

经全国中小学教材审定委员会  
2004 年初审通过

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

# 英语 1

必修

NEW SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA  
STUDENT'S BOOK 1

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



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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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## Warming Up

What do you do to be a good friend? Are you good to your friends? Make the following survey. **Add up** your score and see how many **points** you can get.

- 1 You want to see a very interesting film with your friend, but your friend can't go until he / she finishes cleaning the bicycle. You will
  - A go without your friend.
  - B help your friend clean the bicycle so you can leave early.
  - C plan to go another time.
- 2 Your friend asks to borrow your favourite camera. When he / she borrowed it last time, he / she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired. You will
  - A say no.
  - B let your friend borrow it without saying anything.
  - C let your friend borrow it, but tell him / her that if the camera is broken again, he / she will have to pay to get it repaired.
- 3 Your friend comes to school very **upset**. The bell rings so you need to go to class. You will
  - A **ignore** the bell and go somewhere quiet to **calm** your friend **down**.
  - B tell your friend that you've **got to** go to class.
  - C tell your friend that you **are concerned about** him / her but you have to go to class. You two will meet after class and talk then.
- 4 Your friend has gone on holiday and asked you to take care of his / her dog. While **walking the dog**, you were careless and it got **loose** and was hit by a car. The dog's leg was broken. You will
  - A take the dog to the vet and pay the bill yourself.
  - B ask your parents to take the dog to the vet and pay for it.
  - C take the dog to the vet but give the bill to your friend to pay.
- 5 You are taking your end-of-term exam. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him / her **cheat** in the exam by looking at your paper. You will
  - A let him / her look at your paper.
  - B tell him / her that he / she should have studied, so you don't let him / her look at your paper.
  - C tell him / her to look at someone else's paper.



Work out your score on page 8.



## Pre-reading

- 1 Why do you need friends? Make a list of **reasons** why friends are important to you.
- 2 What do you think a good friend should be like? **List** what a good friend should do and **share** the list with your partners.
- 3 Does a friend always have to be a person? What else can be your friend?
- 4 Do you think a diary can become your friend? Why or why not?

## Reading



## ANNE'S BEST FRIEND



Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest **feelings** and thoughts? Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or just can't understand what you are **going through**? Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend.

Anne lived in Amsterdam in the **Netherlands** during World War II. Her family was Jewish so

they had to hide or they would be caught by the **German Nazis**. She and her family **hid away** for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered. During that time the only true friend was her diary. She said, "I don't want to **set down** a **series of facts** in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty." Now read how

Thursday 15, June, 1944

Dear Kitty,

**I** wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be **outdoors** for so long that I've grown so **crazy** about everything to do with **nature**. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. That's changed since I was here.

... For example, when it was so warm, I stayed awake **on purpose** until half past eleven one evening **in order to** have a good look at the moon for once by myself. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't **dare** open a window. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs one evening when the window was open. I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the **thundering** clouds held me **entirely** in their **power**; it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night **face to face** ....

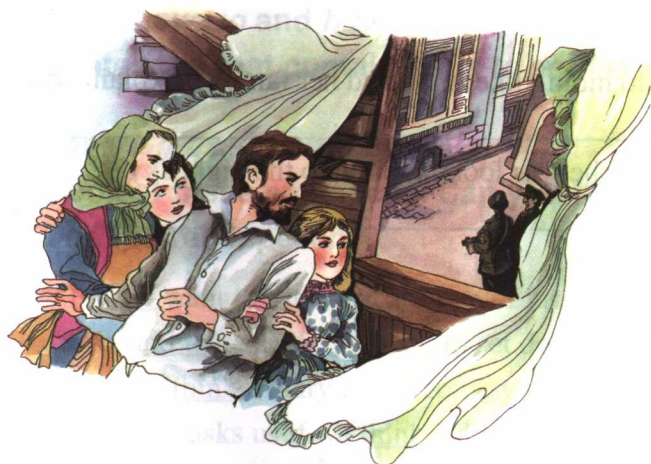
Yours,

Anne



she felt after being in the hiding place for over a year.





