

高级中学教科书(选修)

英语

第三册(下)

(供高中三年级第二学期使用)

Senior English for China

Students' Book 3B



人民教育出版社出版

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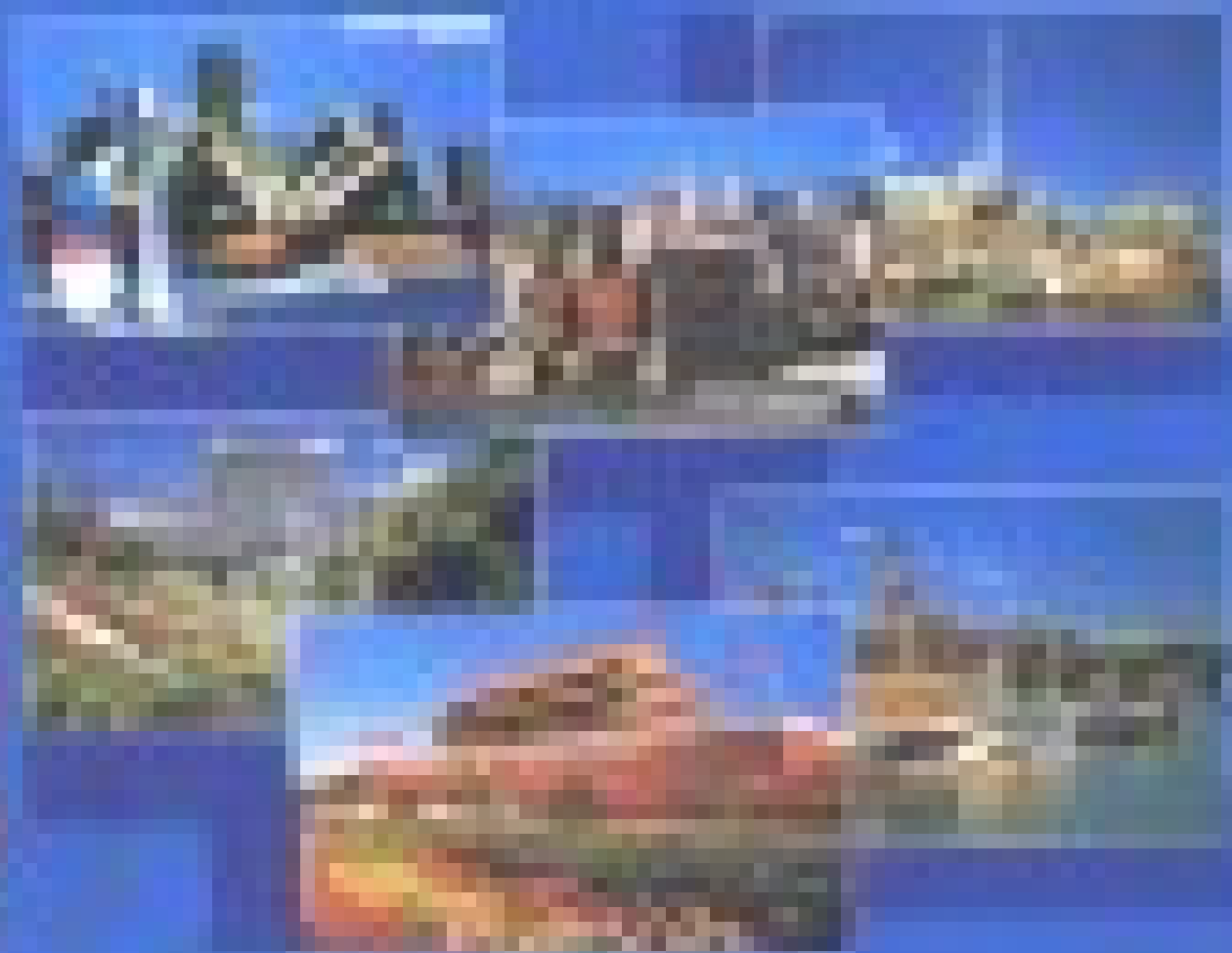
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合编



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Book 1A (First Year)



