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普通高中课程标准实验教科书

英语 10

选修

NEW SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA
STUDENT'S BOOK 10

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发行

网址: <http://www.pep.com.cn>

人民教育出版社印刷厂印装 全国新华书店经销

*

开本: 890 毫米×1 240 毫米 1/16 印张: 8 字数: 195 000

2005 年 6 月第 1 版 2006 年 7 月第 8 次印刷

ISBN 7-107-18804-6 定价: 8.50 元
G·11894 (课)

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(联系地址: 北京市海淀区中关村南大街 17 号院 1 号楼 邮编: 100081)

主 编 刘道义

编 者 Dodie Brooks Maggie Aldhamland Joanna Karmel

责 任 编 辑 肖 菲 马晓蕾 辜翔宇

绘 画 王国栋 王 剑

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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Unit 1

Nothing ventured, nothing gained

Warming Up

- 1 Look at these pictures. What do you think about the stories? Which story inspires you most? Why?



A spider was making its web while Robert the Bruce was watching it in a cave. It tried again and again to fix its thread but each time it failed. When it finally succeeded, Robert realized that it had taught him a valuable lesson and he was inspired to continue fighting till he defeated the English and gained independence for Scotland. He became the first Scottish king.



Helen Keller was a young girl who was unable to speak, hear or see anything. Struggling in a world of silence and darkness, she seemed to be simple-minded. One day a teacher, Anne Sullivan, came to her parents' house and she helped Helen to learn how to communicate with others using her hands. The patience and kindness of Anne Sullivan proved very successful and finally Helen became a famous writer.



Beaten by Wu in 494 BC, Gou Jian, the King of Yue, was forced to live as a slave in Wu for three years. When Gou Jian returned to his homeland, he plotted to recover his lost land. He slept on firewood and straw to remind him of his **sufferings**. Before every meal and at bedtime he tasted a bitter gall-bladder to **strengthen** his determination. Eventually he defeated the King of Wu.

- 2 Do you think the characters above have something in common? What do you think helped them to achieve success in life?

Pre-reading

- 1 What is the hardest experience you have ever had? What is the greatest challenge you have ever faced? How did you go through it? What lessons have you learned from it?
- 2 Suppose you choose to go on an expedition to Antarctica, what qualities do you think you may need to survive in one of the most unfriendly places on earth?

Reading



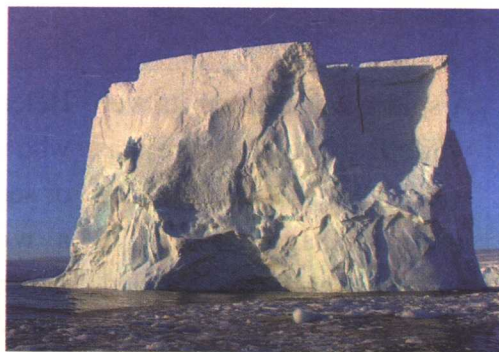
A SUCCESSFUL FAILURE

If at first you don't succeed, try and try again. — W C Fields

Perce Blackborow joined an expedition with Sir Ernest Shackleton to Antarctica on the ship *Endurance* in August 1914. Shackleton was one of the most famous explorers of his day and it was considered a great honour to be part of any expeditions he led. Now read the first part of Perce's story.

August 29th, 1916

Slowly I put my head out of my sleeping bag and look around me. Everything is grey: the inside of the hut appears grey, the morning light looks grey and the pot bubbling on the oil **stove** is grey. The smell is, as usual, almost **unbearable**, being a mixture of sweat, seal oil fat, and dirty underwear. I try to think of happier things: warm and dry clothes, a **cosy** bedroom, sunny days, my mother's face and the celebration we will get when



we return, for I am part of a failed expedition that tried to cross the continent of Antarctica, something that had never been done before. As I think of this, a black blanket drops and covers me, almost **blocking out** the memories of happier times. I feel **breathless** as I remember my rotten toes that had to be removed when they became blackened from frost-bite. Our **circumstances** are so desperate that it is uncertain whether we will ever return alive. Perhaps our bodies will be recognized and collected by some other expedition team many years from now.

