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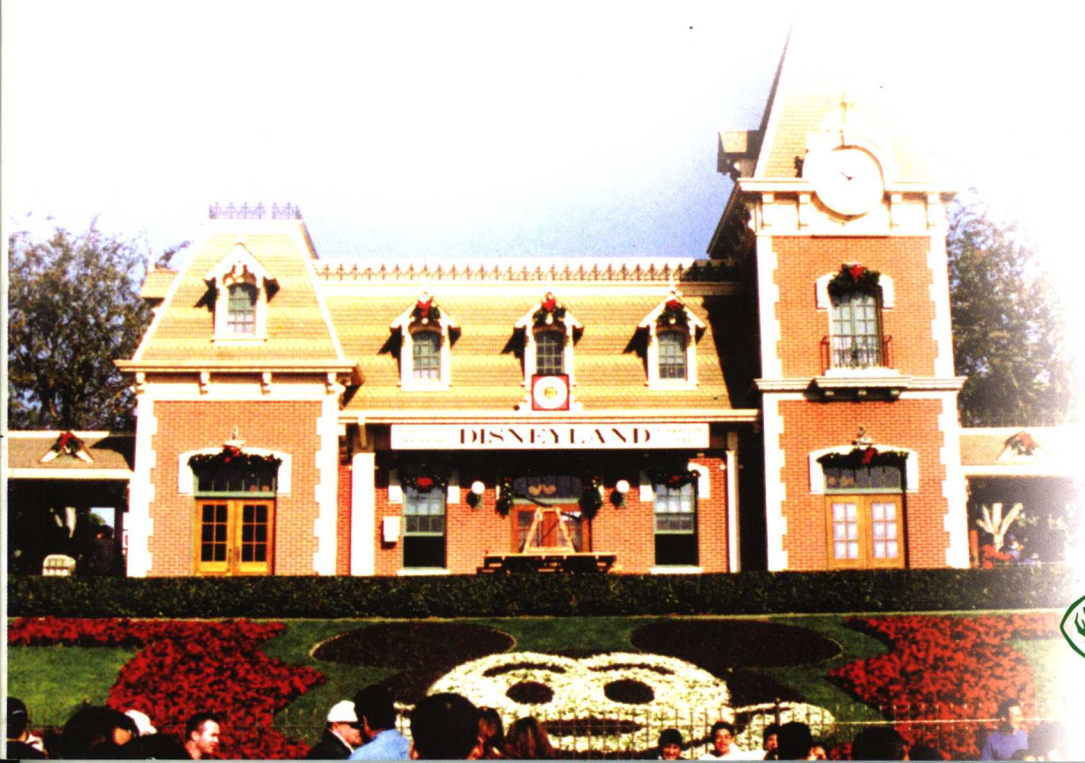
普通高中课程标准实验教科书

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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主 编 刘道义

编 者 Dodie Brooks Nora Allingham Rick Sjoquist

责 任 编 辑 李 俏 李葆重 付 蕾

绘 画 王国栋

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Unit

Women of achievement

Warming Up

Examine the following six women, using the rules about what makes a great person. Most great people we know about are also important people. But important people may not be great people. In pairs discuss the following women. Which of these women do you think is a great woman? Give reasons for your choice.

GREAT OR NOT?

<p>1</p>  <p>Elizabeth Fry (1780 — 1845), Britain</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Soong Chingling (1893 — 1981), China</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>Jane Goodall (1934 —), Britain</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Soong Chingling, Dr Sun Yat-sen's wife, was one of the top leaders in modern Chinese history. She concerned herself with welfare projects, leading China Welfare Institute especially for women and children.</p>	<p>As a young girl, she always wanted to study animals. She went to Africa and studied chimps. Her research showed the connections between chimps and human beings. She works to protect chimps everywhere.</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>Jody Williams (1950 —), USA</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>Joan of Arc (1412—1431), France</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>Lin Qiaozhi (1901—1983), China</p>
<p>Jody Williams helped found an international campaign to stop the use of landmines. She 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.</p>	<p>A girl from the countryside who dressed as a man and went to fight for the French and to drive the English out of France. She was caught and put to death by the English.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Pre-reading

- 1 Why do you think Jane Goodall went to Africa to study chimps rather than to a university?
- 2 Do you think her work is important? Why?

Reading



A PROTECTOR OF AFRICAN WILDLIFE



It is 5:45 am and the sun is just rising over Gombe National Park in East Africa. Our group are all going to visit the chimps in the forest. Jane has studied these animals 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 a place where we left the chimp family sleeping in a tree the night before. Everybody sits and waits while the animals in the group begin to wake up



and move. Then we follow as the family begins to wander off 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 everybody will be very tired and dirty by the afternoon and she is right. But the evening makes it all **worthwhile**. The mother chimp and her babies play in the tree and, after they come into her arms, we see them go to sleep together in their **nest** for the night.