教育部
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2004

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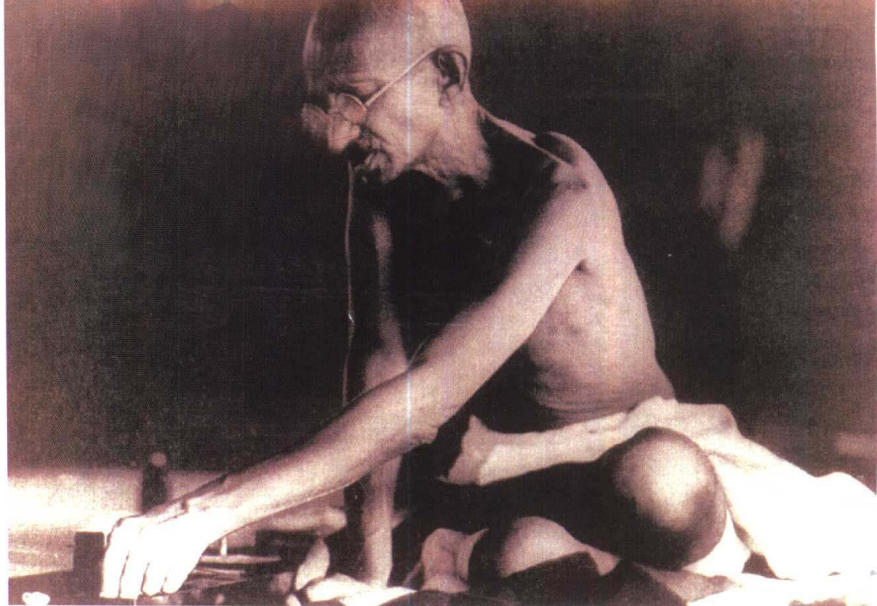
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本册课本部分课文注释是由岳汝梅编写的。

本书由王碧霖、马俊明、盖尔·波秋歌 (Gayle Portugal) 审阅。

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Unit 13 The USA

Lesson 49

1 Reading comprehension

Read the text fast to get a general idea. Which of the following subjects are mentioned in the text?

Population / History /
Government / Sports /
Weather / Radio and TV /
Transport / Food / Parks /
Buildings / Hotels

NEW YORK



New York is built on a group of islands on the east coast of the USA at a point where several rivers flow into the ocean. The first westerner to discover these islands was an Italian explorer in 1524. In 1626 the island of Manhattan was bought from local Indians, Native Americans, for a handful of goods worth about \$24. Today Native Americans express their anger over this business deal. After the War of Independence ended, New York became the capital of the USA for a short time (1789-90) before Washington, D. C.

By 1820 the population of New York had grown to about 125,000, making it the largest city in the USA. In 1858 an area of poor housing, factories and farm buildings was torn down and Central Park was created, reaching from 59th Street to 110th Street and across three avenues. There is space for summer picnics, open-air concerts, plays and games. There is a zoo, an art museum, a boating lake, a smaller lake for model boats and, in winter, an ice-skating area.

In 1892 the age of mass arrivals began, during which 15 million new people passed through Ellis Island into the USA over a period of 62 years. Today Ellis Island is a museum, showing the roots of America's new citizens, who came from all the corners of the earth. Officials used to have trouble with the foreign names of people passing through Ellis Island, and because they were so busy, many people's names got changed in the rush. People who wanted to enter the USA had to go through a number of mental and physical tests, and about 2

million people were turned away. Thus Ellis Island became known as the "Island of Tears".

The building of skyscrapers in New York began around the year 1900. Because Manhattan Island is made of solid rock, it is safe to build very tall buildings. A 55-storey building went up in 1913, and in 1931 the Empire State Building was completed, then the tallest building in the world. It has 102 storeys and 73 lifts. From the top of it, you could see up to a distance of 130 kilometres on a clear day. Today it is no longer the tallest building in the USA, or even in New York. The World Trade Center, an office building for over 1,200 firms employing about 50,000 people, is even higher at 411 metres. The twin towers are 110 storeys high, but high-speed lifts controlled by computer take only a minute to reach the top. The towers are further apart at the top than at the base, but this is no mistake. This is because the surface of the earth is not flat but round.

New York never sleeps. The underground railway runs 24 hours a day, and there are all-night cinemas, bars and restaurants. Some people think that the weather is unpleasant, the city ugly and dirty, the competition fierce and the streets unsafe. It is a city in a hurry, but a very exciting place to be.

