



高级中学课本

# English 英语

牛津上海版 OXFORD Shanghai Edition



高中一年级  
第二学期

**S1B**  
试用本

上海教育出版社  
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责任编辑 黄 尧  
林 越

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## 英语（牛津上海版）

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- 教学参考（内含参考答案）

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（牛津上海版）

高中一年级第二学期

（试用本）

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# Unit 1 A trip to the theatre



## Reading

### A What do you know about ...?

Look at this picture of the inside of an opera house. Label it with the words in the box.



the conductor  
the orchestra  
the audience  
the stage  
a singer

### B Skimming

Look at the title, pictures, and the first and last paragraphs on the next page. Then do the exercises below.

- 1 When did the story happen?
- 2 This story is probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
a true                      b not true
- 3 The Phantom is probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
a an animal              b a man                      c a young woman
- 4 What happened to the Phantom in the end?

### C Scanning

Scan the story to see whether these statements are true. For true statements circle **T**, and for false statements circle **F**.

- 1 The Phantom was born on an island on a lake under the Paris Opera House. T / F
- 2 The Phantom's mother was cruel to him. T / F
- 3 At first, the Phantom was kind to Christine and helped her. T / F
- 4 Raoul saved Christine from the Phantom. T / F

# The Phantom of the Opera

Read this short story adapted<sup>①</sup> from the novel *The Phantom of the Opera*.

The Paris Opera House was a huge building. Beneath the building there was a strange, dark lake. On this lake was an island. On that island, one hundred years ago, lived the Phantom.

At birth he was so ugly that his own mother made him wear a mask. She forced him to leave home while he was still a child. He then spent years wandering the earth until he found his home on the island. Yet, this monster of a man loved singing, and had a wonderful voice.

The Phantom fell in love with Christine, a beautiful young singer at the Opera. He often sang to her late at night, hiding behind a secret wall in her room because he was afraid of letting her see his face. He taught her how to sing and helped her get better roles in the Opera. Christine enjoyed listening to his voice, too.



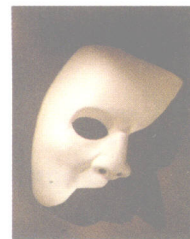
However, the Phantom wanted Christine for himself. He kidnapped her from the stage in front of the whole audience. Then, he took her

down to his secret home on the lake. Only one man was brave enough to follow. He was Raoul, a young man who loved Christine. Raoul tried to rescue Christine, but the Phantom captured him and put him in a prison.



In the Phantom's house, Christine pulled off his mask and saw the real man. At first, she was shocked at his horrible face with yellow eyes and no nose, but then she felt sorry for his suffering. She understood how lonely his life had been. She gently kissed his face.

No woman had ever touched the Phantom before. Christine's kiss made him cry with joy. He released Raoul, and told him to take Christine to safety. By now, a group of people had reached the Phantom's house. They burst in, ready to kill him. At that moment the Phantom disappeared and was never seen again.



① adapt v. 改编; 改写



## D Key words

**D1** Find the words and phrases below in the story, and use them to complete the conversations. Change the form of the verbs as necessary.

fall in love with   be shocked at   cry with joy   opera house   audience   pull off

- 1 **Tom:** That story was really strange.  
**Mary:** Yes, I can't believe the girl \_\_\_\_\_ that horrible man.
- 2 **Jane:** Can you tell me how to get to the museum?  
**Paul:** Turn left and go up the road. The museum is next to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 **Robert:** The \_\_\_\_\_ seemed to really enjoy that film.  
**Joe:** Yes. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ when the hero returned at the end.
- 4 **Claire:** Did you hear what happened? Our holiday has been cancelled because of the bad weather.  
**Alice:** Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ the news.
- 5 **David:** We have been walking for more than five hours!  
**Joy:** I know. I can't wait to get home and \_\_\_\_\_ these shoes.

\* **D2** Use the words in the box to complete the newspaper article below. Change the form of the verbs as necessary.

take ... to safety   burst in   beneath   capture   wander   kidnap   rescue   force

### Police Free Boy

Police announced that John Wilson, aged 9, is now safe. Wilson was <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ two days ago. He was last seen <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ near Bakers Hill. Three men held Wilson in a secret room <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the floor of an empty house, and <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ him to write a letter to his parents asking for £100,000. However, the police found out where the men were and made a plan to <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ John. Soon, lots of armed police <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and freed him. They <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ all three of the men, and <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ John \_\_\_\_\_.