Nobody before has fully understood chimp **behaviour**. Jane spent many years **observing** and recording their daily activities. She did not study at a university but she was determined to work with animals in their own environment. When she arrived at 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 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 helping the rest of the world understand and **respect** the life of these animals. She has **argued** for them to be left in the wild and not used for **entertainment** or advertisements. She has set up special places where they can live safely. Her life is very busy but as 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 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 for her studies, 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 Think about these statements and tick the correct boxes.

- | | True | False |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The chimps show love in their family by feeding or touching each other. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Without any university training, she has achieved what she wanted. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 She hopes that chimps can be left in the forest. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 She supposes that people should not use chimps for entertainment. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 She has spent more than forty years helping people understand her work. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 She has built many homes for the wild animals to live in. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 Answer the following questions.

- 1 Do you agree with Jane's ideas? Why or why not?

- 2 What do you think is the best way to protect wildlife?

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

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

Verb	Noun
behave	
	observation
respect	
	warning
	communication
support	

Verb	Noun
organise	
achieve	
specialize	
connect	
advertise	
	campaign

- 2 Find words and expressions that mean the same from the text.

Alternative expressions	Words and expressions from the text
something done successfully	
fill somebody with good feelings and aims	
important, interesting or rewarding enough for the time and money spent	
watch carefully	
an organization for a special purpose	
admire or show regard for someone	
the situation in which people live or work	
have an opposite opinion; quarrel	
things that are intended to interest people	

- 3 Fill in the blanks with words from the text. Change their forms where necessary.

- She has made great _____ in _____ and recording the daily activities of these animals.
- _____ by her words, he decided to get rid of his bad habits.
- The key reason for the black people's **strike** was their poor living and working _____.
- He _____ in a very rude way at the party and people got very upset.
- We all _____ him for his honesty.
- Good _____ is of great importance in a team.

4 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 the poorer people of the world.
Many people _____ the poorer people of the world.

Discovering useful structures

1 Look at the following two sentences and observe the difference between them.

EXAMPLE: *Our group are all going to visit the chimps in the forest.*
Our group includes six boys and five girls.

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.

There are some other nouns that are used in the same way, such as *audience, class, family, the public, team* and *police*.

Now fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given verbs in brackets.

- 1 The family _____ (be) very big.
The family _____ (be) 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) made up of six high officials.
The government _____ (be) having an important meeting when I got there.
- 4 It was late, but the audience _____ (be) still entering the hall.
The audience _____ (be) dressed in different ways.

2 Fill in 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 the theatre almost every night. 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 Xianshun

Using Language

Reading



A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR ME

As I sat down at the computer to do some research on Lin Qiaozhi, I did not realise that my homework was to change my life. I enjoyed English, biology and chemistry. But which one should I choose to study at university?

Suddenly some information was shown on the screen. It seemed that Lin Qiaozhi had been very busy in her chosen career travelling abroad to study and 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 by following some simple rules for keeping babies clean and healthy. Why did she write that? Who were the women that Lin Qiaozhi thought needed this advice? I looked carefully at the text and realised that it was intended for women who lived in the countryside. Perhaps they could not reach a doctor. When did she live? I searched again and found that Lin Qiaozhi lived in the early 20th century. She had become a specialist in women's diseases.



It struck me like lightning how difficult it must have been for a woman to get a **medical** training so long ago when women's education was always placed second to men's. Was she so much cleverer than anyone else? Further reading made me realise that it was hard work and determination as well as her good nature that had got her into medical school. But it was not her success at university that had made her famous. It was her **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 found 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 to their mothers. By this time I was so excited. Why not study at medical college like Lin Qiaozhi and carry on her good work? It was still not too late to fill in the forms for the university entrance exam

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

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

2 Answer the following questions.

- 1 For whom and for what purpose did Lin Qiaozhi write a small book about how to look after babies?
- 2 Which period did Lin Qiaozhi live in?
- 3 Was it easy for a woman to get medical education at that time? Give a reason.

- 4 Why do you think the writer chose to study at medical college?
- 5 What do you think are the important qualities a good doctor should have?

Listening

- 1 Read the questions before you listen to the tape. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.**

	True	False
1 Girls often leave school earlier for family reasons.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 When there is very little money, the school often prevents girls from training.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Girls don't have a chance to run a company.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 When women have children, they have to stop work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Men have more chances to get to the top of their career than women.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Men can do whatever they like.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 2 Listen to the tape again and answer the following question.**

What three problems do women have which do not apply to men?

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

- 3 Listen to the tape again and try to spell out the missing words as you hear them.**

- 1 This _____ girls from training for their chosen _____.
- 2 Most of the _____ and running the house is the _____ of the mother. Men do not have this pressure.
- 3 Think about what _____ they have had to face.

