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普通高中课程标准实验教科书

英语 ③

必修

NEW SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA
STUDENT'S BOOK 3

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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必修课程

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Unit 1

Women of achievement

Warming Up

Examine the following six women using the rules about what makes a great person. In pairs discuss what they have in common and what makes them great. Give your reasons.

1  Joan of Arc (1412-1431), France Joan of Arc was a girl from the countryside who dressed as a man and went to fight for the French. She helped drive the English out of France. She was caught and put to death by the English.	2  Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845), Britain Elizabeth Fry was a Quaker. She helped improve prison conditions and gave prisoners work and education. Her work helped the Quakers get the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947.	3  Song Qingling (1893-1981), China Song Qingling, Dr Sun Yat-sen's wife, was one of the top leaders in modern Chinese history. She concerned herself with welfare projects , especially the China Welfare Institute for women and children.
4  Lin Qiaozhi (1901-1983), China Lin Qiaozhi was a doctor who became a specialist in women's illnesses. She devoted all her life to medical work for Chinese women and children. Her work encouraged many other women to become doctors.	5  Jane Goodall (1934-), Britain As a young girl, she always wanted to study animals. She went to Africa and studied chimps instead of going to university. Her research showed the connections between chimps and human beings . She works to protect chimps everywhere.	6  Jody Williams (1950-), USA Jody Williams helped found an international campaign to stop the making of landmines. She also worked hard to make as many countries as possible agree not to use them. She and her organization were given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997.

Pre-reading

- 1 Why do you think Jane Goodall went to Africa to study chimps rather than to university? Do you think she was right? Give your reasons.
- 2 Look at the title and pictures of the passage and predict the content. Then skim the passage and check if you were right.

Reading



A STUDENT OF AFRICAN WILDLIFE



It is 5:45 am and the sun is just rising over Gombe National Park in East Africa. Following Jane's way of studying chimps, our group are all going to visit them in the forest. Jane has studied these families of chimps for many years and helped people understand how much they **behave** like humans. Watching a family of chimps wake up is our first activity of the day. This means going back to the place where we left the family sleeping in a tree the night before. Everybody sits and waits in the **shade** of the trees while the family begins to wake up and **move off**. Then we follow as they wander into the forest. Most of the time, chimps either feed or clean each other as a way of showing love in their family. Jane warns us that our group is going to be very tired and dirty by the afternoon and she is right. However, the evening makes it all **worthwhile**. We watch the mother chimp and her babies play in the tree. Then we see them go to sleep together in their **nest** for the night. We realize that the **bond** between members of a chimp family is as strong as in a human family.

Nobody before Jane fully understood chimp **behaviour**. She spent years **observing** and recording their daily activities. Since her **childhood** she had wanted to work with animals in their own environment. However, this was not easy. When she first arrived in Gombe in 1960, it was unusual for a woman to live in the forest. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project. Her work changed the way people think about chimps. For example, one important thing she discovered was that chimps hunt and eat meat. Until then everyone had thought chimps ate only fruit and nuts. She actually observed chimps as a group hunting a monkey and then eating it. She also discovered how chimps communicate with each other, and her study of their body language helped her work out their social system.

For forty years Jane Goodall has been **outspoken** about making the rest of the world understand and **respect** the life of these animals. She has **argued** that wild animals should be left in the wild and not used for **entertainment** or advertisements. She has helped to set up special places where they can live safely. She is **leading a busy life** but she says:



*"Once I stop, it all comes **crowding in** and I remember the chimps in laboratories. It's terrible. It affects me when I watch the wild chimps. I say to myself, 'Aren't they lucky?' And then I think about small chimps in cages though they have done nothing wrong. Once you have seen that you can never forget ..."*

She has achieved everything she wanted to do: working with animals in their own environment, gaining a doctor's degree and showing that women can live in the forest as men can. She **inspires** those who want to cheer the achievements of women.

Comprehending

1 Choose the correct answers after reading the passage.

- 1 What did the group do first in the morning? They _____.
A went into the forest slowly
B left the chimp family sleeping in a tree
C observed the family of chimps wake up
D helped people understand the behaviour of the chimps
- 2 Why did Jane go to Africa to study chimps in the wild? Because she wanted _____.
A to work with them in their own environment
B to prove the way people think about chimps was wrong
C to discover what chimps eat
D to observe a chimp family
- 3 Jane was permitted to begin her work after _____.
A the chimp family woke up B she lived in the forest
C her mother came to **support** her D she arrived at Gombe
- 4 The purpose of her study was to _____.
A watch the wild chimps in cages
B gain a doctor's degree
C understand and respect the lives of chimps
D live in the forest as men can

2 Read the passage and write down the main ideas of the four paragraphs.

- Paragraph 1: _____
- Paragraph 2: _____
- Paragraph 3: _____
- Paragraph 4: _____

3 Fill in the chart according to the information from the passage.

What did Jane do after she came to Africa?	What did she achieve?

