

经全国中小学教材审定委员会
2004年初审通过

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

英语 1

必修

NEW SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA
STUDENT'S BOOK 1

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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人民教育出版社 出版

(北京市海淀区中关村南大街 17 号院 1 号楼 邮编: 100081)

网址: <http://www.pep.com.cn>

浙江省出版总社重印

浙江省新华书店发行

浙江新华数码印务有限公司印装

*

开本: 890 毫米 × 1 240 毫米 1/16 印张: 7 字数: 158 000

2007 年 1 月第 2 版 2010 年 5 月浙江第 8 次印刷

印数: 1 426 661 - 1 686 660 册

ISBN 978-7-107-19988-2

定价: 8.19 元

G · 13038(课)

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绘 画 王国栋 李思东

地 图 编 制 博 涛

版 式 设 计 刘 昀

封 面 设 计 林荣桓

平 面 制 作 北京人教聚珍图文制作有限公司

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Warming Up

Are you good to your friends? Do the following survey. **Add up** your score and see how many points you get.

- 1 You want to see a very interesting film with your friend, but your friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning his/her bicycle. You will
 - A go without your friend.
 - B help your friend clean the bicycle so you can leave early.
 - C plan to go another time.
- 2 Your friend asks to borrow your favourite camera. When he/she borrowed it last time, he/she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired. You will
 - A say no.
 - B let your friend borrow it without saying anything.
 - C let your friend borrow it, but tell him/her that if the camera is broken again, he/she will have to pay to get it repaired.
- 3 Your friend comes to school very **upset**. The bell rings so you need to go to class. You will
 - A **ignore** the bell and go somewhere quiet to **calm** your friend **down**.
 - B tell your friend that you've **got to** go to class.
 - C tell your friend that you **are concerned about** him/her and you will meet after class and talk then.
- 4 Your friend has gone on holiday and asked you to take care of his/her dog. While **walking the dog**, you were careless and it got **loose** and was hit by a car. The dog's leg was broken. You will
 - A take the dog to the vet and pay the bill yourself.
 - B ask your parents to take the dog to the vet and pay for it.
 - C take the dog to the vet but give the bill to your friend to pay.
- 5 You are taking your end-of-term exam. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him/her cheat in the exam by looking at your paper. You will
 - A let him/her look at your paper.
 - B tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so you don't let him/her look at your paper.
 - C tell him/her to look at someone else's paper.



Work out your score on page 8.

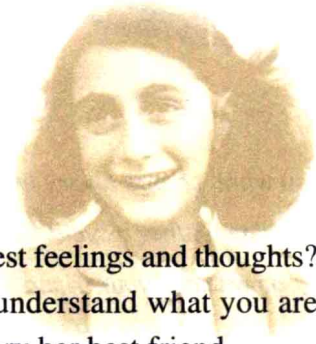
Pre-reading

- 1 Why do you need friends? Make a list of reasons why friends are important to you.
- 2 Does a friend always have to be a person? What else can be your friend?
- 3 Skim the first paragraph of the reading passage below and find who was Anne's best friend.

Reading



ANNE'S BEST FRIEND



Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or would not understand what you are going through? Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend.

Anne lived in Amsterdam in the Netherlands during World War II. Her family was Jewish so they had to hide or they would be caught by the German Nazis. She and her family hid away for

nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered. During that time the only true friend was her diary. She said, "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty." Now read how she felt after being in the hiding place since July 1942.

Thursday 15th June, 1944

Dear Kitty,

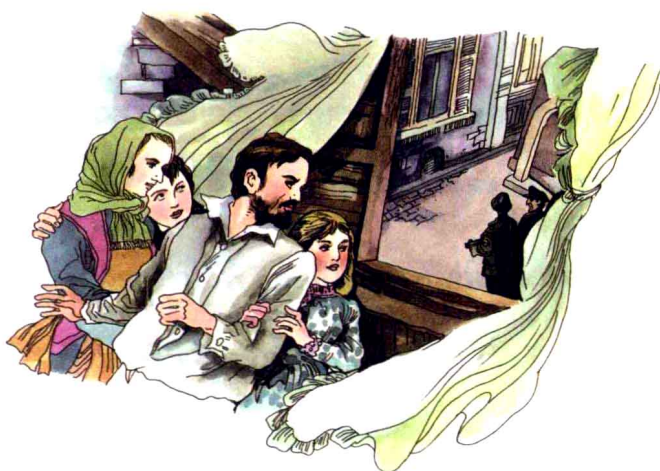
I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. That's changed since I came here.

... For example, one evening when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs at dusk when the window was open. I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power; it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face ...

... Sadly ... I am only able to look at nature through dirty curtains hanging before very dusty windows. It's no pleasure looking through these any longer because nature is one thing that really must be experienced.