Speaking

Lin Qiaozhi was a special woman. She was prepared to do her best for others who needed her care. Do you know any women like her in your hometown or home village? In pairs choose a woman that you know and describe her. The following words and expressions may be useful for you.

Her character is:

honest, hard-working, energetic, determined, ...

Her personality is:

modest, kind, considerate, quiet, lively, friendly, helpful, ...

Now prepare to give your talk to the class. Give as many details as you can so that a listener can imagine the woman in his / her mind.

Writing

Now write a description of this woman's character. You can use the information you collected in *Speaking* to help you.

- 1 Make a plan. Write down all the things 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 tell the readers what we think of this woman. For example, *Li Jun is a person loved by all who know her.* Then write about what she looks like. Finally describe what she often does.
- 3 In the second paragraph describe her kindness. For example, *She is kind and considerate to her neighbours.* Then explain what kind of things she does to help them.
- 4 Finally explain how these neighbours view her, eg *Everybody agrees she is a good friend to the neighbourhood.*

SLIMMING 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: _____
- other expressions: _____
- new grammar items: _____

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 people and their ideas. If we can understand their difficulties and problems, then we can better understand their achievements.

Unit 2

Working the land

Warming Up

- 1 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 grow? How will you grow it?
- 2 Have you ever been to the countryside? What did you do there?
- 3 Are you from a farmer's family? What do you know about farming?



Pre-reading

- 1 Rice is a 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?
- 2 If you had the chance to do one thing to help end **hunger** in the world, what would you do?

Reading



A PIONEER FOR ALL PEOPLE

He wants everyone to call him a farmer, for that's how he regards himself. Although he is one of China's most famous scientists, Yuan Longping 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 other Chinese farmers. In many ways, he is one of them, and he has **struggled** for the past five decades to help them. Dr Yuan



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.

Dr Yuan was born in Beijing in 1930. Since he graduated from Southwest Agriculture College in 1953, he has devoted his life to finding ways to grow more and more rice. As a young man, he saw the great need for increasing the rice output. At that time, hunger was a serious problem in many parts

of the countryside. Dr Yuan searched for a way to increase rice harvests without **expanding** the area of fields. In 1950, Chinese farmers could only produce about fifty million tons of rice. Last year, 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 other less developed countries to increase their rice harvests. Thanks to his research, the UN is trying to **rid** the world **of** hunger. Using his hybrid rice farmers are producing harvests twice as large as before.

You might guess that Dr Yuan, who is now rich and famous, **is satisfied with** his life. However, he cares little about spending the money on himself or **leading a comfortable life**. Indeed, he believes that a person with too much money has more, rather than fewer troubles. So he gives millions of **yuan** to **equip** others for their research in agriculture. He also doesn't care about being famous. He feels it gives him less **freedom** to do his research. And he **would rather** keep time for his hobbies. Although he can no longer play his **violin**, he still listens to violin music. His other hobbies include playing mah-jong, swimming and reading. He used to walk to his rice fields twice a day, but now he prefers to ride his **motorcycle**.

Wishing for things, however, costs nothing. Long ago, in a dream, Dr Yuan saw 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 Dr Yuan has another dream: to **export** his rice so that it can be grown all over the world. As Dr Yuan proves, one dream is not always enough, especially for a person who loves and cares for his people.

Comprehending

1 Think about each statement and tick the correct boxes.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | Dr Yuan is more a farmer than a scientist. | | |
| 2 | Dr Yuan's kind of rice is the most suitable for China's farmland. | | |
| 3 | Dr Yuan would rather work than relax. | | |

True False

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 4 Dr Yuan has dreams when he is asleep and also when he is awake. ☐ ☐
- 5 Dr Yuan enjoys a simpler life than most rich and famous people. ☐ ☐

2 The following sentences are taken from the reading passage. Explain what the underlined words mean.

- 1 He wants everyone to call him a farmer, for that's how he regards himself.
- 2 In many ways, he is one of them, and he has struggled for the past five decades to help them.
- 3 At that time, hunger was a serious problem in many parts of the countryside.
- 4 Using his hybrid rice farmers are producing harvests twice as large as before.
- 5 Wishing for things, however, costs nothing.

3 Answer the following questions.

- 1 Why did Dr Yuan want to increase the rice output when he was young?
- 2 How does he help rid the world of hunger?
- 3 What kind of life is Dr Yuan leading?
- 4 Use a few words to describe Dr Yuan's personality.

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

1 Find words and expressions that mean the same from the text.

Alternative expressions	Words and expressions from the text
darkened skin from spending too much time in the sun	
need for food	
make something or somebody free of	
become larger in size, number or amount	
make information and ideas known to many people	
live a (particular kind of) life	
prefer to	
because of	
try extremely hard to achieve something	
send things to <u>foreign</u> countries for sale	