Just as I am about to become self-pitying, the door to our shelter opens and a blast of cold air tears through the hut. "Shut that door!" I yell in a hoarse voice that I hardly recognize as my own. "Hold on now, Perce. Don't you go turning into another Tom," comes the reply. "We've

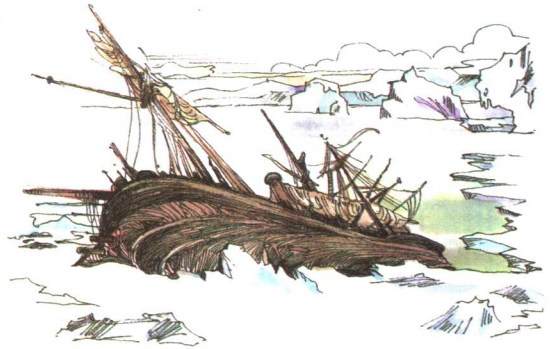
caught another penguin, so it's penguin soup tonight!" **Bless** Frank Wild, the kindest man there is, after our leader, Ernest Shackleton. How could I become as **selfish** and bad-tempered as Tom Orde-Lees! I struggle out of my bed and a new day begins.

When the expedition was announced, I was only twenty and I had always dreamed of adventure. So it was with great excitement one morning in July 1914 that I read this advertisement:

Men wanted for a dangerous journey: small wages, bitter cold, months of complete darkness, and safe return uncertain. Honour and reward will follow if it is successful. Sir Ernest Shackleton.

An expedition with the great Sir Ernest Shackleton to the South Pole — I was **hooked**! I was an amateur but I was young, fit and energetic. I secretly hid **aboard** the ship, *Endurance*, in a small cupboard. Nobody found me until the ship had sailed and I was suffering badly from seasickness. **Anyhow**, Shackleton seemed interested in my silly behaviour and accepted the situation. He made me a **steward** to help cook twenty-eight meals three times a day.

On January 18th, 1915 the *Endurance* became stuck in pack ice (which can be solid or broken into huge floating pieces of ice) as we approached Antarctica. The ice froze around us and we were well and truly stuck! The ship was gradually crushed in front of our eyes. I believe Shackleton must have **mourned** this unexpected end to his expedition, but he did not waste time on regrets. Calling us calmly



together, he made an **urgent** announcement that we must save only essential supplies before the ship sank, particularly the small boats, food, cooking equipment, candles, **bedding** and clothes. To show his determination, Shackleton threw some gold coins and his gold watch onto the ice. But to my surprise he encouraged Hussey to bring his banjo. He described it as **vital** for keeping us **cheerful**.

His perseverance won our complete **faith** in him. He was always honest with us (as in the advertisement) and never **gave way to** disappointment, even when the ship sank. On April 9th 1916, we moved to our present camp on Elephant Island. Soon Shackleton set out the **framework** for our life here: no differences in **rank** or in social status; everyone to keep busy; a fair division of food and bedding; and a concern for all. This team-spirit contributed to the morale of the crew and saved our lives.

Once we were settled on Elephant Island, Shackleton explained his plan to save us: twenty-two of us were to remain here and he would **select** five others to go to South Georgia and bring help. No rescue attempt could be expected from outside as nobody knew where we were. I will never forget watching the little boat disappear through the **booming** waves into the stormy ocean. We who remained on Elephant Island **swore** that we would do as he **advocated**: remain optimistic and recover our health before he returned to rescue us.

Comprehending

1 Choose the correct answer to each question.

- 1 Why did Blackborow think that being “young, fit and energetic” would encourage Shackleton to take him on the trip?
 - A Shackleton liked young people who were fit and energetic.
 - B It would be cold and Shackleton would need young, energetic people to do difficult jobs.
 - C Shackleton wanted people who were fit but not trained in useful skills.
 - D Blackborow would not have gone unless he was young and energetic.
- 2 Why did Shackleton accept Perce when he found him hiding in the ship after the voyage had started?
 - A He didn't have time to turn round and take him back to England.
 - B He admired his courage and encouraged him to stay.
 - C He felt angry but could not show it so he accepted the boy.
 - D He made the best of the situation.
- 3 Why did Shackleton not show how disappointed he was when the ship sank?
 - A He thought he could always organize another expedition.
 - B He knew it would be easier to cross Antarctica without the ship.
 - C He felt the men would need encouraging after this disaster.
 - D He had already taken all necessary supplies from the ship.

