 Which of these words can become adjectives with the **-ous** or **-al** ending? Which can become nouns with the **-(a)tion** ending? Choose the correct ending for each word and then write out the new word. Use the dictionary to help you.

religion → religious

danger → \_\_\_\_\_

humour → \_\_\_\_\_

courage → \_\_\_\_\_

culture → \_\_\_\_\_

nation → \_\_\_\_\_

season → \_\_\_\_\_

origin → \_\_\_\_\_

produce → \_\_\_\_\_

educate → \_\_\_\_\_

celebrate → \_\_\_\_\_

predict → \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Complete the passage below with the words and expressions in the box.

as though belief celebration Christians custom have fun with origin religious

Many people think that Christmas is a western \_\_\_\_\_, but in fact it is really a **worldwide** holiday. Christmas actually started as a \_\_\_\_\_ festival celebrated by \_\_\_\_\_ around the world. Its \_\_\_\_\_ is around the 3rd or 4th century AD, when the \_\_\_\_\_ of remembering Jesus' birth on December 25th first started. Today, of course, many people celebrate Christmas \_\_\_\_\_ it were just a holiday to \_\_\_\_\_ family, rather than a holiday about a \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 Complete each of the sentences with a suitable word or phrase from the box in its correct form. Then read these famous quotes aloud. Can you think of any Chinese idioms or sayings that carry the same meaning?

custom admire feast harvest trick belief starve gather gain look forward to

- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the day you stop suffering, because when it comes you know you'll be dead. – Tennessee Williams
- A dog \_\_\_\_\_ at his master's gate predicts the ruin of the state. – William Blake
- I would rather have a mind opened by wonder than one closed by \_\_\_\_\_. – Gerry Spence
- \_\_\_\_\_ you rosebuds while you may, old time is still a-flying, and this same flower that smiles today, tomorrow will be dying. – Robert Herrick
- However big the **fool**, there is always a bigger fool to \_\_\_\_\_ him. – Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux
- \_\_\_\_\_, then, is the great guide of human life. – David Hume
- Other people's \_\_\_\_\_ are always the best \_\_\_\_\_, but one's own children are always the best children. – Unknown
- There is no \_\_\_\_\_ on earth that does not end in parting. – Unknown
- Everyone has some \_\_\_\_\_ they can do, but each has his own way of doing them. – Unknown
- Those who can lose shall \_\_\_\_\_; those who wish for \_\_\_\_\_ shall lose. – Unknown

**Discovering useful structures**

- 1** Modal verbs such as *may, might, will, would, can, could, shall, should, and must* are used for many purposes. Find the sentences in the reading passage that use modal verbs. Underline them and explain the meaning to your partner.
- 2** Read the sentences below and discuss with a partner how each of these modal verbs is being used in the situations. Use the suggestions in the box to help you. Some may have more than one answer.

ability	advice	agreement	guessing	past habit	necessity
permission	possibility	prediction	promise	request	

**1** *can* and *could*

Jim isn't very good at maths or science, but he *can* speak English very well.  
 Our history test was so long last week that no one *could* finish it.  
 It was the last day of school, but the teacher said that we *could* not leave early.  
 The hunters have been lost for days. They *could* starve.  
*Could* you please show me the way to Beihai Park?

**2** *may* and *might*

What award did you get for the sports competition? *May* I have a look?  
 Our football team didn't play very well today, but we *might* do better tomorrow.

**3** *will* and *would*

During the Spring Festival time the whole family *will* come for dinner.  
 My uncle was poor but liked fashion, so he *would* often dress up as a rich man.  
 Are you free this Saturday? *Would* you like to join my family for dinner?

**4** *shall* and *should*

The harvest festival begins on Saturday. We *shall* be there with our friends.  
 When going by plane, you *should* arrive at the airport at least one hour early.  
 It's nearly time for class to start. The teacher *should* be here soon.

**5** *must* and *can't*

When you eat fish you *must* be careful with the bones.  
 Wang Feng has won the English competition three times. He *must* be very smart.  
 A man landed on Mars? You *must* be joking. That *can't* be true.

- 3** With a partner, use modal verbs to ask and answer questions based on the situations below. Try to use each modal verb at least once. Be ready to present your dialogues to the class.

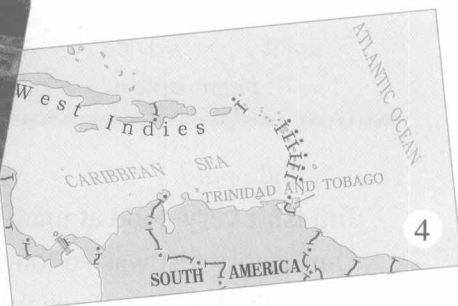
- 1 You want to invite your friend to come to a party on Sunday.
- 2 You want to be a doctor, so you ask your teacher about what subjects to study.
- 3 You want to ask your mum for permission to go with your friends to the cinema.

