

高级中学教科书(实验本)

# 英 语

第二册(上)

(供高中二年级第一学期使用)

## Senior English for China

Students' Book 2A



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合编

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The Mediterranean



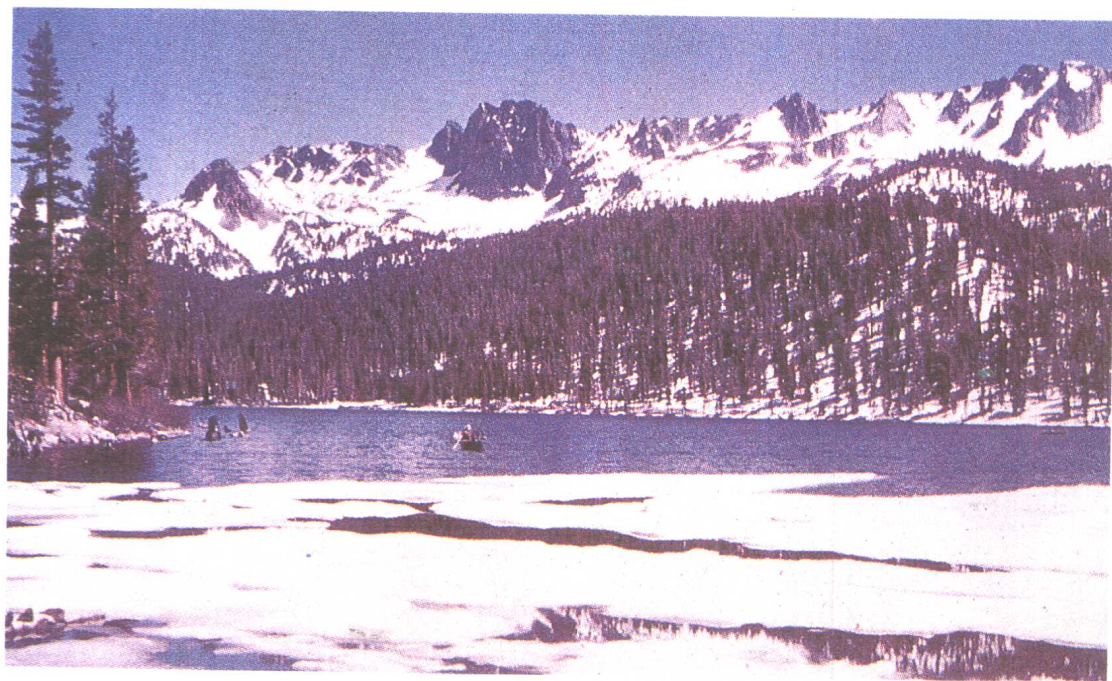
Eskimos



South China Tiger



Canada



Lake Baikal



高级中

英

(供高

Senior

for



Mark Twain



Albert Einstein



Charlie Chaplin



Stamps



Coins in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, UK, USA

# CONTENTS 目 录

Unit	Page
1 Newspapers	1
2 Charlie Chaplin	7
3 Canada	13
4 First aid	19
5 Saving the earth	25
6 Mainly revision	31
7 At the shop	37
8 Hurricane!	43
9 Natural energy	49
10 Albert Einstein	55
11 Girls	61
12 Mainly revision	67
Notes to the texts	73
Grammar	89
Words and expressions in each unit	94
Vocabulary	102
Four-skill words in Senior Book 2A	111
Three-skill words in Senior Book 2A	112
Dictionary	114

# Unit 1 Newspapers

## Lesson 1

### 1 Dialogue



*Betty and Zhou Lan are talking in the student restaurant.*

BETTY: Zhou Lan, can I have a look at your copy of *China Daily*?

ZHOU LAN: Sure, go ahead.

BETTY: I want to have a look at what's on this weekend. Let me see now.

ZHOU LAN: Is there anything good on?