2 When the ship sank, Shackleton encouraged each sailor to collect three personal things (camera, banjo, diary, family album, etc) to take with him. In fours role-play a dialogue between Shackleton and three of his men about what to leave, what to take and why.



What Sailor 1 kept and why	What Sailor 2 kept and why	What Sailor 3 kept and why
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3

3 Discuss the questions in groups after reading the passage.

- 1 Do you think Shackleton behaved well when the ship sank? What would you have done?
- 2 What qualities do you think Shackleton and Perce show? Find some examples to support your ideas.

Name	Qualities	Examples
Shackleton	1 Perseverance	
	2	
Blackborow	1	
	2	

- 3 Tom Orde-Lees is a selfish and bad-tempered member of the crew and his attitude may upset other people. Do you think Shackleton should leave him on Elephant Island or take him with him on the boat? Discuss in pairs what you would do with him. Give your reasons. Make notes for a presentation to the class.

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

- 1 Use the words or expressions in the box to fill in this description of the journey from the pack ice to Elephant Island written by one survivor.

faith cheerful mourn anyhow struggle
unbearable circumstance sickness give way

April 16th, 1916

Moving to Elephant Island was a dangerous undertaking, but it was not our first. We had _____ onto the ice to make camp when the *Endurance* was stuck. The ice constantly broke up at night because of the warmth of our bodies and we often dropped into the **freezing** water while sleeping. Though we were in an _____ situation, we tried to make our daily life _____ with singing and making fun of each other. Our _____ improved when we saw the solid land of Elephant Island appear on the horizon. Shackleton gave us no time to _____ the failure of our expedition. He encouraged us all with advice to prevent _____. Without his _____ that we would indeed survive, we might all _____ to despair. _____ we prepared to follow his advice and on this day climbed into the three small open boats ready for the journey.

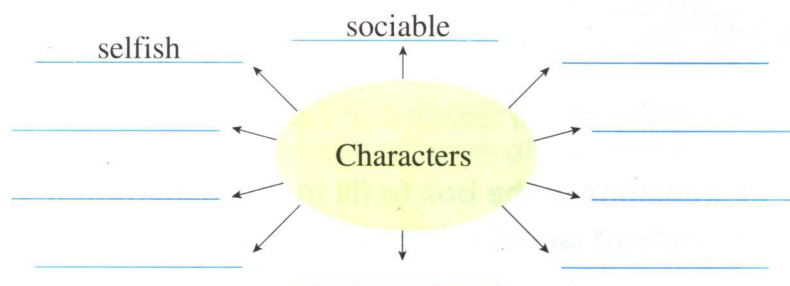
2 Complete the story of Gou Jian using the words below in the correct form. One word is used twice.

suffering bitter vital select unbearable celebration recover

Gou Jian, King of Yue, was captured by his enemy, Fu Chai, the King of Wu. His _____ lasted for three _____ years, which to him seemed like a lifetime. One day the King of Wu fell ill. After tasting the King's stool, Gou Jian announced that Fu Chai would _____ soon. Fu Chai was moved by his act and he let him return to Yue. Remembering how _____ his life as a slave had been, Gou Jian took no interest in _____ and continued to live in the same way as he did in Wu. He wanted to _____ his lost land. But he also knew it was _____ to _____ the chance with care. So first he introduced the King of Wu to a beauty called Xi Shi. While Fu Chai was trying to entertain Xi Shi, Gou Jian attacked and defeated him.



3 Think of as many adjectives to describe people's characters as possible. Create a word web.



Revising useful structures

1 Read the sentences below and pay attention to the use of the attributes. Then find more examples from the reading passage.

- 1 Robert realized that it had taught him a *valuable* lesson.
- 2 What's the *hardest* experience you have ever had?
- 3 I remember *my rotten* toes that had to be removed.
- 4 Once we were settled, Shackleton explained *his* plan to save us.
- 5 I will never forget watching the *little* boat disappear through the *booming* waves into the *stormy* ocean.