## Using Language

## Listening and speaking



- 1 Look at the pictures of the Trinidad Carnival. Discuss with your partner what kind of activities the Carnival might have. Find Trinidad on the map. Predict what kind of problems someone might have when going to such a carnival.



- 2 Li Mei and Wu Ping are going with their friends Carla and Hari to the Carnival parade. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

Part 1:

- 1 What is wrong with Li Mei's clothing and shoes?
- 2 What advice does Carla give Li Mei?

Part 2:

- 3 Why is it important for them to have water?
- 4 Why is it difficult for them to hear each other?
- 5 Why do they plan to meet at the parking lot at 8 o'clock?

- 3 Imagine you have just visited your friends in Trinidad and seen the Carnival. Make a phone call to invite your friends to a Chinese festival. In pairs make a conversation of at least five turns each. Be ready to present your conversation to the class.

## MAKING PHONE CALLS

May I speak to ...?  
 Can I ring/call back later?  
 Hold/Hang on, please.  
 I'll ring him/her up again.  
 Just a moment, please.  
 Sorry, he/she isn't here right now.

## INVITATIONS

I wonder if you are interested in ...  
 I'd like to invite you to ....  
 Would you like ...?  
 Could/Would you please ...?  
 I'm looking forward to ....  
 I'd love to, but ....

## THANKS

Thank you so much.  
 Thanks a lot.  
 That's very kind of you.  
 You're most welcome.  
 Don't mention it.  
 It's a pleasure.



## Reading and writing



## A SAD LOVE STORY

Li Fang was heart-broken. It was Valentine's Day and Hu Jin had said she would meet him at the coffee shop after work. But she didn't **turn up**. She could be with her friends right now laughing at him. She said she would be there at seven o'clock, and he thought she would **keep her word**. He had looked forward to meeting her all day, and now he was alone with his roses and chocolates, like a fool. Well, he was not going to **hold his breath** for her to **apologize**. He would **drown** his **sadness** in coffee.

It was **obvious** that the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave – he **wiped** the tables, then sat down and turned on the TV – just what Li Fang needed! A sad Chinese story about lost love.

The granddaughter of the Goddess of Heaven visited the earth. Her name was Zhinü, the weaving girl. While she was on earth she met the herd boy Niulang and they fell in love. ("Just like me and Hu Jin," thought Li Fang.) They got married secretly, and they were very happy. ("We could be like that," thought Li Fang.) When the Goddess of Heaven knew that her granddaughter was married to a human, she became very angry and made the weaving girl return to Heaven. Niulang tried to follow



her, but the river of stars, the Milky Way, stopped him. Finding that Zhinü was heart-broken, her grandmother finally decided to let the couple cross the Milky Way to meet once a year. Magpies make a bridge of their wings so the couple can cross the river to meet on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month. People in China hope that the weather will be fine on that day, because if it is raining, it means that Zhinü is **weeping** and the couple won't be able to meet.

The announcer said, "This is the story of Qiqiao Festival. When foreigners hear about the story, they call it a Chinese Valentine's story. It's a fine day today, so I hope you can all meet the one you love."

As Li Fang **set off** for home, he thought, "I guess Hu Jin doesn't love me. I'll just throw these flowers and chocolates away. I don't want them to **remind** me of her." So he did.

As he sadly passed the tea shop on the corner on his way home, he heard a voice calling him. There was Hu Jin waving at him and calling, "Why are you so late? I've been waiting for you for a long time! And I have a gift for you!"

What would he do? He had thrown away her Valentine gifts! She would never **forgive** him. This would not be a happy Valentine's Day!

**1 With a partner, answer these questions and be prepared to explain your answers to the class. There may be more than one way to answer the questions.**

- 1 Why was the TV story what Li Fang needed?
- 2 Why do people want the weather to be fine on Qiqiao Festival?
- 3 What more do you know about Qiqiao Festival?

**2** Read the story about Li Fang again. What do you think is going to happen to Li Fang and Hu Jin? Write your own ending to the story. Use the following hints to help you prepare for writing.

- Think of how Li Fang will explain that the flowers and chocolates are gone.
- Think of what Hu Jin will say when she hears that news.
- Think of an ending to the story that will solve the problem. Will Li Fang be happy or sad?

### **SLIMMING UP**

Write down what you have learned about festivals around the world.

From this unit you have also learned

- useful verbs: \_\_\_\_\_
- useful nouns: \_\_\_\_\_
- useful expressions: \_\_\_\_\_
- a new grammar item: \_\_\_\_\_

### **LEARNING TIP**

Collect information about festivals and events around the world from newspapers, books, encyclopedia, magazines, CCTV International and the Internet. In this way you can increase your vocabulary and knowledge.

