高级中学教科书（实验本）

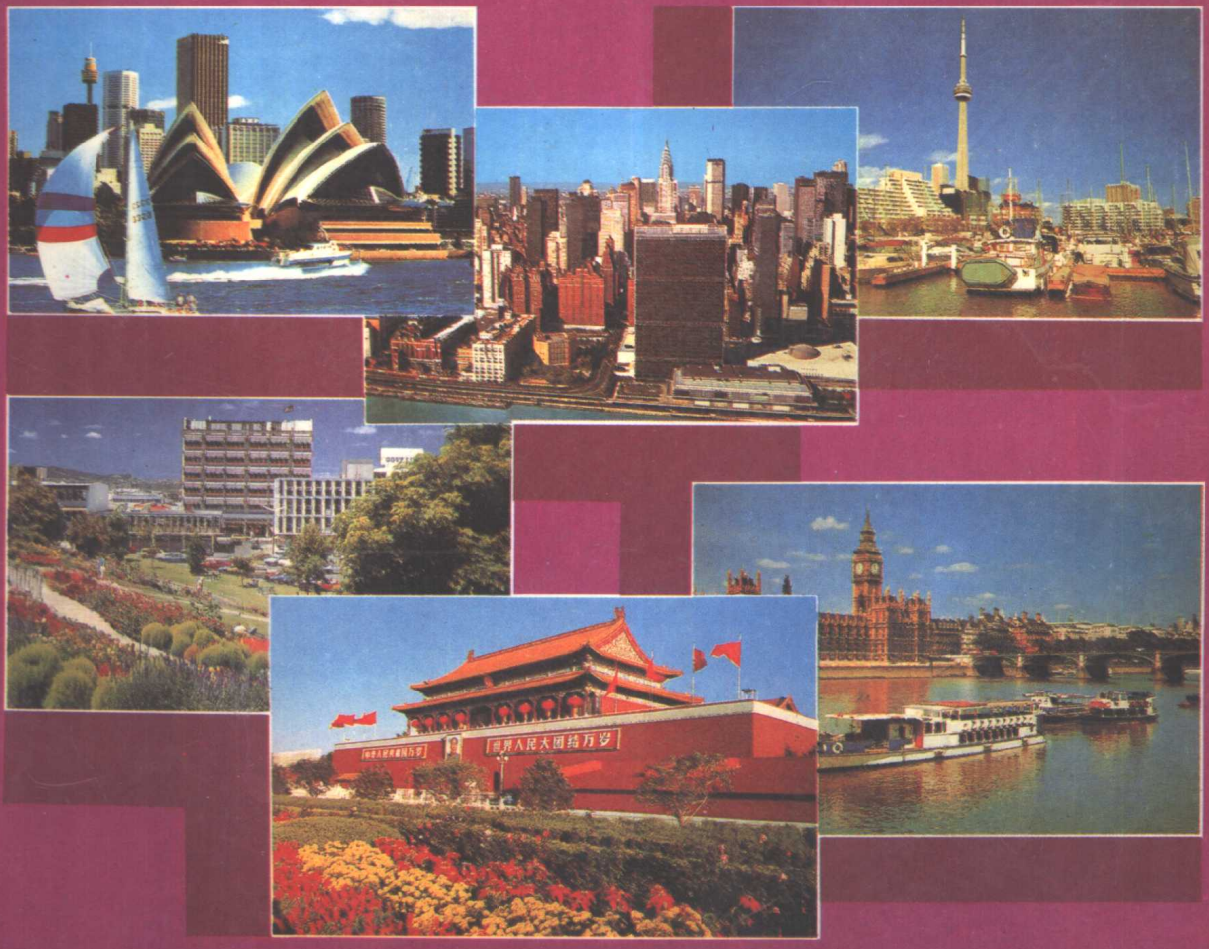
英　　语

第三册（上）

（供高中三年级第一学期使用）

Senior English for China

Students' Book 3A



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Madame Curie

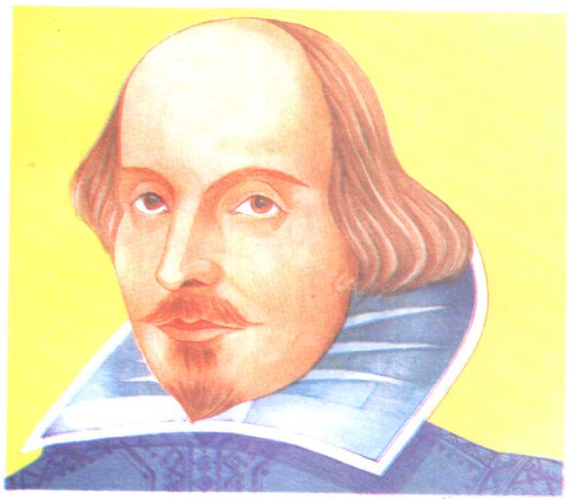
Captain Cook

Perth

Kooris

Angkor Wat

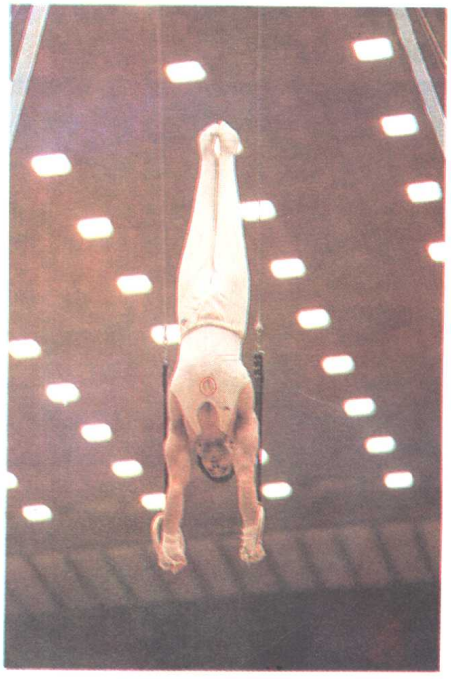
LX P5/90



William Shakespeare

The Merchant of Venice

Free exercise



Rings

High-and-low bars

Side horse

CONTENTS 目 录

Unit 1 Madame Curie

Lesson 1

1 Dialogue

Four doctors are at a medical conference.

A: Which speech are you going to listen to this afternoon?
B: I haven't decided. There's a talk on cancer that might be quite interesting, so perhaps I'll go to that.
A: Has it got anything to do with your present research?
B: No. It has nothing to do with it at all.
C: I'm not sure whether to go to the one about accidents.
D: It's Dr Stone, isn't it? She's usually good.
C: Perhaps I'll go to that one.
D: How did you find the talk this morning?
A: Very disappointing. Maybe it was useful for some people, but it wasn't for me. I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year.
D: I'm not sure that this conference is as good as last year's.
A: No, I'm sure it's not.
B: Which speech are you going to?
D: I'm not going to any. I need some fresh air, so I'm going out for a walk.
B: Have fun.

2 Practice Make sentences from the table.

1 I'm sure	a the speeches will be good.
2 I'm not sure	b the research will be interesting.
3 I'm not sure whether	c she would be willing to meet us.
4 I'm not sure if	d we can devote much time to this subject.
5 I doubt if	e she will go over the answers.
6 Perhaps	f it has anything to do with my research.
7 Maybe	g the conference will not be disappointing.

3 Practice Use these answers to reply to the questions.

1 Will it be hot in Paris?	a Perhaps. / Maybe.
2 Is it going to be a good match?	b I doubt if they will / it is / it will.
3 Are you going to pass your exam?	c Yes. I'm sure of that.
4 Is this the right answer?	d I'm not sure whether I / it will.

Lesson 2

1 Pre-reading discussion

Before you read the text, work in groups of four and make two lists.
1 Things which you know about Marie Curie.
2 Things which you are not sure about Marie Curie.