Yours,
Anne





Comprehending

1 Read the passage and join the correct parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Anne kept a diary because | A she couldn't meet her friends. |
| 2 She felt very lonely because | B Jews were caught by Nazis and killed. |
| 3 They had to hide because | C she could tell everything to it. |
| 4 Anne named her diary Kitty because | D she wanted it to be her best friend. |

2 Read the passage again and answer the following questions.

- About how long had Anne and her family been in the hiding place when she wrote this part of her diary?
- How did Anne feel about nature before she and her family hid away?
- Why do you think her feelings changed towards nature?
- Why did Anne **no longer** just like looking at nature out of the window?

3 How would you describe Anne's feelings as she was looking out at the night sky?

- With a **partner** brainstorm some adjectives to describe her feelings. Make a list of at least five.
- Share your list with another pair. Choose five good adjectives from the two lists.

4 Imagine you have to go into hiding like Anne and her family. What would you miss most? Give your reasons.

Things I would miss	Reasons

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

1 Find the word or expression for each of the following meanings from the text.

- 1 _____ not inside a building
- 2 _____ feeling disturbed
- 3 _____ to be worried about
- 4 _____ free, not tied up
- 5 _____ to experience something
- 6 _____ to take no notice of
- 7 _____ staying close to and looking at somebody
- 8 _____ to become quiet after nervous activity
- 9 _____ piece of material hung to cover a window
- 10 _____ number of things that happen one after another

2 Complete this passage with some of the words and phrases above.


Anne's sister Margot was very _____ that the family had to move. However, she knew that she had got to _____ all the difficulties with her family. She found it difficult to **settle** and _____ in the hiding place, because she was _____ whether they would be discovered. She **suffered from** loneliness, but she had to learn to like it there. What she really missed was going _____ and walking the dog for her neighbour. It was such fun to watch it run _____ in the park. She wished she could tell her neighbour _____ that she was sorry not to be able to do it any longer, but she knew that was too dangerous!

3 Complete the following sentences using words and expressions from the text.


- 1 When the man saw the car accident on the **highway**, he stopped _____ offer help.
- 2 "How can Linda **recover** from her illness in this room when it's so dirty and _____? It will only make her worse," said the doctor.
- 3 After Peter died, George _____ the story of their friendship in a book.
- 4 When the street lights go on _____, they make a beautiful picture, so different from the daytime.
- 5 Good friends do not _____ what they do for each other; instead they offer help when it is needed.
- 6 Although Tim and Mike come from _____ different backgrounds, they became close friends.
- 7 Please draw the _____; the sunlight is too bright.
- 8 "Sorry, I didn't break the plate _____."
"It's OK. Don't worry about it."

Discovering useful structures

1 Look at these sentences. Can you find the difference between direct speech and indirect speech?

“I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary,” said Anne. (Direct speech) 


Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary. (Indirect speech)

“Does a friend always have to be a person?” the writer asks us. 

The writer asks us if a friend always has to be a person.

Anne's sister asked her what she called her diary. (Indirect speech) 

“What do you call your diary?” Anne's sister asked her. (Direct speech)






Father asked Anne why she had gone to bed so late the night before. 

“Why did you go to bed so late last night?” Father asked Anne.

2 Change the first four sentences from direct speech into indirect speech and the rest from indirect speech into direct speech.

- 1 “I don't know the address of my new home,” said Anne.
- 2 “I've **got tired of** looking at nature through dirty curtains and dusty windows,” Anne said to her father.
- 3 “I need to **pack up** my things in the **suitcase** very quickly,” the girl said.
- 4 “Why did you choose your diary and old letters?” her father asked her.
- 5 Mother asked her if/whether she was very hot with so many clothes on.
- 6 Margot asked her what else she had hidden under her **overcoat**.
- 7 Anne asked her father when they would go back home.
- 8 Father asked Anne why she had talked so much to that boy.

3 Pair work. One of you will be a child and the other the grandmother. The grandmother is listening to a weather report with her grandchild. Try to use indirect speech in your dialogue.

Beijing	rain		16°C ~ 24°C
Shanghai	cloudy		23°C ~ 28°C
Guangzhou	sunny		26°C ~ 33°C
Chongqing	foggy		22°C ~ 30°C
Changchun	overcast		12°C ~ 22°C

GM: *What's the weather in Beijing tomorrow? I can't hear the man clearly on the TV.*

GC: *That's all right, I can help. The man said*

GM: *What did he say about Shanghai?*

GC: ...

Using Language

Reading and listening



- 1** Read the letter that Lisa wrote to Miss Wang of *Radio for Teenagers* and predict what Miss Wang will say. After listening, check and discuss her advice.