- 2 Underline the attributes in the following passage which is a description of a visit to Elephant Island where Shackleton's men camped for four months.**

*In sight of Shackleton's landing place, our boat hit a rock. Even tourists who like to visit sites of historic places rarely land here and we could understand why. We left our boat, walking through the freezing water to the shore. What Shackleton and his men must have felt doesn't bear thinking about. Yet apparently they fell on the beach where they had struggled to land in relief and gratitude. A soft-eyed seal and her baby stared at us as we walked up the beach to the old campsite. Standing on the beach which looked grey and forbidding we stared out at the sea that surrounded the camp on two sides. It must have seemed like a terribly unfair **punishment** being forced to live on one of the coldest, most unfriendly places on earth. No trees, no vegetables — only penguins and seals to eat. It was no wonder that Frank Wild, the kindest of men, describes "crying like a baby" when he saw Shackleton return at last with the rescue party.*

(Kelly Tyler: adapted from *Dispatches sent for the NOVA expedition: Channel 4 programme: Elephant Island*, November 11, 1999)

- 3 A gold necklace was stolen from the local jewellery shop. The police found two eyewitnesses who saw the robbery. The police have made notes after speaking to them. You must make five sentences with the notes listed below using the attributes. For example:**

The tall girl who had long, black hair carried a large handbag.

1st witness	2nd witness
A The tall girl had long, black hair.	A The girl carried a large handbag.
B She carried an empty bag.	B She did not look rich enough to buy a necklace.
C Her coat was green.	C Her coat was too thin for the cold weather.
D She wore glasses.	D She looked carefully round the shop.
E She looked at a necklace.	E The assistant gave her a necklace.
F The necklace was on the counter.	F The assistant turned back and the necklace was gone.
G The girl left the shop in a hurry.	G The girl said she must catch a train.

Using Language

Listening and speaking



Shackleton has set out with his five companions, leaving the rest of the group on the ice. The journey is very dangerous and it is not certain that he will return with a rescue team. Now listen and find out what happened on that journey.

1 Read these questions and listen to the tape for the first time.

- 1 Why did Shackleton have to attempt the journey to South Georgia?
- 2 Do you think there was any alternative?

2 Listen to the tape again. Write down the problems that Shackleton faced on the rescue attempt and how he overcame them.

Shackleton's problems	How he overcame them
1	
2	
3	

3 Imagine that you have been asked by Shackleton to choose two sailors for his rescue team from the list below. Discuss in groups who you think are the most suitable.**Who should join the rescue team?**

Name	Skills	Qualities
1 Frank Wild	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> good leader used to living in the Antarctic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> loyal to Shackleton very tactful
2 Frank Worsley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> excellent navigator experienced sailor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> odd behaviour at times liked by crew
3 Tom Crean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> second officer experienced in living in the Antarctic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stout and energetic brave: saved two men in an earlier expedition
4 Hubert Hudson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> navigator not used to living in the Antarctic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> very friendly and lively best at catching penguins
5 Thomas Orde-Lees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> looked after stores excellent skier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bad-tempered disliked by the others

Then your group must argue your case to the class. These expressions may help you.

I'm not sure that

I think ... is better because

I hate to have to say this but

Which qualities do you think ...?

He is unable to

There's no doubt that

It's hard to say.

What do you mean ...?

It's clear that

I don't mind if

Reading and writing



“OPTIMISM HELPED US PERSEVERE.”

Left behind, we watched as Shackleton and the boat sailed away from Elephant Island. The danger of what lay ahead of them, the chances of them ever returning to find us, the fear that we might never know their fate and possible **delays**, at first made us feel low and **discouraged**. But it was not for long. There was nothing like a good dinner of penguin and some **dynamic** music to make a man feel more cheerful again.

Life now fell into a **regular** pattern. Just keeping alive took all our time and energy. For example, we had to gather fresh water by **grasping** and then melting sea-ice. If this stands for a period of time its salt disappears and it becomes fresh water suitable for drinking. But melting the ice was a problem. With no trees growing on Antarctica and no oil, the only fuel we could use was seal fat. This **gave off** oily, black smoke but had the advantage of burning strongly in fierce winds. We could also eat the remains when the fire died down.