2 Reading comprehension

MADAME CURIE (1)

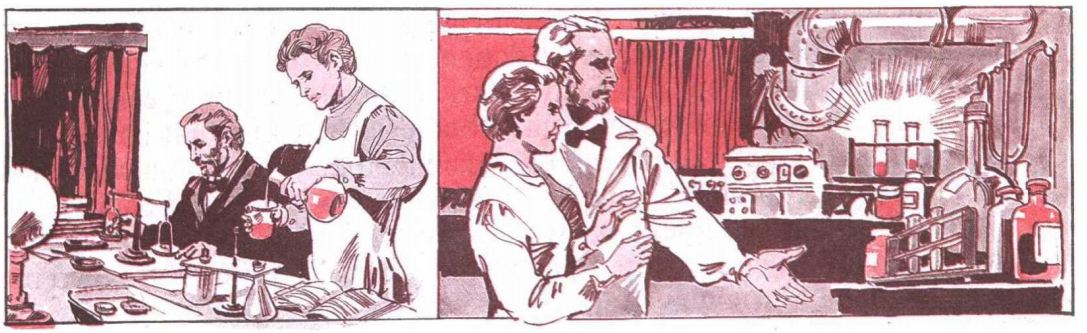
Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium. Marie Curie was born in Poland, on November 7th, 1867. When she was young, she became interested in physics and read as many books as she could on the subject. At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland, so Marie was determined to go to Paris and study there. She arrived in Paris in 1891. She had very little money to live on, ate very little and was always cold in winter. There was a small fire in her room, but she had to carry coal up six floors and wear an overcoat in her small room to keep warm. She succeeded in taking a first-class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris. After graduation she took another degree in mathematics. In 1895 she married Pierre Curie, a very bright scientist who was teaching at the School of Physics and Chemistry. Marie started to do research, even though she had very little equipment and no money. Not long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays, so Marie decided to study this area for her doctor's degree. She gave these rays a new name "radioactive". One day she made an important discovery. There was a certain mineral which was even more radioactive than uranium. Therefore, she decided, it must contain some other matter that no one had yet discovered. In 1898 she discovered the first of these new radioactive minerals which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland — Poland, and on which she wrote a research paper.

From then on, Marie and Pierre worked together on their research. They devoted all their hours to working in their laboratory. As months went by, the work seemed endless. Marie described her thoughts in words much like this: "Life is not easy for any of us. We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves. We must believe that each one of us is able to do something well, and that, when we discover what this something is, we must work hard at it until we succeed."

One evening in 1902 as she was sitting with Pierre at home, she said to him, "Let's go down to the laboratory again." It was nine o'clock and they had been there only two hours before. They put on their overcoats and went down to the laboratory. As they opened the door on the ground

floor, Marie said, "Don't light the lamps. Look!" On the laboratory bench was a glass container from which came a tiny soft light. It was what they had been working so hard to find: pure radium.

The matter that the Curies had discovered was radium. It looked like ordinary salt, but was one million times more radioactive than uranium. Its rays could go through every mineral except lead. In 1903 Marie received her doctor's degree for her study on radioactive matter. Altogether, between 1899 and 1904 she and Pierre wrote 34 articles about their work. Marie Curie never made money out of her research. She refused to treat these new discoveries as though they belonged to her, and instead shared all her knowledge with the whole scientific world.



3 Discussion Work in pairs. Discuss these questions on the text.

1 Why did Marie go to Paris to study at the university?
2 What was life like for Marie when she arrived in Paris?
3 How well did Marie do in her studies?
4 Which three words did Marie invent to describe her discoveries?
5 How would you describe radium?
6 Which mineral would you use to protect yourself against radium?
7 How much money did Marie make out of her scientific discoveries?

4 Comprehension Read the text again and mark these sentences "T" (TRUE) or "F" (FALSE).

1 Marie Curie was born in west Europe.
2 Marie received her physics degree in 1893.
3 Marie discovered radioactive waves.
4 Marie received her doctor's degree for her work on polonium.
5 Pierre helped Marie discover radium.
6 The Curies discovered radium in 1892.
7 It did not take them long to find radium.
8 Marie discovered that she had left a light on in the laboratory.
9 Marie and Pierre kept their work on radium a secret.
10 Marie did not try to sell the information about her experiments.

Lesson 3

1 Reading comprehension

MADAME CURIE (2)

Polonium and radium were important discoveries. Polonium is used to set off a nuclear bomb. Radium, because of its powerful radioactive rays, can go deep into the human body. Scientists soon discovered that it could be used as a cure for cancer. In 1903 Marie and Pierre Curie were given the Nobel Prize for Physics.