BETTY: "The Red Roses" are giving a performance at the People's Theatre. Do you know what they are?

ZHOU LAN: They're a pop group. They're said to be very good. What time does the performance start?

BETTY: 7 p.m. Will you be free then?

ZHOU LAN: Yes, I'll be free. I'd like to go.

BETTY: Let's go together then. I'll meet you at the theatre at six-thirty.

ZHOU LAN: Good! See you then. Bye.

### 2 Practice

Are you free on Saturday evening?	Yes, that's a good idea.
What time shall we meet?	It starts at 7.30.
Do you want to bring a friend?	Four.
How many tickets shall I get?	What about meeting outside the theatre?
What time does the concert start?	Yes, I am. / I'm afraid I'm not.
Where is the best place to meet?	I suggest 7 o'clock.

Have a dialogue with your partner like the one in Part 1. If you like, you can talk about *the cinema, a football match, a basketball match, a play or a performance*.

### 3 Vocabulary study

Read the passage on page 2 and find these words in the dictionary:

*journalist editor advertisement headline check interview magazine*



## Lesson 2

### 1 Pre-reading discussion

Work in groups of four. Ask each other these questions. Then report your answers to the rest of the class.

- 1 Which newspapers and magazines do you read?
- 2 Which newspapers and magazines do you buy?
- 3 Which part of the newspaper do you find most interesting?
- 4 Which part of the newspaper do you find least interesting?

### 2 Reading comprehension

Read the passage to find answers to these questions:

- 1 What does an editor do?
- 2 What do journalists do?

#### HOW A NEWSPAPER IS PRODUCED

Every morning, the newspaper editor holds a meeting with the journalists. They discuss the main events of the day. Reporters are then sent to cover the events.



As soon as the reporters know what to write about, they get down to work. They telephone people and fix a time for a face-to-face interview with them. Sometimes they do telephone interviews. Checking information is very important. They go to the newspaper's own library to look up any information which they need. This is called "doing one's homework".

At the same time, the picture editor decides which photographs are needed for the next day's paper. Photographers are then sent to take the pictures. Sometimes old ones are used from the newspaper's own picture library. Doing this can save a lot of time and money.

All the people who work on a newspaper must be able to work fast. For example, there might be a big fire, or an important person might die. In this situation, everyone has to move fast. Journalists have to stop working on one story and start working immediately on the important new one. They must find out the new information as quickly as possible. A photographer is sent immediately to take photographs.

Later in the day, everything is put together at the news desk. Reporters return, type their stories into the computer and hand them to the editor. Photographers return and the photos are quickly developed.

The editor decides which will be the most important story on the front page. Sometimes this will have to be changed if something more important happens late in the day. Other editors read the stories which the reporters have written and make any necessary changes. They also write the headlines for each story. Doing this is more difficult in English than in Chinese. In English the letter **M** is wider than the letter **I**, so editors must check that there is enough space for the headlines they have written.

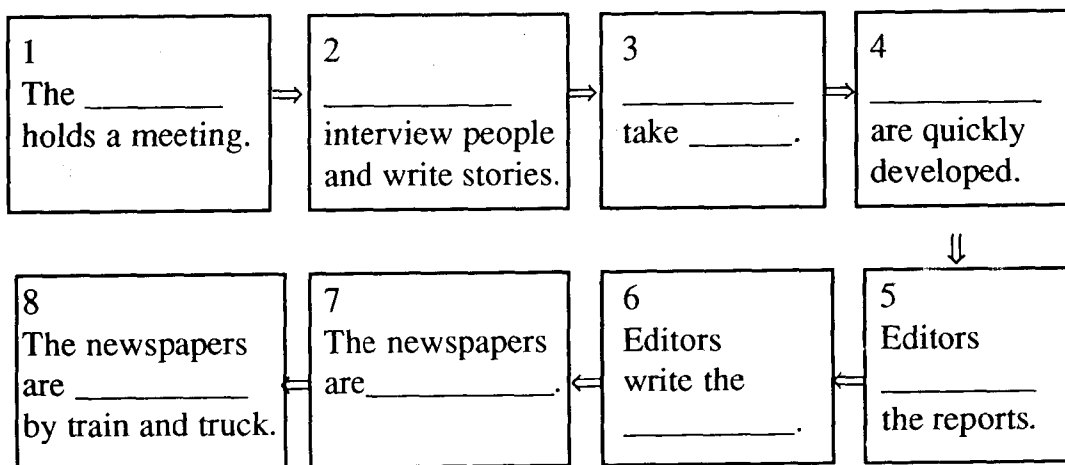
Finally, there is no more time left for adding new stories, and the time for printing the newspaper has come. This is done on fast-moving printing machines. The newspapers are then delivered by lorry, plane or rail. Speed is important. People want to buy the latest newspaper; nobody wants to buy yesterday's.