2 Discussion Discuss these questions with your partner.

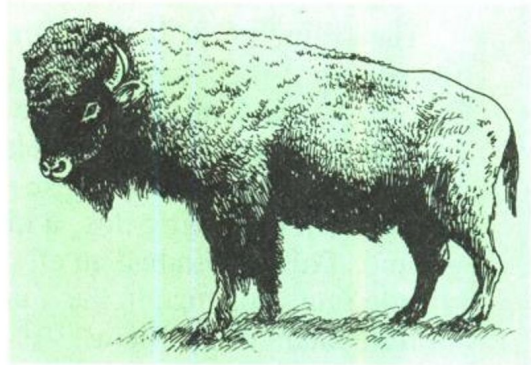
- 1 Why do you think early settlers chose New York as a place for a new city?
- 2 What are Native Americans angry about?
- 3 Why is New York suitable for building skyscrapers?
- 4 Why do you think it is necessary to build skyscrapers?
- 5 Why do you think Ellis Island was turned into a museum?
 - A The buildings were not needed for new arrivals.
 - B There is a lot of history connected with people settling in the USA.
 - C Officials stopped working at Ellis Island.
 - D It was close to New York.
- 6 Why do you think Ellis Island was named the "Island of Tears"?
 - A People were unhappy when their names were changed.
 - B Officials found foreign names difficult.
 - C Some people cried when they were refused entry into the USA.
 - D People did not like having to take mental and physical tests.
- 7 What do you think is meant by "fierce competition"?
 - A People fight over business deals.
 - B People are unkind to each other.
 - C You have to do better than other people to make money.
 - D It is very difficult to run a business.

Lesson 50

1 Reading comprehension

Read the text fast to find answers to these questions.

- 1 In what ways did the settlers treat the Native Americans unfairly?
- 2 What caused a big change in the wildlife on the plains?



THE BISON ON THE PLAINS OF AMERICA

The first settlers on the plains of America were Native Americans. **It** is thought that they arrived more than 30,000 years ago by crossing a land bridge from Asia to America. They lived by hunting and by gathering roots, nuts and wild fruits. They also hunted and killed wild animals.

Around the year 1600 the first horses were brought to the American continent by the Spanish. Soon there were many wild horses across the country. The Native Americans caught and trained **them** and were then able to use them to carry their goods when they travelled from one camping ground to another. Now that **they** could ride horses, it became easier to hunt the bison, a type of cattle which used to exist in huge numbers on the plains of America. The bison grows to a shoulder-height of 1.5 metres and can weigh 1100 kilograms. It was an important part of Native Americans' existence. Bison were killed for their meat, while **their** fur provided warm clothing during cold winters. The skins were used for making tents and water containers. Bones were carved into needles and tools, and the teeth were used to make necklaces.

From 1830 onwards in the USA and from about 1870 in Canada, settlers began to move westwards and to take possession of the plains as **their own**. Large groups of Native Americans were forced to move away from **their** old hunting grounds. When they objected, they were killed. Fierce wars between Native Americans and European settlers broke out. Settlers made agreements with Native American chiefs but always broke **them** afterwards. In this way Native Americans were forced onto poor land that the settlers did not want.

The settlers built railways across the plains and began to hunt even more bison. While early settlers had killed bison for food, now the killing became more widespread. **They** killed the bison, cut off the skins and left the bodies behind to rot. The bison skins were sent by rail to cities to be sold. It was also thought that by removing their main supply of food, the Native Americans

would be forced to give in. Between 1850 and 1910 the bison population is thought to have fallen from 60 million to just a few hundred.