Food was also a problem as there were no vegetables or fruit to be found. As one of our group, Lionel Greenstreet noted in his diary after a few weeks how **bored** he was with the meals: “*The food now is pretty well all meat. Seal steaks, cooked seal, penguin steaks, cooked penguin, penguin liver.*” As a **chef**, it was my duty to clean and cook these animals, so I was soon being encouraged to vary the meals in whatever way I could. It was difficult.

We had to be very particular about our personal care because a **changeable** temperature could harm us. It was almost as dangerous to become too hot from wearing too many clothes as to become too cold from wearing too few. Becoming too hot led to sweating and this could freeze very quickly. Another part of the body that needed special **caution** was the eyes. The ice and snow reflected dangerous rays from the sun so that if we did not wear sunglasses we would suffer from sun-blindness.



Four months of this was as much as the twenty-two of us could bear in this bone-numbing cold. We were lucky that our group worked hard to show an **admirable** mental attitude and dealt with our ever-present fears in a positive and successful way. Above all, Shackleton encouraged us to have celebrations: for birthdays, festivals or even just because of a good catch of penguin. This kept us cheerful and encouraged harmony in the group.

When rescue did come, we felt such relief and joy that many of us could not hide our tears. We were at last free to go home to a warm bed, good food and the care of our family and friends. Our optimism and faith in Shackleton had helped us persevere in staying alive and he had repaid us by his **commitment** to return and save us from a slow but painful death.

1 Answer these questions after reading the passage.

- 1 What kind of problems did the men have to face on Elephant Island?
- 2 What do you think was their greatest worry? How do you think they overcame this difficulty?
- 3 Why did Shackleton encourage them to have celebrations? How do you think the celebrations helped?

2 Write a review of Perce Blackborow's story for a newspaper. In a review you should:

- give a summary of the story;
- state what you liked / disliked about it and why;
- consider whether the language helped the story or not;
- explain whether or how it inspired you;
- state whether you would encourage anybody else to read it and why.

SUMMING UP

1 Describe one of the events you have learned about from the unit.

2 List the things that interest you most.

3 Useful words:

4 Useful expressions:

5 Look at the following sentences and underline the attributes used in them.

- Mr Smith won't give away his huge, old, black, American car.
- The film that we saw last night was quite moving.
- Helen Keller's teacher was an inspiring and young woman with great patience.
- The weather in the area where we live in China is quite different from that in England.

LEARNING TIP

You can learn a lot of useful and interesting English by studying English proverbs. They are often arranged in books of proverbs according to topics. For this unit there are many examples such as:

Great works are performed not by strength, but by perseverance. —Samuel Johnson

Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet. —Jean Jacques Rousseau

Fortune favours the brave. —unknown

Where there's a will there's a way. —unknown

They help your English because they often use more concise forms of English language to convey complicated ideas. They are easy to recite and they are fun. You also sound very well educated if you can use proverbs in your everyday conversation!

Unit 2

King Lear

Warming Up

- 1 Discuss these questions with others in your group.
 - 1 Is it important to show love and respect for your parents? Why?
 - 2 How do you show love and respect for them? Can you give a good example?
 - 3 If you were married, would you love your parents less than you do now?
 - 4 If parents believe their child has been disrespectful, what should they do about it?
- 2 Discuss these questions about ancient China.
 - 1 What was the traditional attitude towards the **emperor**?
Who succeeded him when the emperor died?
 - 2 What did the emperor do to keep his servants loyal to him? What happened to the servants who were not loyal?
 - 3 Who decided who the emperor's children would marry?
For what reasons were marriages arranged?



Songtsen Gampo and Princess Wencheng

Pre-reading

The play that you are going to read in this unit is based on William Shakespeare's *King Lear*, but it has been shortened and simplified. The language has been modernized and it is no longer written as poetry.

Glance quickly through Part 1 of the play and answer the following questions.

- 1 List the characters who appear in this part of the play.
- 2 Which of the characters do you think are shown in the picture on the right?
- 3 Use the pictures that illustrate Part 1 of the play to predict what is going to happen.