## E Read and think



### Recognizing the topics of paragraphs in a story

A paragraph in a story usually describes the setting, a character or an event. Since some paragraphs may describe more than one thing, what the paragraph mostly describes is the topic of the paragraph.

**E1** What does each of the six paragraphs in the story describe? Write the letter of the correct statement in each blank. The first one has been done for you.

Paragraph 1 e.

a describes how Christine learnt to feel sorry for the Phantom

Paragraph 2 \_\_\_\_.

b describes how the Phantom kidnapped Christine and captured Raoul

Paragraph 3 \_\_\_\_.

c describes the Phantom letting Christine and Raoul go

Paragraph 4 \_\_\_\_.

d talks about the Phantom and his life

Paragraph 5 \_\_\_\_.

e tells us where the Phantom lived

Paragraph 6 \_\_\_\_.

f talks about what the Phantom did for Christine

**E2** The sentences below are about the Phantom. Arrange them in the correct order by numbering them from 1 to 9. The first one has been done for you.

a He disappeared.

\_\_\_\_\_

b He fell in love with Christine.

\_\_\_\_\_

c He was kissed by Christine.

\_\_\_\_\_

d His mother forced him to leave home.

1

e He kidnapped Christine.

\_\_\_\_\_

f He sang to Christine.

\_\_\_\_\_

g He captured Raoul.

\_\_\_\_\_

h He released Raoul.

\_\_\_\_\_

i He went to live on the island.

\_\_\_\_\_

**E3** Read the statements below. For true statements circle **T**, and for false statements circle **F**.

1 The Phantom's face was ugly because of an accident.

T / F

2 The Phantom did not spend long wandering the earth.

T / F

3 At first, Christine could not see the Phantom.

T / F

4 The Phantom helped Christine by kidnapping her.

T / F

5 Under his mask, the Phantom had a yellow nose and no eyes.

T / F

6 Christine felt sad that the Phantom had suffered so much.

T / F

7 When Christine kissed the Phantom, he was so moved that he changed his mind.

T / F

8 In the end, the Phantom took Christine to a safe place.

T / F



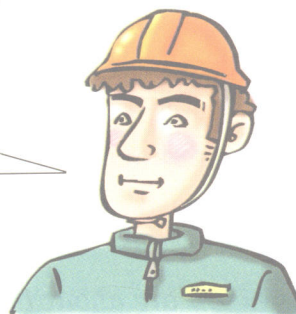
# Grammar

Gerunds are **-ing** nouns. We can add **-ing** to verbs to make the **-ing** nouns. These nouns refer to<sup>①</sup> actions and activities.

## A Gerunds as subjects

We can use a gerund as the subject of a sentence.

*Moving the Shanghai Concert Hall was a difficult job.*



Two people are talking about rules for a concert. Work in pairs. S1 has never been to a concert. S1 asks questions using the pictures. S2 answers, turning the verbs into gerunds. Follow the example.

1



S1 Can I use a mobile phone during a concert?

S2 Using a mobile phone during a concert is not allowed.

use a mobile phone/  
not allowed

2



eat snacks/impolite

3



clap before the end/bad idea

4



wear a hat/inappropriate

5



arrive late/rude

6



take pictures/forbidden

7



sing along with the music/  
not appreciated

① refer to 涉及; 与……相关

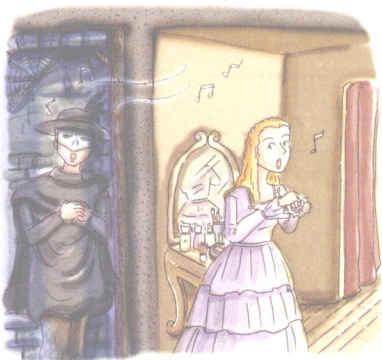
## B Gerunds as objects

- 1 We can use a gerund as the object of a verb.



Yet, this monster of a man loved **singing**.

- 2 We can also use a gerund as the object of a preposition.



He often sang to her late at night, hiding behind a secret wall in her room because he was afraid **of letting** her see his face.