However, there is also a disadvantage which was not discovered for many years. Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood. Pierre and Marie noticed that after years of working with radioactive matter their bodies ached and their hands suffered too. In fact, radium not only damaged their health but also made the laboratory equipment with which they were working radioactive. Three of the Curies' notebooks were considered to be too radioactive to touch seventy-five years after they were written. In 1906 Pierre died in a road accident. Marie was deeply shocked by Pierre's death, but was determined to go on working. Soon after the accident, she was given Pierre's post at the University of Paris as head of the Physics Department. So Marie Curie became the first woman in France to be a university professor. In 1911 she received a second Nobel Prize for her research, the first person in the world to receive two Nobel prizes.

After the First World War Madame Curie travelled to the USA where she was received by the President and given a gram of radium for her future work. There were soon two Radium Institutes in the world, one in Paris and one in Warsaw. Marie was invited to many countries to give speeches about her work. For the last ten years of her life she was almost blind. The radium with which she had worked for many years had caused blindness and illness and finally a disease of the blood. She died in Paris at the age of 66.

Today she is remembered and admired as a scientist. But she is also remembered for her determination and courage, her willingness to share her knowledge, her interest in women's rights, and her medical service during the war.

2 Writing Write one word in each gap.

___1914 the First World War broke ___ and Marie felt that she had been in the country long ___ to be one of the French. She knew that X-rays could be used ___ help doctors near the battlefields, ___ she travelled round France collecting money ___ provide trucks ___ X-ray equipment. Then she went to companies and ___ them to produce the equipment. When this was done, she returned to Paris to train women ___ to use it. Altogether, her efforts ___ the war provided 200 X-ray trucks, and ___ a single year, X-rays were taken ___ more ___ 1.1 million soldiers.

3 Practice The Attributive Clause

Complete these sentences with a single word. If you can leave it out, write it like this (—).

1 The scientist _____ speech I went to was a man named Pierre.
2 The rays _____ Marie studied were called "radioactive rays".
3 There was a time _____ all scientists were willing to share their results.
4 Out of many people _____ succeed, few are remembered.
5 I remember the place _____ you left your overcoat.
6 The person _____ left the lights on was very careless.
7 There was one speaker _____ speech was very disappointing.
8 The person _____ I have always admired for her courage is Marie Curie.
9 The institute _____ I studied had very little equipment.
10 The person _____ you saw at the house was her elder brother.

4 Practice

Some of these sentences are wrong. Correct them.

1 What is the name of the mineral that the Curies use as a cure for cancer?
2 The laboratory which she carried out her research was on the ground floor.
3 The student whom was most willing to help me was your friend Marie.
4 I like your friend which came to our graduation party.
5 The mineral to which she devoted most of her research finally killed her.
6 The people who make the greatest effort usually succeed.
7 I hate jobs who seem to be endless.
8 The scientist I admire most is Marie Curie.
9 The bench on that I put my overcoat was dusty.
10 Any mineral whose gives off rays is radioactive.

5 Practice

Join the two parts to make a single sentence.

1 I like people. They are willing to help others.
2 The minerals were unusual. We found them in the rocks.
3 The lady is very pleased. You found her suitcase.
4 The laboratory was dark. She worked there.
5 I enjoy peaceful days. I have time to think then.
6 The person was my brother. You borrowed his overcoat.
7 The experiment failed. She was carrying it out.
8 The doctor was very hard-working. He cured me of cancer.
9 He used the prize money to pay off his debts. He won it.
10 I have found a laboratory. You can work there.

Lesson 4

1 Listening comprehension

Turn to page 61 of your Workbook.

2 Word study

Use the correct form of the words to complete the sentences.

bench	succeed	courage	willing	disappoint	cure
effect	admire	honour	effort	careless	single

1 Scientists all over the world _____ Madame Curie's research.
2 Radium is still used today for _____ cancer.
3 He made two _____ mistakes while writing the notes of his experiment.
4 Leave the equipment on the laboratory _____. I'll put it away after class.
5 The institute is _____ to provide you with more money for your research.
6 She made a great _____ to complete her research before the end of the year.
7 He was extremely _____ to hear that he would not be given a doctor's degree.
8 She was given two Nobel prizes in _____ of her research.
9 She _____ in collecting a lot of money for medical equipment.
10 She gave me a _____ piece of paper on which was written the title of the book.
11 Sadly, the treatment had no _____ on her illness.
12 She showed great _____ when her husband died, and went on working.

3 Writing

Complete these notes from the texts. Then write a paragraph about the life of Madame Curie.