Dear Miss Wang,

I am having some trouble with my classmates at the moment. I'm **getting along** well with a boy in my class. We often do homework together and we enjoy helping each other. We have become really good friends. But other students have started gossiping. They say that this boy and I have **fallen in love**. This has made me angry. I don't want to end the friendship, but I hate others gossiping. What should I do?

Yours,
Lisa

- 2** Listen to the tape and try to spell the words as you hear their pronunciation. Then divide each of the sentences into several sense groups.

- There is nothing wrong with you and this boy _____ friends and _____ together.
- _____ your friendship with this boy would be a _____ thing to do.
- Teenagers like to _____, and they often see something that isn't real.
- My advice is to _____ your classmates. That way you will _____ them that you are more _____ than they are.

- 3** Listen to the tape again and use the exercise above to help you answer the following questions.

- What does Miss Wang say about their friendship?
She says that _____.
- Why doesn't she think that Lisa should end their friendship?
She thinks that _____.
- How does she explain why Lisa's classmates gossip about their friendship?
She says that _____.
- What is Miss Wang's advice?
She asks Lisa to _____.

Speaking

Do you agree with Miss Wang's advice? Discuss it in small groups. You may use the following expressions in your conversation.

AGREEING

I agree. Yes, I think so. So do I. Me too.

Exactly. No problem. Sure. Certainly.

Of course. All right. You're right/correct.

Good idea. I think that's a good idea.

DISAGREEING

I don't think so. Neither do I.

That's not right. Yes, but

I'm afraid not. No way. Of course not.

I'm sorry, but I don't agree. I disagree.

Reading and writing

Miss Wang has received a letter from Xiao Dong. He is also asking for some advice. Read the letter on the right carefully and help Miss Wang answer it.

- 1** Before you write, brainstorm with a partner about ways to change the situation. Make a list of your ideas and give your reasons. For example:

Dear Miss Wang,
I'm a student from Huzhou Senior High School. I have a problem. I'm not very good at communicating with people. Although I try to talk to my classmates, I still find it hard to make good friends with them. So I feel quite lonely sometimes. I do want to change this situation, but I don't know how. I would be **grateful** if you could give me some advice.

Yours,
Xiao Dong

Ideas	Why
1 to ask people their likes and dislikes	1 to find classmates with the same interests
2 to join in discussions and show interest in other people's ideas	2 to get to know different people and let them see you are friendly
3 ...	3 ...

- 2** Decide which are the best ideas and put them into an order. Then write down your advice and explain how it will help. Each idea can make one paragraph. The following sample and the expressions may help you.

Dear Xiao Dong,

I'm sorry you are having trouble in making friends. However, the situation is easy to change if you take my advice. Here are some **tips** to help you:

First, *why not ...?*

If you do this,

Secondly, *you should/can*

Then/That way,

Thirdly, *it would be a good idea if*

By doing this,

I hope you will find these ideas useful.

Yours,

Miss Wang

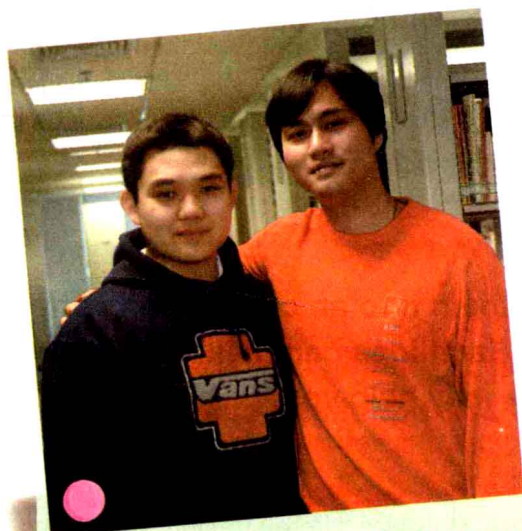
- 3** **Swap** your letter with your partner. Look at his/her work and help to improve it. Pick out any mistakes you see in spelling, verb forms, or punctuation. Swap back. Correct any mistakes and write out your letter.

SUMMING UP

Write down what you have learned about friends and friendship.

From this unit you have also learned

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



LEARNING TIP

It's a good habit for you to keep a diary. It can help you remember past events. You can express your feelings and thoughts in it. It will help you improve your English if you write your diary in English. Why not have a try?

READING FOR FUN

Promise

by Jessica Sills

As you sit in silence,
 Wondering why
 I'll be your shoulder to cry on
 Until your tears run dry.

When you've been hurt,
 And can't believe what they've done
 If you need someone to talk to
 I'll be the one.

If a close friend hurts you,
 And you don't understand
 Remember I'm here,
 I'll lend a helping hand.

Burdens are lighter
 when carried by two,
 And I just want you to know
 I'm here for you.

Scoring sheet for the survey on page 1

1 A1 B3 C2
 4 A3 B2 C1

2 A1 B2 C3
 5 A0 B3 C0

3 A1 B2 C3

Unit 2

English around the world

Warming Up

- 1 Do you know that there is more than one kind of English? In some important ways they are very different from one another. They are called world Englishes. Look at these examples. Can you understand the different kinds of English these people are using?