**B1** Complete this newspaper article with the correct words in the box.

attend arrive wave look play find

### Attending a concert

Many people feel nervous the first time they attend a concert. However, there is no need to worry. Just follow the advice below.

I suggest <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a concert hall near where you live—you will not want to travel a long way home after the concert finishes!

I also recommend <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ early, so that you have enough time to make yourself comfortable. You can then buy a programme <sup>(2)</sup> and begin <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for your seat.

You must be quiet when the conductor starts <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the baton <sup>(3)</sup>. Then sit back and enjoy the music. When the orchestra finishes <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, the audience should clap.

If you follow this advice, I am sure that you will really enjoy <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ your first concert.

① recommend v. 建议 ② programme n. 节目单 ③ baton n. 指挥棒



\* **B2** Complete the essay below with the correct phrases in the box and the appropriate form of the words in brackets.

know a lot about  
learn more about

find out about  
worried about

forget about  
excellent at

terrible at  
good at

### My skills

Last month, I entered a music competition. The judge said I was <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) and had a beautiful voice. I spend most of my time practising my singing. Yesterday, I was so busy practising singing that I <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) my room!

At school I enjoy Art class, because the Art teacher <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (paint). I always study hard in English class, because I want to <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (write) in English.

Although I live near the beach, I never go in the sea because I am not very <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (swim).

In the future, I would like to be a singer. Next year I plan to travel to Italy and study opera. I often read books about Europe because I would like to <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) in Italy. However, I am a little <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to another country, as I have never left my family before. One thing I will not miss, though, is the food that my sister makes. She is really <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (cook)!



## Skills

### A Listening: Taking notes by listening for facts

We often need to take brief<sup>①</sup> notes when we are listening to someone. Remember these points:

- 1 Do not try to write down every word. Note the main points only, such as the **main ideas, facts** and **figures**<sup>②</sup>.
- 2 Use abbreviations<sup>③</sup> and symbols<sup>④</sup> to help you write quickly.

① brief *adj.* 简单的 ② figure *n.* 数字 ③ abbreviation *n.* 缩写形式 ④ symbol *n.* 符号

You will hear an introduction to the pianist Lang Lang. Complete the passage below by taking notes.

### Lang Lang

Born in <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, China in <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Aged <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_: his parents bought him <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Aged <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_: began <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ under the direction of Zhu Yafen from the Shenyang Conservatory of Music<sup>①</sup>.

Aged <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_: won the Shenyang <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Aged <sup>(9)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_: moved to <sup>(10)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to study at the Central Music Conservatory<sup>②</sup>.

In <sup>(11)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_: played at the <sup>(12)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of the China National Symphony Orchestra<sup>③</sup>.

In <sup>(13)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_: began studying in Philadelphia<sup>④</sup>, the USA.

Aged <sup>(14)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_: became an <sup>(15)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at the Ravinia Festival<sup>⑤</sup> playing with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

The secret to having a great performance: Never <sup>(16)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ anyone, but believe in yourself.



## B Speaking: Leading a discussion

Often you need a leader to have a successful discussion. The leader must not talk too much, but should listen and encourage others to speak. Read the following to see how to lead a successful discussion.

At the start, the leader should:

- choose a secretary to take notes
- make sure everyone understands the topic
- start the discussion
- encourage others to speak

We must decide how we can ...

We're going to talk about ...



Paul, could you act as secretary, please?

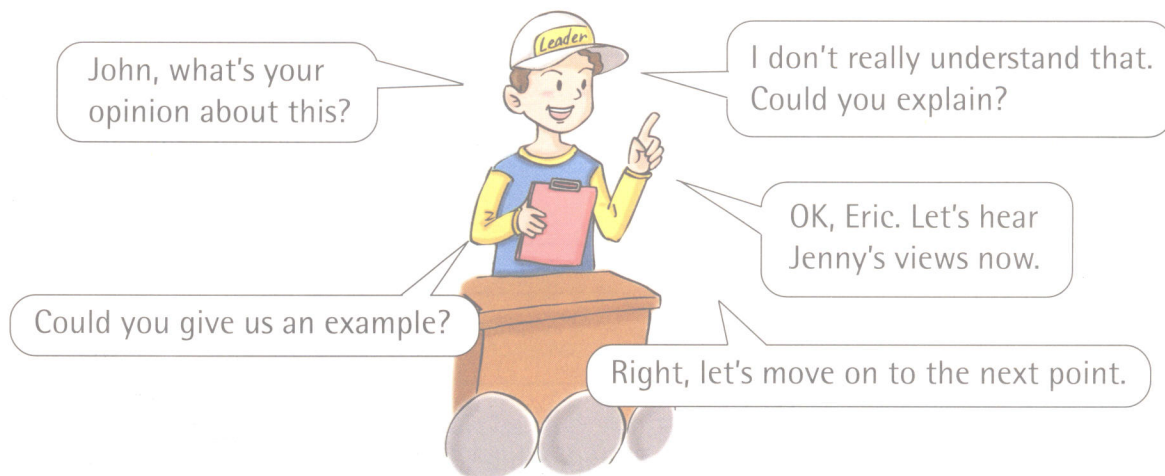
Debbie, would you like to start?