## 2 Activity

Work in pairs. Complete this diagram which shows how a newspaper is made.

Write these words on the diagram:

printed    photographs    headlines    editor    photos    journalists  
delivered    check    photographers



Pairwork. Use this diagram to tell your partner how a newspaper is made. You can add extra information which you read about in the passage.

## Lesson 3

### 1 Reading comprehension

#### CHINA DAILY

China has its own English language newspaper, *China Daily*, which is published in Beijing. It is a daily newspaper, appearing from Monday

to Saturday with a Sunday edition of *Business Weekly* each week. It has all the usual sections of a newspaper, including Home News — news about China, International News — news from abroad, Business News, Travel News and Sports News.

There are plenty of pictures, and a weather report every day. There are reports on new plays, films, books, new restaurants and so on. There are also longer articles about businesses, or people with interesting jobs, or about different areas of China. Every Saturday there is a section about things to do at the weekend and the TV programmes in the coming week.

*China Daily* has plenty of advertisements, which help to cut the costs of making the newspaper. There are advertisements for hotels, airlines, computer companies, businesses, travel companies, jobs and so on.

Many foreigners like to read this newspaper. It is also popular with students of English, who read it in order to improve their English. Sun Yao, a student of English in Beijing, said, "I like reading *China Daily*. Learning new words and useful expressions is very important for me, so I read it every day. Also I can see how English is used in everyday life. At the same time I enjoy learning about new things from politics to sports and music."



### 2 Language study    The -ing Form

Learning new words is very useful to me.

I like reading *China Daily*.

I enjoy learning about new things.

### 3 Writing

Find the spelling rule below for each group of words. Then write the -ing form in the spaces.



- 1 beat, attend, deliver \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 invite, hope, include \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 nod, win, begin \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 lie, die, tie \_\_\_\_\_

- a Take off *e* and write *ing*.
- b Double the final letter and write *ing*.
- c Add *ing*.
- d Change *ie* to *y* and write *ing*.

#### 4 Practice Pairwork. Join the two halves to make sentences.

Writing headlines in English	is a good way of improving your English.
You will enjoy	is very important.
I dislike	is not an easy job.
We must stop	reading long articles.
Reading English newspapers	working hard.
Checking the information	learning to use the new computer.
The delivering of newspapers	is difficult in this town.
Finding a copy of <i>China Daily</i>	is done late at night.
You must start	producing so many magazines.

#### 5 Practice

Choose a suitable verb to complete each sentence, paying attention to the spelling of the verb.

include	go	get	organize	read	check
control	write	make	describe	work	ask

- 1 She is good at \_\_\_\_ important events.
- 2 Journalists are good at \_\_\_\_ secret information from people.
- 3 \_\_\_\_ important people for interviews can be difficult.
- 4 \_\_\_\_ costs at a newspaper is important.
- 5 I do not like \_\_\_\_ meetings.
- 6 Journalists must avoid \_\_\_\_ mistakes in their newspaper reports.
- 7 Some people enjoy \_\_\_\_ advertisements in magazines.
- 8 \_\_\_\_ as an editor means rewriting reports.
- 9 \_\_\_\_ headlines is more difficult in English than in Chinese.
- 10 \_\_\_\_ pictures in a report is very common.
- 11 He has finished \_\_\_\_ the report on the medical conference.
- 12 I do not feel like \_\_\_\_ to work today.