4 In pairs discuss the following questions. Make notes of your ideas and report to your class.

- 1 Why do you think Jane is called a student of African wildlife?
- 2 What did Jane have to give up when she went to live in the forest?
- 3 Do you think it is important to study chimps in the wild rather than in a zoo? Give reasons.
- 4 Do you think you will go if you are asked to study animals in the wild? Why or why not?

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

1 Find the word or phrase from the previous pages of this unit for each of these meanings.

- 1 _____ close connection that people have with each other
- 2 _____ home made in a tree usually for a bird
- 3 _____ organization with a special purpose, especially for research or teaching
- 4 _____ (of thoughts, questions, etc) to fill one's mind
- 5 _____ the period of time when someone is a child
- 6 _____ giving opinions openly and honestly
- 7 _____ to move away from a place; to leave
- 8 _____ happiness and health of people; money paid by the government
- 9 _____ task that requires a lot of time and effort

2 Fill in this chart with the proper verb or noun form. Pay attention to the connection between them.

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
achieve		connect	
	behaviour	organize	
	observation		inspiration
specialize			argument
	advertisement	permit	

Some nouns and verbs remain the same. Here is one example: *to shade (someone from something); the shade (of a tree)*. Can you find at least two more in this unit?

3 Replace the words underlined with a word of opposite meaning. Use the words from the text to help you.

- 1 She saw my friend and ignored him as he danced happily.
She saw my friend and _____ him as he danced happily.
- 2 He knew what he was doing and it was not worth it.
He knew what he was doing but it was _____
- 3 It is usual for people to agree about the price of a new car.
It is usual for people to _____ about the price of a new car.
- 4 Many people look down upon poor people.
Many people _____ poor people.

Discovering useful structures

- 1** Look at the following two sentences from the text and observe the differences between them.

EXAMPLES: *Our group are all going to visit them in the forest.*

Our group is going to be very tired and dirty by the afternoon.

If the word *group* **refers to** different members, use a plural verb.

If the word *group* is considered as a whole, use a singular verb.

Here are some other nouns that can be used in the same way: *class, family, the public, team, police, group, government, college, school, crowd, audience, etc.*

- 2** Fill in each blank with the proper form of the given verb in brackets.

- 1 The family _____ (be) very big.
The family _____ (be) very early risers.
- 2 This class _____ (have) eighteen girls and twenty-five boys.
This class _____ (be) very bright especially in science subjects.
- 3 The government _____ (be) having an important meeting when I got there.
The government _____ (be) planning further cuts in income tax.
- 4 It was late, but the audience _____ (be) still entering the hall.
The audience _____ (seem) to have enjoyed the concert.
- 5 The police _____ (be) an organization which protects the public from harm.
The police _____ (be) people who catch thieves and robbers.
- 6 The public _____ (be) very excited now that the concert hall is finished.
It was unfair that the public _____ (be) not asked for their opinions.

- 3** Help Xiaoshun choose the correct verb form in this letter.

Dear Xiaoyu,

I think everyone _____ (is/are) settled in London, although neither the weather nor the food _____ (is/are) good. Either rain or snow fell every day this week but everybody _____ (has/have) tried to ignore it. My friends and my mother _____ (has/have) visited almost all the museums in London. None of them _____ (carry/carries) an umbrella but nobody _____ (has/have) let that affect their activities. We are enjoying ourselves so much that I wonder if anybody _____ (want/wants) to come home. This group of tourists _____ (love/loves) the culture and _____ (is/are) happy in England and would like to visit London every summer!

See you soon,
Dong Xiaoshun

- 4** In pairs brainstorm a list of six questions that use collective nouns. Make sure you know the answers. Then join with another pair of students and take turns to ask your questions.

EXAMPLES: *What does your family do in the summer holidays?*

Is there a crowd on an open day?

Using Language

Reading



WHY NOT CARRY ON HER GOOD WORK?

I enjoyed English, biology, and chemistry at school, but which one should I choose to study at university? I did not know the answer until one evening when I sat down at the computer to do some research on great women of China.