① Shenyang Conservatory of Music 沈阳音乐学院 ② Central Music Conservatory 中央音乐学院  
③ China National Symphony Orchestra 中国交响乐团 ④ Philadelphia 费城 ⑤ Ravinia Festival 拉维尼亚音乐节



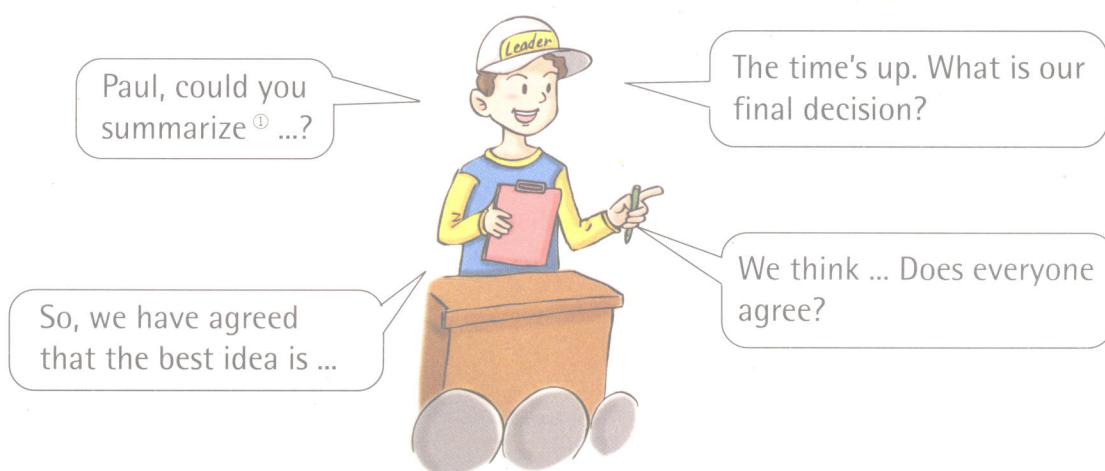
During the discussion, the leader should:

- make sure everyone speaks
- get people to give examples and explanations
- stop noisy people from talking too much
- tell people when to move on to a new point



At the end, the leader should:

- help the group sum up the main points
- help the group make a decision
- report the decision to the class



**B1** Work in pairs. Use the example sentences above to help you. As a group leader, what would you say in these situations?

- 1 No one in your group will say anything.
- 2 Jill has not said anything yet.
- 3 Alfred speaks, but no one understands what he says.
- 4 Janet gives one-word answers to questions.
- 5 Gerry will not stop talking.
- 6 Robin always makes general statements, but never gives examples.

① summarize v. 总结

- \* **B2** Work in small groups. Choose a leader in each group, and then discuss the topic below. Your group must come up with <sup>①</sup> three suggestions, and then present them to the class. Use the questions below to help you.

### How can we promote <sup>②</sup> music in our school?

What type(s) of music? Pop or classical? Chinese or Western?

Should we have more music classes? What kind?

Should we have school concerts? When? By whom?

Should we encourage students to listen to recordings? When?

Should we have more student choirs <sup>③</sup>, groups or orchestras?

These phrases might help you:

I think we need/don't need any more ... music in school.

What about having a/some ...?

We could have a/some ... after school/during the lunch hour.

Yes, I think many people would enjoy that.

No, I don't think that would be popular.

I think the best idea is to ...

We discussed this topic and we have three suggestions.