## Lesson 4

1  **Listening comprehension** Turn to page 61 of your Workbook.

2 **Writing** Work with your partner to complete these sentences.

Some possible phrases are given to you.

<p>... reading magazines.          ... buying newspapers.          Doing one's homework is something which ....          Buying magazines is a good way of ....          Reading about foreign countries is a way of ....          ... the report about rescuing a deer from a lake.          ... writing reports for the newspaper.          ... taking photographs of people without asking them first.          ... collecting old newspapers.</p>	<p>I enjoy          I do not like          I have read          finding out information</p>
---	---

3 **Writing**

You are going to write a paragraph with the following title: **My favourite newspaper or magazine.**

Use the following words/phrases to guide you:

What I like: interesting articles, lots of photographs, interviews, things about language study, ...

Why I like it: get information, learn language, ...

Write your paragraph. Remember to use the -ing forms as you have practised in this unit.

### CHECKPOINT 1

**Grammar** The -ing Form as Subject and Object

I like reading *China Daily*.

Learning new words is very useful to me.

**Useful expressions**

get down to    fix a time for    face-to-face    be popular with

# Unit 2 Charlie Chaplin

## Lesson 5

### 1 Dialogue

*A journalist (J) is interviewing the director (D) of a play.*

J: What do you do in the theatre?

D: I'm a director. I direct plays.

J: Some of us do not know much about the theatre. Could you explain exactly what you do?

D: Yes. At the very beginning I choose a play and the actors. Then for a period of several weeks we practise doing the play. At the end of this period we put the play on in a theatre.

J: What do you do as director?

D: First, I tell the actors where to stand and where to move. We practise entrances and exits.

J: Do you direct comedies?

D: Yes, I love doing comedies. You need to practise a lot with the actors before. The timing is very important, not only for the movements but also for the lines of the dialogue.

J: What do you plan to do next?

D: There is a particular comedy which I have decided to do. I've chosen the main actors and we intend to put it on next January.

J: I hope it will be very successful.

D: It will certainly be very funny!

### 2 Oral practice Work in pairs.

Play the parts of a journalist and a director. The journalist asks the director about his / her plans for the future. Ask questions like these:

What do you do in the theatre?

What do you do as an actor / actress / director?

What are you doing at present?

What are your plans for the future?

What do you enjoy doing most of all?

Have a dialogue like the one above. The director tells the journalist about his / her plans. Use phrases like these:

*intend to / plan to / want to / hope to / would like to / have decided to*

actor / director  
sing / dance / act / direct  
practise ...



## Lesson 6

### 1 Reading comprehension

Read the passage to find the answers to these questions:

- 1 What kind of films did Chaplin act in?
- 2 Which were more popular, his early films or his later films?

#### CHARLIE CHAPLIN (1)



Charlie Chaplin, who died in 1977, is considered one of the greatest and funniest actors in the history of the cinema. During his lifetime, he acted in 13 films, and he wrote, directed and acted in 69 other films.

Chaplin was born in London in 1889 and first acted when he was five years old. At the age of eight, he joined a group of child dancers, and at seventeen he set off to the USA with a group of comedy actors. During a second trip to the USA in 1912, an important film director saw Chaplin acting a very funny part in a play. As a result, Chaplin got his first film part in the States.

As early as his second film, Chaplin had developed his own manner of acting, the one that was to become world-famous. He wore a small black hat, very wide trousers, a moustache and carried a stick that he swung in the air as he walked. Even his way of walking down the street and turning a corner could be recognized as his own. In less than three months Chaplin acted in 11 films. In a short while he started directing films himself. During his first year, Chaplin acted in 35 films, many of which he wrote and directed himself.