Let's go to the pictures!

Why not go by Underground?

OK. But how shall we go to the movies?

Er, but the subway station is far away.



- 2 Guess which of the following words is British English and which is American English.

elevator / lift

in a team / on a team

rubber / eraser

petrol / gas

Pre-reading

- 1 With your partner, list the countries that use English as an **official** language.
- 2 Which country do you think has the most English learners?
- 3 Look at the title of the following passage and guess what it is about. Then read it quickly and see if you are right.

Reading



THE ROAD TO MODERN ENGLISH

At the end of the 16th century, about five to seven million people spoke English. Nearly all of them lived in England. Later in the next century, people from England made **voyages** to conquer other parts of the world and **because of** that, English began to be spoken in many other countries. Today, more people speak English as their first, second or a foreign language than ever before.

Native English speakers can understand each other even if they don't speak the same kind of English. Look at this example:

British Betty: *Would you like to see my flat?*

American Amy: *Yes. I'd like to **come up** to your **apartment**.*

So why has English changed over time? **Actually** all languages change and develop when cultures meet and communicate with each other. At first the English spoken in England between about AD 450 and 1150 was very different from the English spoken today. It was **based** more on German than the English we speak **at present**. Then **gradually** between about AD 800 and 1150, English became less like German because those who ruled England spoke first **Danish** and later French. These new settlers enriched the English language and especially its **vocabulary**. So by the 1600's Shakespeare was able to **make use of** a wider vocabulary than ever before. In 1620 some British settlers moved to America. Later in the 18th century some British people were taken to Australia too. English began to be spoken in both countries.

Finally by the 19th century the language was settled. At that time two big changes in English **spelling** happened: first Samuel Johnson wrote his dictionary and later Noah Webster wrote *The American Dictionary of the English Language*. The **latter** gave a separate **identity** to American English spelling.

English now is also spoken as a foreign or second language in South Asia. For example, India has a very large number of **fluent** English speakers because Britain ruled India from 1765 to 1947. During that time English became the language for government and education. English is also spoken in **Singapore** and **Malaysia** and countries in Africa **such as** South Africa. Today the number of people learning English in China is increasing rapidly. In fact, China may have the largest number of English learners. Will Chinese English develop its own identity? Only time will tell.

Comprehending

1 Read the passage carefully and decide whether the statements are true or false and explain why.

- | | True | False |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 English had the most speakers in the 17th century. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 English developed when new settlers and rulers came to Britain. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Languages frequently change. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The language of the government is always the language of the country. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 English is one of the official languages used in India. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 This reading describes the development of the English language. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Make a timeline of the development of English, using the passage to help you.

- During the 5th century AD: English was based more on German.
- Between about AD 800 and 1150:
- ...

3 In pairs discuss these questions.

- 1 Why do you think people all over the world want to learn English?
- 2 Why do you think more people in the world now want to learn Chinese?

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

1 Match the new words and expressions with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 petrol | A who or what somebody or something is |
| 2 voyage | B a word for gas in British English |
| 3 gradually | C not sudden |
| 4 frequently | D in fact |
| 5 identity | E the second of two things or people already mentioned |
| 6 the latter | F often |
| 7 actually | G long trip by sea or in space |
| 8 fluent | H able to speak or write a language well |

2 Complete this passage with the words from the *Warming Up* and *Reading*.

It is not easy for a Chinese person to speak English as _____ as a _____ English speaker. One reason is that English has a large _____. It also has different **usage** in different English speaking countries. If you use “flat” instead of “_____”, people in America will know you have learned British English. If you use the word “_____” instead of “lift” in Britain, people will know you have studied American English.

3 Add these phrases to the rhyme so that it makes sense.

such as make use of because of come up at present

“Will you _____ to my flat?” asked the spider to the fly.
 “_____ it’s so pleasant to look down from so high.
 _____ the clear sky it’s possible to see
 Buildings _____ theatres and hotels by the sea.
 So won’t you please _____ this chance to look?”
 The fly agreed immediately without a second thought.
 But as soon as she went up with a step so light that day,
 The spider caught and ate her and she was never seen again!



Then read the rhyme aloud and mark the sense groups.

4 Sometimes British and American people use different prepositions for the same idea. Choose a pair of prepositions. Then compare them.

at / on past / after in / on from / than

- There are so many people _____ the street.
- They are going to have a party _____ the weekend.
- We will leave for the airport at a quarter _____ five.
- His brother is _____ the most famous football team in England.
- As we know, British English is a little different _____ American English.
- Are there many children playing _____ the playground?

Do you know which usage is British English and which is American? Discuss in pairs and then in class.