Born ....
Moved ....
Studied ....
Married ....
Doctor's degree ....
First Nobel Prize ....
Started research ....
Discovered ....
Pierre Curie died ....
Second Nobel Prize ....
Visited USA ....
Died ....

CHECKPOINT 1

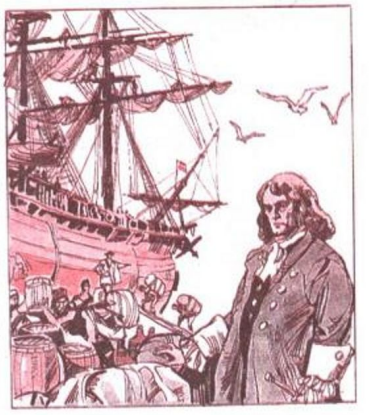
Grammar Revising the Attributive Clause

Useful expressions

from then on	ground floor	give off	in honour of
have ... to do with	devote to	succeed in	go by
above all	believe in	pay off	

Unit 2 Captain Cook

Lesson 5



1 Dialogue

Captain Cook (CC) is preparing for his first great expedition to the Pacific. He is talking to a seaman (S).

S: What stores do you want me to order, Sir?

CC: **I insist on taking proper food for this expedition.** The men often fall ill and suffer fever, **so I have decided to take live animals.**

S: Live animals? I didn't know we were going to take live animals with us, Sir.

CC: That's right. **We will take 10 pigs**, 10 sheep and sixty chickens. The chickens can eat the food that we would otherwise throw away. They will provide us with eggs and meat.

S: What about vegetables, Sir? They usually go bad as soon as we are at sea.

CC: **I have decided to take a lot of cabbage in vinegar.**

S: I've never heard of that, Sir. Will the men enjoy eating it, Sir?

CC: **I shall insist that they do** from now on. Eating cabbage will keep them healthy.

S: **Have you decided which boat to take, Sir?**

CC: We will take the *Endeavour*. It is a good, strong ship, though not very fast. There will be a lot of room below for stores.

S: Is there anything else that you want me to get?

CC: Yes. I suggest taking a lot of vinegar.

S: Why vinegar, Sir, if I may ask?

CC: We will use it for cleaning the inside of the ship. If we do this, we shall have less sickness. Please get me 300 litres. I think that will be enough.

Practise the dialogue in pairs, particularly the sentences in bold.

2 Practice

Imagine that you are organizing a school expedition. Make sentences from the table below.

I insist that	leaving at 7 a.m. sharp / having another driver.
We've decided to	which road to take / what time to return.
I shall insist on	take the school bus / the sailing boat.
We will take	everyone should have lunch before we leave.
I've decided	a picnic lunch / our swimming things.

Lesson 6

1 Vocabulary

Look up these words in the Dictionary before you read the text.

merchant	exist	major
plain	chart	biscuit

2 Reading comprehension

CAPTAIN COOK (1)

James Cook was born in the north of England on October 27th, 1728. The local landowner took an interest in **the young boy** and paid for **his** schooling. **He** learnt to read and write and was particularly good at mathematics. At the age of 18 he joined a ship which was used to carry coal down the east coast of England. Cook learnt fast and quickly became a skilled seaman.

In 1756 the Seven Years War between Britain and France broke out and Cook joined the navy. He did very well and sailed with the navy to Canada, **where** the war with the French was also being fought. In 1759 the French army was defending the city of Quebec, **which** stood high on a rock above the St Lawrence River. Cook went up and down **the river** in order to chart all the dangerous rocks. Finally he was able to mark a path for the warships to follow. He led the ships down the river to a place where the British army could land safely and take the enemy by surprise. After a short battle, the French were defeated and the city of Quebec was seized.

After the war, Cook married and set up home in London. For several years he sailed to the east of America **where** he charted its coasts. In 1768 his big chance for a major expedition came. The navy was planning an expedition to the South Pacific Ocean with the purpose of watching **a very unusual event,** that is the planet Venus passing between the earth and the sun in 1769. **They** also hoped to find a new continent which they thought existed in the Indian or Pacific Ocean. Cook was to be in charge of **this expedition** as captain of the ship *Endeavour*.