Chaplin's earliest films were silent films, because the equipment for adding sound to films had not yet been developed. The development of films with sound became a problem for Chaplin, as he was uncertain about making films with dialogue. Instead, he continued to make films without dialogue, but he added music, which he wrote himself. Two of his greatest films, "City Lights" and "Modern Times" were of this kind.

Chaplin's later films, however, were not well received. He made only six films between 1940 and 1966 and only the first of these is still popular today. Chaplin lived the last years of his life in Switzerland, where he was buried in 1977. Before he died, he was honoured in a number of ways for his contributions to the film industry.

## 2 Note making

Write notes about Charlie Chaplin's life:

Born: \_\_\_\_\_

Died and buried: \_\_\_\_\_

First appearance on the stage: \_\_\_\_\_

First film part in the USA: \_\_\_\_\_

Acted in: \_\_\_\_\_ films

Wrote and directed: \_\_\_\_\_ films

Most famous films: \_\_\_\_\_

What he looked like in his early films:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Practice

Fill in the gaps with the correct words.

- 1 Chaplin is one of the greatest actors \_\_\_\_ the history \_\_\_\_ the cinema.
- 2 He acted \_\_\_\_ his first play when he was five.
- 3 He went to the USA \_\_\_\_ the age of 17.
- 4 \_\_\_\_ the end of 1914 he had made 35 films.
- 5 From 1915 \_\_\_\_ 1918 he made 27 films.
- 6 You can recognize Chaplin \_\_\_\_ his stick and his funny walk.
- 7 \_\_\_\_ his life he wrote and directed 69 films.
- 8 \_\_\_\_ 1940 and 1966 he made only six films.
- 9 The last \_\_\_\_ his films was not well received.
- 10 Some of his most famous films are still shown \_\_\_\_ TV.



## Lesson 7

### 1 Reading comprehension CHARLIE CHAPLIN (2)

One of Charlie Chaplin's most famous films was "The Gold Rush", which was made in 1925. The film was set in California in the middle of the nineteenth century. At that time, gold was discovered in California and thousands of people rushed there to look for gold, so it became known as "the gold rush". People said gold could easily be picked up by washing sand from the river in a pan of water. This was known as "panning for gold".

In the film, Chaplin and his friend are in California. So far, they have been unlucky in their search for gold and have no money at all. Chaplin and his friend are caught on the edge of a mountain in a snow storm in a small wooden house. They have nothing to eat. They are so hungry that they cook a pair of shoes, by boiling them in a pan of water. Chaplin sits down at the table and eats the shoe with a knife and fork, enjoying every mouthful. He makes it seem as if this is one of the most delicious meals that he has ever enjoyed.

### 2 Language study The Attributive Clause

Charlie Chaplin, **who** died in 1977, was one of the world's greatest actors. In some films he added music, **which** he wrote himself.

One of his most famous films is "The Gold Rush", **which** was made in 1925. Chaplin lived the last years of his life in Switzerland, **where** he was buried in 1977.

### 3 Practice

Complete these sentences using the correct word: **who** / **which** / **where** / **whose** / **when**.

- 1 Chaplin, \_\_\_\_\_ parents separated when he was only one, grew up in London.
- 2 He lived for seventeen years in London, \_\_\_\_\_ most of the theatres are.
- 3 Chaplin, \_\_\_\_\_ mother was ill for many years, had to dance in the streets to get money.
- 4 Chaplin, \_\_\_\_\_ parents acted, danced and sang, joined a group of child dancers at the age of eight.
- 5 Chaplin went to the States, \_\_\_\_\_ most of the films were made at that time.
- 6 From the beginning, Chaplin carried a stick, \_\_\_\_\_ he used to swing in the air.
- 7 He went to the States in 1912, \_\_\_\_\_ he was noticed by an important film director.