By chance I came across an article about a doctor called Lin Qiaozhi, a specialist in women's diseases. She lived from 1901 to 1983. It seemed that she had been very busy in her chosen career, travelling abroad to study as well as writing books and articles. One of them caught my eye. It was a small book explaining how to cut the death **rate** from having and caring for babies. She gave some simple rules to follow for keeping babies clean, healthy and free from **sickness**. Why did she write that? Who were the women that Lin Qiaozhi thought needed this advice? I looked carefully at the text and realized that it was **intended** for women in the countryside. Perhaps if they had an **emergency** they could not reach a doctor.



Suddenly it hit me how difficult it was for a woman to get medical training at that time. That was a **generation** when girls' education was always placed second to boys'. Was she so much cleverer than anyone else? Further reading made me realize that it was hard work and determination as well as her gentle nature that got her into medical school. What made her succeed later on was the **kindness** and **consideration** she showed to all her patients. There was story after story of how Lin Qiaozhi, tired after a day's work, went late at night to **deliver** a baby for a poor family who could not pay her.

By now I could not wait to find out more about her. I discovered that Lin Qiaozhi had devoted her whole life to her patients and had chosen not to have a family of her own. Instead she made sure that about 50,000 babies were safely delivered. By this time I was very excited. Why not study at medical college like Lin Qiaozhi and **carry on** her good work? It was still not too late for me to improve my studies, prepare for the university entrance examinations, and ...

1 Write down three of Lin Qiaozhi's achievements after reading the passage.

2 In pairs, ask and answer the following questions.

- 1 For whom and for what purpose did Lin Qiaozhi write a little book about how to look after babies? Why do you think it was necessary?
- 2 Was it easy for a woman to get medical training at the time Lin Qiaozhi lived? Give a reason.
- 3 Why do you think the writer chose to study at medical college?
- 4 What do you think are the important qualities that a doctor should have?

3 What methods did the writer use to find out about Lin Qiaozhi? What can you learn about how to do research?

Listening



- 1 You are going to hear a personal opinion on why women are not given the same chances in their careers as men. Before you listen, discuss the problems that women may have. Then listen to the tape and check your ideas.
- 2 Listen to the tape again and take notes on the three problems given in the listening.
 - 1 _____
 - 2 _____
 - 3 _____
- 3 Listen to the tape once more and try to spell out the missing words as you hear them. Fill in the blanks and read the sentences aloud with correct stress and intonation.
 - 1 This way of thinking _____ some girls from training for a _____.
 - 2 Unless women are given the _____, they will never be able to show that they can _____ successfully.
 - 3 These are women's _____ while men do not have this problem. They can work long _____ and go on _____.
- 4 In small groups discuss whether you agree with the speaker. Give your reasons. Then report to the class.

Speaking and writing

- 1 Lin Qiaozhi was a special woman who made a successful career. Do you know any women like her? Choose one you admire and describe her.
 - Make a list of her achievements.
 - Describe her using the adjectives you know.
 - Explain what other people think of her.
 - Prepare a dialogue in pairs, using the following questions.
 - Be prepared to perform your dialogue to the class.

hard-working energetic active
 determined intelligent fair generous
 kind helpful **modest** confident brave
 honest **considerate** unselfish
 devoted educated warm-hearted
 ...

• What does she look like?
 • Why do you admire her?
 • What did she do to impress you most?
 • How would you describe her?
 • Why did she choose to ...?
 • What are her strengths/weaknesses?
 • Can you give an example to show ...?

- 2 Write a description of the woman you have talked about. Plan your writing as follows.
 - 1 Make a plan. Write down all the ideas you want to use in your description. Each idea will help to make a paragraph. Then separate them so that you can list the interesting words that will help you write the description.

- 2 Now write the first paragraph. The first sentence should give an introduction of this woman to the readers. For example, *Li Jun has been a doctor in my hometown for many years.* Then write about what she looks like and what she often does.
- 3 In the second paragraph describe her character. For example, *She is kind and considerate to ...* Then explain what kind of things she does to help them.
- 4 Write more paragraphs if necessary.
- 5 Finally explain how other people view her, eg *Li Jun is a person loved by all who know her.*

SUMMING UP

Write down what you have learned about the great women and their achievements.