The *Endeavour* was not a warship but an old merchant ship, just like **the one** on which Cook had learnt his seamanship. **It** was just over 32 metres in length. It was not a fast sailing ship, but was strongly built. It also had plenty of space below for storing things and so was extremely suitable for an expedition.

Cook knew that sailors often suffered fever while at sea and got sick because of the lack of fresh meat, fruit and vegetables. He was a strict but good captain, **one** who, unusually, took good care of the sailors on his ship. He therefore loaded the ship with litres of vinegar for the purpose of cleaning the inside of the ship. As well as the normal supplies of salted meat, cheese, plain biscuits and beer, he took live sheep, pigs and chickens. He also included stores of onions, cabbage in vinegar, and flour for baking bread.

In July 1768 the *Endeavour* set out for the Pacific. The ship carried a total of 94 people, including scientists. Although 38 of the people died of diseases during the expedition, Cook's diet of proper food kept the rest of **them** healthy.

3 Reference

Which words and phrases do the words printed in bold in the text refer to?

1 the young boy _____
2 his _____
3 He _____
4 where _____
5 which _____
6 the river _____
7 where _____
8 a very unusual event _____
9 They _____
10 this expedition _____
11 the one _____
12 It _____
13 one _____
14 them _____

4 Note making

Write down the things which Captain Cook took with him and the reasons.

_____

_____

_____

Lesson 7

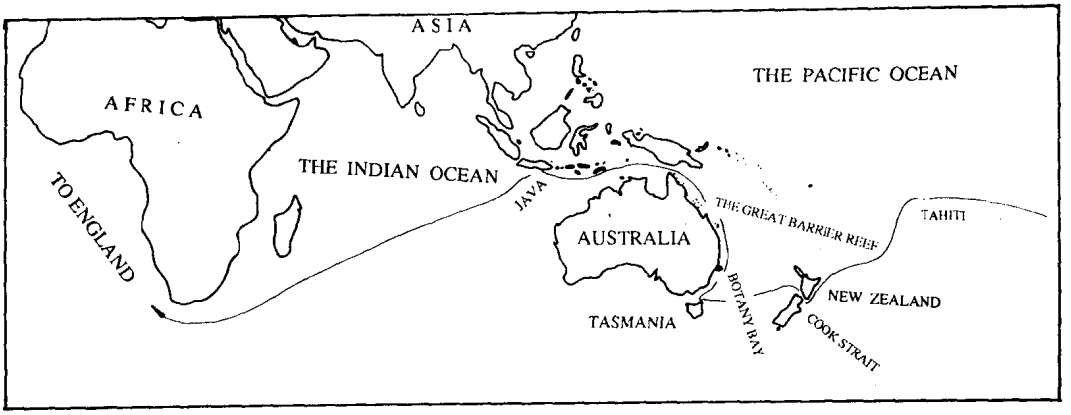
1 Reading comprehension

CAPTAIN COOK (2)

In April 1769 Cook's expedition arrived at the beautiful island of Tahiti in the Pacific Ocean. There they spent three happy months and were also able to watch the planet Venus crossing in front of the sun. In July they set sail again and headed south and west in search of a new land. They finally reached New Zealand and for a period of six months Cook charted the coasts of the two islands, separated by the narrow channel of water that he called Cook Strait.

Cook then sailed west to Australia. Other sailors had already charted parts of the west and north coasts of Australia and the island of Tasmania in the south, but Cook was the first to map the east coast. They landed in a beautiful bay that Cook named Botany Bay because of the beautiful plants that they found there. Later this was to become the place of the first foreign settlements in Australia. They found Australia to be an astonishing land where the soil was red, bears climbed trees, birds ran but didn't fly and large animals jumped about on two legs carrying their young in a stomach pocket.

Next they sailed up the east coast between the mainland and the Great Barrier Reef. There the expedition nearly ended in disaster. The ship struck a coral bed which tore a large hole in the side of the ship. But Cook ordered the crew to throw over the side of the ship guns, iron balls, pots and chains and even stores to raise the boat in the water. Then they beached the ship on the shore where they were able to repair the damage. Only Cook's quick thinking saved the expedition.



The expedition passed close by the island of Java and then returned by the southern point of Africa, arriving back in England in July 1771. The whole country celebrated Cook's return. He had sailed round New Zealand and up the east coast of Australia, charting over 8,000 miles of coastline that had been unknown before.