## C Writing: Stories from pictures

When writing a story from pictures, you should use simple sentences and easy words to explain what the pictures are about. You should use the simple past tense to describe what is happening in the pictures.

Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks next to them to complete the story. Use the question boxes to help you. The first one has been done for you.

1.

Presented by WORLD SOUND SHOWS			
Grand Music Hall			
MONTH	DAY	TIME	¥ 75.00
04	21	7.30PM	
ROW	SEAT		
T	62		

Ten years ago, Desmond went to the Grand Music Hall to watch a concert by his favourite group.

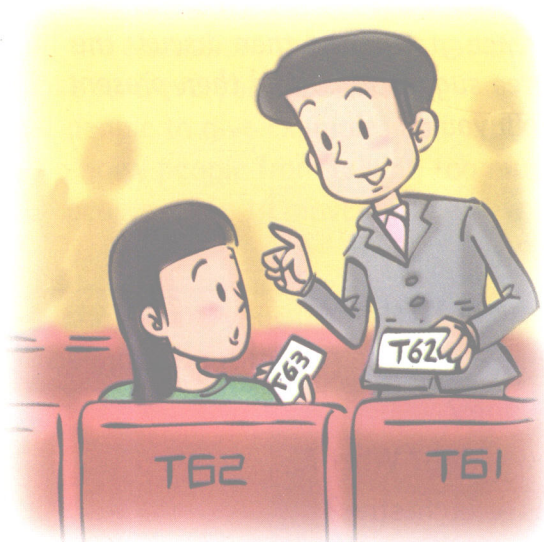
(1) The concert began at 7.30 p.m.

What time did the concert begin?

① come up with 提出 ② promote v. 促进; 推动 ③ choir n. 合唱团



2



When he arrived at the Grand Music Hall

(2)

What did he find?

He said to her, '(3) \_\_\_\_\_'.

What did he say?

(4)

What did she say?

(5)

What did they do next?

3 When the concert started, the girl could not see (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

Why could she not see?

Desmond saw this and

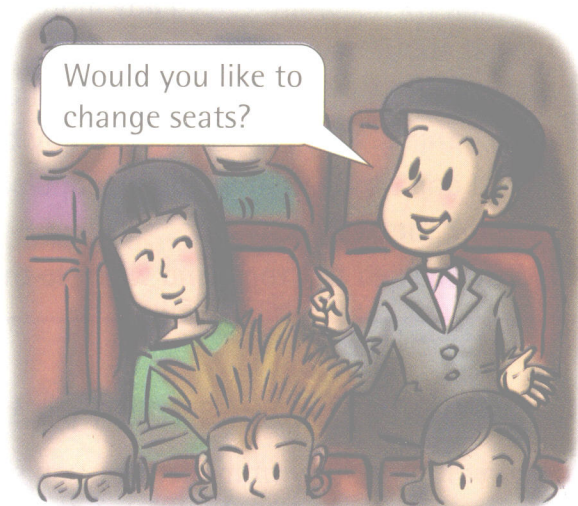
(7)

How did Desmond help her?

'(8) \_\_\_\_\_,' she said.

'(9) \_\_\_\_\_ Vanessa.'

What did she say?



4



After the concert, Desmond said,

'(10) \_\_\_\_\_'.

What did Desmond ask her?

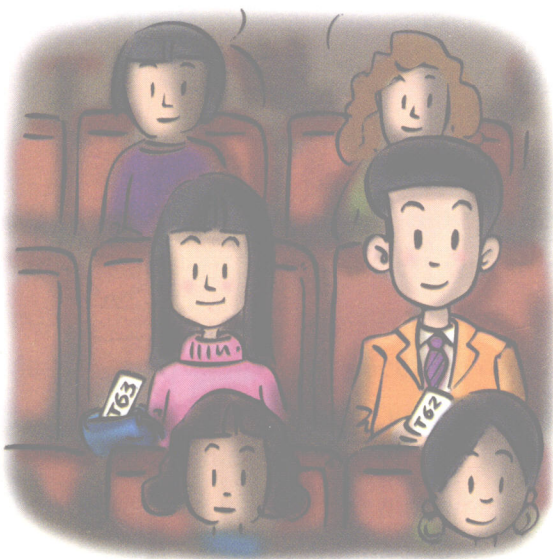
(11)

What did Vanessa say?  
What reason did she give?