### **\* READING FOR FUN**

#### **Santa Claus is coming to town**

You'd better watch out.

You'd better not cry.

You'd better not pout – I'm telling you why.  
Santa Claus is coming to town!

He's making a list.

He's checking it twice.

He's gonna find out who's naughty or nice.  
Santa Claus is coming to town!

He sees you when you're sleeping.

He knows when you're awake.

He knows when you've been bad or good,  
So be good for goodness' sake!

So ... you'd better watch out.

You'd better not cry.

You'd better not pout – I'm telling you why.  
Santa Claus is coming to town!

# Unit 2 Healthy eating

## Warming Up

Everybody has to eat, but do you eat a healthy **diet**? Do you know that the food you eat helps you grow in different ways?

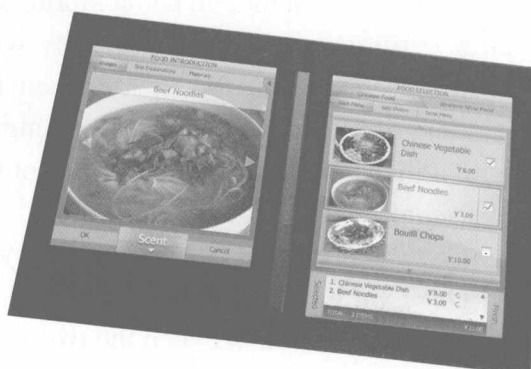


Food that provides energy (eg, energy-giving food)	Food that helps grow bones and muscles (eg, body-building food)	Food that helps the body fight diseases (eg, protective food)
rice noodles spaghetti bread potatoes chocolate butter cream oils <b>nuts</b>	meat eggs cheese milk tofu	most vegetables (eg, <b>beans</b> , <b>peas</b> , <b>cucumbers</b> , <b>eggplants</b> , <b>peppers</b> , <b>mushrooms</b> , cabbages) and fruit (eg, apples, <b>peaches</b> , oranges, <b>lemons</b> )

Which groups of food do you like best? Which do you eat most often? Do you eat the three kinds of food each day? What will happen to you if you don't eat a **balanced** diet?

## Pre-reading

- 1 What do you think should go into a good meal?
- 2 Imagine you and your partner are going to invite some friends for dinner. What special food of your place would you offer them? Plan a menu.
- 3 Look at the title of the reading passage and the pictures. Predict what the passage is about. Then read it quickly to see if you were right.



## Reading



## COME AND EAT HERE (1)

Wang Peng sat in his empty restaurant feeling very frustrated. It had been a very strange morning. Usually he got up early and prepared his menu of **barbecued mutton** kebabs, **roast** pork, stir-fried vegetables and **fried** rice. Then by lunchtime they would all be sold. By now his restaurant **ought to** be full of people. But not today! Why was that? What could have happened? He thought of his mutton, beef and **bacon** cooked in the hottest, finest oil. His cola was sugary and cold, and his ice cream was made of milk, cream and delicious fruit. "Nothing could be better," he thought. Suddenly he saw his friend Li Chang hurrying by. "Hello, Lao Li," he called. "Your usual?" But Li Chang seemed not to hear. What was the matter? Something terrible must have happened if Li Chang was not coming to eat in his restaurant as he always did.

Wang Peng followed Li Chang into a new small restaurant. He saw a sign in the window.

*Tired of all that fat? Want to **lose weight**?*

*Come inside Yong Hui's **slimming** restaurant.*

*Only slimming foods served here.*

*Make yourself thin again!*

**Curiosity** drove Wang Peng inside. It was full of people. The **hostess**, a very thin lady, came forward. "Welcome," she said. "My name is Yong Hui. I'll help you lose weight and be fit in two weeks if you eat here every day." Then she gave a menu to Wang Peng. There were few choices of food and drink on it: just rice, **raw** vegetables served in **vinegar**, fruit and water. Wang Peng was amazed at this and especially at the prices. It cost more than a good meal in his restaurant! He could not believe his eyes. He threw down the menu and hurried outside. On his way home he thought about his own menu. Did it make people fat? Perhaps he should go to the library and find out. He could not have Yong Hui **getting away with telling** people **lies**! He had better do some research!

At the library Wang Peng was surprised to find that his restaurant served far too much fat and Yong Hui's far too little. Even though her **customers** might get thin after eating Yong Hui's food, they were not eating enough energy-giving food to keep them fit. They would become tired very quickly. Wang Peng felt more hopeful as he drove back home. Perhaps with a **discount** and a new sign he could **win** his customers **back**. So he wrote:

*Want to feel fit and energetic?*

*Come and eat here! **Discounts** today!*

*Our food gives you energy all day!*

The competition between the two restaurants was on!