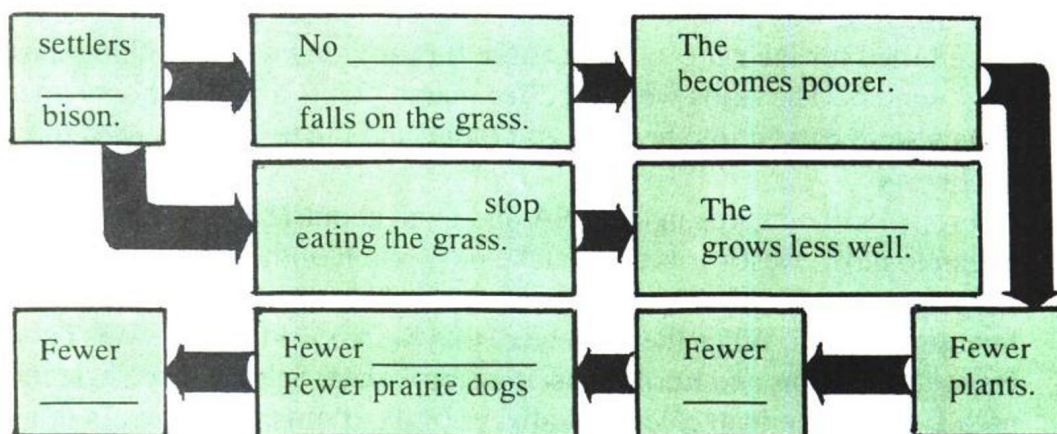
The killing of the bison changed the whole wildlife of the plains. With fewer bison, grass shoots were not eaten so grass did not grow as strongly. Bison waste no longer fell on the ground to improve the soil, **which** as a result became less good for growing plants. The ground supported fewer plants, and the insects which lived on these plants died out. There was less food for birds and also for the prairie dog, **a kind of animal** which lives in holes in the ground. **This** in turn had an effect on the food supply for wolves. Thus **one simple fact**, a change in the number of bison, had an effect on the whole wildlife chain of the plains.

2 Comprehension

Tick the sentences that are right and correct the others.

- 1 The first settlers on the plains were farmers.
- 2 There were wild horses in America before the Spanish arrived.
- 3 Native Americans used to hunt the bison before they had horses.
- 4 Native Americans willingly gave up land to the settlers.
- 5 The settlers did not deal honestly with the Native Americans.
- 6 Settlers ended up with better land than the Native Americans.
- 7 Later settlers made use of the bison in the same way as the Native Americans.
- 8 In a food chain, an animal eats one kind and is eaten by another kind.

3 Diagram completion



4 Reference

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

- 1 It 2 them 3 they 4 their 5 their own 6 their 7 them 8 They
9 which 10 a kind of animal 11 This 12 one simple fact

Lesson 51

1 Grammar study The Subject

- 1 **A bison** is a large animal found on the American plains.
- 2 **How many people** passed through Ellis Island?
- 3 **This** is the tallest building in New York.
- 4 **Two million** were turned away by American officials.
- 5 **Finding somewhere to live in New York** is a big problem.
- 6 **To create Central Park** was a wonderful idea.
- 7 **To improve the agricultural land** needs a lot of money.
- 8 **Our success or failure** depends on the country's economy.
- 9 **Three hundred people working nonstop** finished the building on time.
- 10 **"Many hands make light work"** is a well-known saying.
- 11 **What happened next** was a fierce battle between settlers and Native Americans.
- 12 **How they will manage to cross the river** remains to be seen.
- 13 **That settlers killed bison just for their skins** was never understood.
- 14 **The poor and the sick** have a hard time when it snows in New York.

2 Grammar practice The Subject

Translate the Chinese part into English to complete these sentences.

- 1 _____ (领参观者逛纽约) is never too much trouble for him.
- 2 _____ (这个国家所需要的) is stricter control of guns.
- 3 _____ (清晨三点找个地方吃饭) is no big problem.
- 4 _____ (下周末我们是否上山) depends on the weather.
- 5 _____ (所发生的事) is that the telegraph wires have been blown down in the storm.
- 6 _____ (3 加 17) do not make nineteen; they make twenty.
- 7 _____ (是否把她送到医院) was a question.
- 8 _____ (付医疗保健费) costs a lot of money, especially at this clinic.
- 9 _____ (多少人死于那场战斗) was never discovered.
- 10 _____ (在美国人们把很多钱花在狗身上) astonishes me.
- 11 _____ (见到一位美国土著首领) was a great honour.
- 12 _____ (这家银行被盗多少钱) is not yet known.
- 13 _____ ("厨师多") means it is not a good idea to have a lot of people doing the same task.

Lesson 52

1  **Listening comprehension** Turn to page 133.

2 **Speaking** Offers and responses

OFFERS

Can / May / Could / Shall I help you?

What can I do for you?

Would you like me to ...?

Is there anything (else) I can do for you?

Do you want me to ...?

Let me ... (for you).

Would you like some ... ?

ACCEPTING OFFERS

Thanks. / Yes, please.

That would be nice/fine.

That's very kind of you.

Thanks for your help.

REFUSING OFFERS

No, thanks. (I can manage it myself.)

That's very kind of you, but

Thank you all the same.

Practise the offers and responses in a dialogue in the following situation.