From this unit you have also learned

- useful verbs: _____
- useful nouns: _____
- useful expressions: _____
- a new grammar item: _____

LEARNING TIP

When you are writing about somebody's life, choose an interesting example that shows the person's character. Then think about what this tells you about the person. You will find it more interesting to read this than a list of the person's achievements. This is because we are all interested in what people do and what they think. Only when we understand their difficulties and problems, can we better understand their achievements.

* READING FOR FUN

Think about what you do every day and the impact your life is making on people and the environment.

- Jane Goodall

You don't get to choose how you're going to die, or when. You can only decide how you're going to live now.

- Joan Baez

How important it is for us to recognize and celebrate our heroes and heroines!

- Maya Angelou

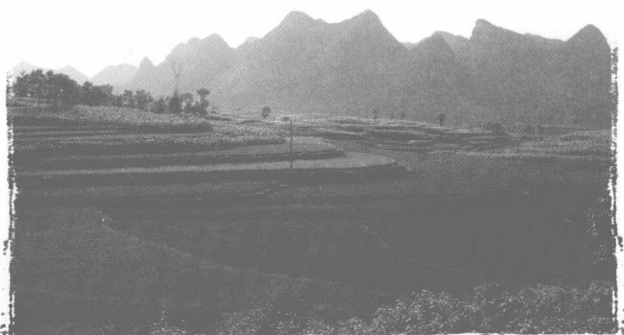
I never see what has been done; I only see what remains to be done.

- Marie Curie

Unit 2 Working the land

Warming Up

- 1 Have you ever been to the countryside? What did you see or do there?
- 2 Are you from a farmer's family? What do you know about farming?
- 3 Have you ever grown any plants? If so, what did you do to grow them? If not, what kind of plant would you like to try growing? How would you grow it?



Pre-reading

- 1 Read the **statistics** below. Did you know these facts before? What problem do they show?



According to the World Health Organization (WHO):

- The world produces enough food for everyone.
- More than 800 million people go to bed hungry every day.

- 2 Rice is the main food in all East Asian and Southeast Asian countries. What do you think would happen if tomorrow there was suddenly no rice to eat?
- 3 Look at the title of the passage and the picture on the next page. What do you predict this passage is going to talk about? Then skim the passage to check if you were right.

Reading



A PIONEER FOR ALL PEOPLE

Although he is one of China's most famous scientists, Yuan Longping considers himself a farmer, for he works the land to do his research. Indeed, his **sunburnt** face and arms and his slim, strong body are just like those of millions of Chinese farmers, for whom he has **struggled** for the past five **decades**. Dr Yuan Longping grows what is called **super** hybrid rice. In 1974, he became the first agricultural pioneer in the world to grow rice that has a high **output**. This special strain of rice makes it possible to produce one-third more of the **crop** in the same fields. Now more than 60% of the rice produced in China each year is from this hybrid strain.



Born into a poor farmer's family in 1930, Dr Yuan graduated from Southwest Agricultural College in 1953. Since then, finding ways to grow more rice has been his life goal. As a young man, he saw the great need for increasing the rice output. At that time, **hunger** was a **disturbing** problem in many parts of the countryside. Dr Yuan searched for a way to increase rice harvests without **expanding** the area of the fields. In 1950,

Chinese farmers could produce only fifty million tons of rice. In a recent harvest, however, nearly two hundred million tons of rice was produced. These increased harvests mean that 22% of the world's people are fed from just 7% of the farmland in China. Dr Yuan is now **circulating** his knowledge in India, **Vietnam** and many other less developed countries to increase their rice harvests. **Thanks to** his research, the UN has more tools in the **battle to rid** the world of hunger. Using his hybrid rice, farmers are producing harvests twice as large as before.

Dr Yuan is quite **satisfied with** his life. However, he doesn't care about being famous. He feels it gives him less **freedom** to do his research. He **would** much **rather** keep time for his hobbies. He enjoys listening to violin music, playing mah-jong, swimming and reading. Spending money on himself or leading a comfortable life also means very little to him. Indeed, he believes that a person with too much money has more rather than fewer troubles. He **therefore** gives millions of yuan to **equip** others for their research in agriculture.

Just dreaming for things, however, costs nothing. Long ago Dr Yuan had a dream about rice plants as tall as sorghum. Each ear of rice was as big as an ear of corn and each **grain** of rice was as huge as a peanut. Dr Yuan awoke from his dream with the hope of producing a kind of rice that could feed more people. Now, many years later, Dr Yuan has another dream: to **export** his rice so that it can be grown around the globe. One dream is not always enough, especially for a person who loves and cares for his people.