(12)

Did Desmond think he  
would ever see her again?

5



Several months later, Desmond

(13)

Where did he go?

To his surprise, (14)

Who did he see?

(15)

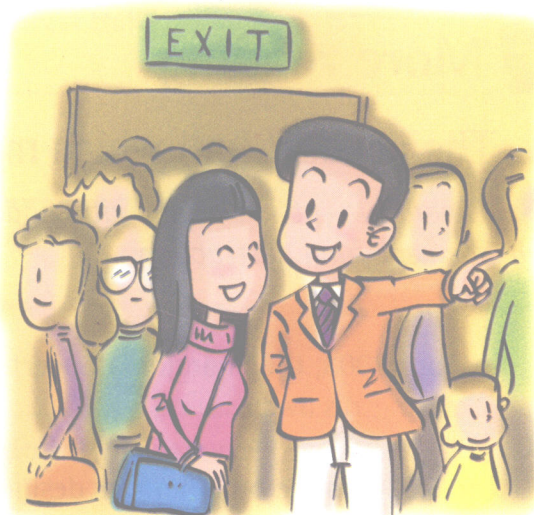
How did he feel?

6 After the concert, Desmond

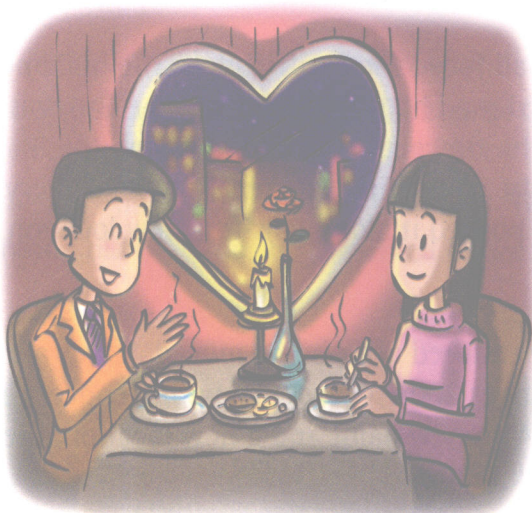
(16)

What did Desmond ask Vanessa?

This time, she accepted.



7



(17)

Where did they go?  
Did they have a good time?



8 They met each other many times after that.

One year later, <sup>(18)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

What did Desmond ask Vanessa?

(19)

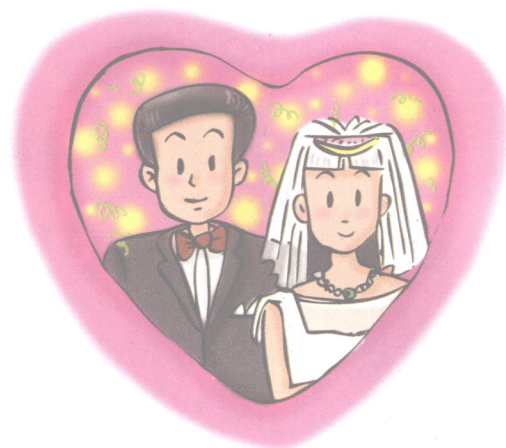
What did she say?

(20)

What happened six months later?

(21)

How did they both feel?



## More reading

### A The concert hall which moved

 Read this cutting from a city guide for Shanghai to see how one concert hall was kept from destruction.

In April 2003, the Shanghai Concert Hall was lifted into the air, and then moved 66.46 metres away.

The 5,650-tonne building was designed and built in 1930 by Chinese architects Zhao Shen and Fan Wenzhao. Originally, the building was used for showing films. In 1959, it was changed into a concert hall. Some of the world's top musicians, including the famous cellist Yo-Yo Ma and the violinist Isaac Stern, played there.

By 2002, however, the Shanghai Concert Hall faced some difficulties. The building was old and needed repair. Also, an elevated road had been built nearby. The noise of the traffic from the road drowned out the concerts. One way of saving the concert hall was moving it. So, over an eight-day period, workers used machinery to lift the concert hall into the air. They then pushed it along rails to a new location away from the elevated road.

The Shanghai Concert Hall was completely restored after being moved. It was also made larger to seat more people. On 1 October 2004 it reopened with a concert by the British Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. With new paint and a new location, the charm of the concert hall was brought back to life.