A: You are a visitor to the USA. You arrive to stay at a friend's house with a heavy suitcase. You need to check the flight time for the following day, and to book a hotel room for the following night.

B: You live in the USA. Welcome your guest and offer to help with his/her travel plans. Offer food and drink to your guest too.

3 **Writing** Write a passage comparing the USA and China.

You can use information from this table if you wish.

	USA	PRC
Area:	9.4 million km ²	9.6 million km ²
Population:	245 million	1.2 billion
Time zones:	Five	One (in fact five)
Languages	English, Spanish	Chinese, Mongolian, Korean, etc.
Minority groups:	Central Americans, Blacks, Jews, Chinese, Native Americans, etc.	Mongols, Huis, Tibetans, Uighurs, Miao, Yi, Koreans, etc.
Important cities:	Washington, New York	Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Chongqing

CHECKPOINT 13

Grammar

The Subject

Useful expressions

a handful of tear down turn away
now that take possession of have an effect on

Unit 14 Roots

Lesson 53

1 Reading comprehension

Read the text fast to find answers to these questions.

- 1 What happened to Kunta in this story?
- 2 What do you think happened to many of the black people on the ship?

JOURNEY INTO THE UNKNOWN



Kunta wondered why the white people had done this to him. Born a free man, he was now in chains. Heavy iron chains around his feet and hands were fixed to a metal bar that ran round the hall about ten centimetres off the ground. He was just able to lie down on the ground, but could not stand up.

He sat in the darkness and listened to the people around him. One man had a head wound and was in pain. Another, whose language Kunta understood, was crying softly to himself. Kunta knew it was the middle of the night, for through the small open window high in the wall he could see stars. He could also hear night insects and the sound of waves on the shore.

Kunta had been seized in the forest and then hit on the head with a hard object. When he woke up, his hands and feet had already been tied together. What shocked him most was that the men who carried him were black. He reasoned with them, and tried to persuade them to set him free. But they would not listen to him. When they came to the river, a white man was waiting in the boat for them. There was an argument about money, so it seemed, in a language that Kunta did not understand. Finally, Kunta was thrown into the bottom of the boat and covered with an old smelly cloth. The men took him in their boat to the castle on the coast where he was now held prisoner.

Another thing which shocked Kunta was that women were held in the castle too. He could hear their crying, also children's voices. What was to become of them all, he wondered. For all his life, he had known that people suddenly disappeared from their villages. He had known that it was not safe to travel alone in the forest near the coast. But why did white people want to catch Africans and put them in chains? Would they be killed or even eaten? The situation seemed hopeless and he knew his life was in danger.

Worse was to come. A few days later about 140 black people were taken and put on a tall sailing ship waiting off the coast. Once on the boat, they were taken below and their chains were fixed to two bars that ran the length of the ship. Their feet were fixed to one bar and their hands to another bar. Thus they lay on hard wooden boards, unable to stand up or move around.

The sea journey lasted over sixty days and nights. They had rough weather, and Kunta's back bled from rolling over on the hard wooden boards. Many of the men fell sick with fever. They sighed and cried out for more water, but food and water were only given out once a day. Once in a while sailors came down, Kunta thought, to carry sick men upstairs for treatment. When the ship finally arrived in a port, the wooden cover was opened wide and Kunta could see in daylight for the first time across the part of the ship where he had been chained. About a third of the people who had been chained up below at the beginning of the journey were missing.

2 Comprehension Put these events into the correct order.

The ship arrived in a port.

He was tied up and carried to a small boat.

The ship sailed for two months.

He heard some women and children crying.

He was then chained up in a castle.

Kunta was caught in the forest one day.

Long ago, people in Africa said it was dangerous to walk alone in the forest near the coast. 1

He was chained up in the ship.

He was hit on the head.

A few days later he was put on a sailing ship.

About a third of the black people had lost their lives.

3 Discussion Discuss these questions with your partner.

- 1 What was unknown about Kunta's journey?
- 2 Do you think Kunta could understand all the prisoners in the castle?
- 3 What did Kunta find shocking about being caught in the forest?
- 4 What was the role of the black men Kunta met in the forest?
- 5 Why do you think women were caught as well as men?
- 6 Why do you think they were chained up in the ship?
- 7 What were conditions like for the prisoners on the ship?
- 8 Why did the sailors come down to where the prisoners were kept?
- 9 What did Kunta think the sailors came down for?
- 10 How many black people were alive when they reached the port?