## Comprehending

### 1 Join the correct parts of the sentences.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Anne kept a diary because          | A she couldn't meet her friends.          |
| 2 She felt very lonely because       | B Jews were caught by Nazis and put away. |
| 3 They had to hide because           | C she could tell everything to it.        |
| 4 Anne named her diary Kitty because | D they were discovered.                   |
| 5 They were finally caught because   | E she thought it was her best friend.     |

### 2 Choose the correct answers.

- Anne Frank and her family hid away for \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A over a year	B over two years
C three years	D one year and a half
- According to Anne, a true friend is a person \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A that would laugh at you	B who makes you happy
C whom you can trust	D who could save your life
- Anne said that she had grown crazy about nature because \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A she had always been so	B her interest in nature had grown
C she had been outdoors too long	D she had been <b>indoors</b> too long
- She didn't dare open the window when the moon was bright. That's because \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A they might be discovered	B her family might be disturbed
C it was very cold	D a thief might get into the room
- Anne and her family were caught by German Nazis \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A about June 1945	B about February 1945
C about August 1944	D about November 1944



**3 Answer the following questions:**

- 1 What would you miss most if you went into hiding like Anne and her family? Explain why.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How would you describe Anne's feelings as she was looking out into the night sky?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Learning about Language***Discovering useful words and expressions***1 From *Warming Up* and *Reading*, find the words and expressions with the following meaning.**

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 _____ believe                      | 6 _____ write down                               |
| 2 _____ feeling disturbed            | 7 _____ <b>suffer</b> something                  |
| 3 _____ free, not tied up            | 8 _____ with the purpose of doing something      |
| 4 _____ make one become calm         | 9 _____ staying close to and looking at somebody |
| 5 _____ very interested in something | 10 _____ as stated by somebody or something      |

**2 Complete this passage with some of the words above and in the *Warming Up*.**

Anne's sister, Margot, was very \_\_\_\_\_ that the family had to move. She found it difficult to settle and \_\_\_\_\_ in the hiding place because she was \_\_\_\_\_ whether they would be discovered. She knew she had to \_\_\_\_\_ her parents and \_\_\_\_\_ them this was necessary. At first she thought she would go \_\_\_\_\_ but later she realized that it was better to \_\_\_\_\_ this together.

**3 Complete the following sentences, using words from *Warming Up* and *Reading*.**

- 1 If you are \_\_\_\_\_ about somebody, you want to offer help because you are worried about him / her.
- 2 Was it an accident or did David do it on \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 From the very beginning, Paul made it clear that he would be \_\_\_\_\_ in control.
- 4 He used to work \_\_\_\_\_ even in the middle of winter.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ is all the animals, plants and other things in the world that are not made by people, and all the events that are not caused by people.
- 6 Just the \_\_\_\_\_ of more food made her feel sick.



- Both *have to* and *have got to* can mean “it is a duty to do something”. Find the sentences that contain *have to* and *have got to* in the *Warming Up and Reading*.

### Discovering useful structures

- Look at these sentences. Can you find out the difference between direct speech and indirect speech?

“I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary,” said Anne. ↗

Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary.

“Do you think a diary can become your friend?” the writer asks us. ↗

The writer asks us if we think a diary can become our friend.

Anne's sister asked her what she called her diary. ↗

“What do you call your diary?” Anne's sister asked her.

Father asked Anne when she went to bed the night before. ↗

“When did you go to bed last night?” Father asked / said to Anne.

- Please change the following direct speech into indirect speech and indirect into direct.

1 “I'm going to hide from the Germans,” Anne said.

2 “I don't know the address of my new home,” said Anne.

3 “I cannot ask my father because it is not safe to know,” she said.

4 “I had to pack up my things very quickly,” the girl said.

5 “Why did you choose your diary and old letters?” Dad asked her.

6 Mum asked her if (whether) she was very hot with so many clothes on.

7 Margot asked her what else she had got.

8 Anne asked her father when they would go back home.

9 Anne asked her sister how she could see her friends.

10 Mother asked Anne why she had gone to bed so late the night before.



## Using Language

## Reading, listening and writing



- 1 Lisa wrote a letter to Miss Wang of *Radio for Teenagers* and told her what was upsetting her. Read the letter.

Dear Miss Wang,

I am having some trouble with my classmates at the moment. I'm **getting along** well **with** a boy in my class. We often do homework together and we enjoy helping each other. We have become really good friends. But other students have started gossiping. They say that this boy and I have **fallen in love**. This has made me angry. I don't want to end the friendship, but I hate others gossiping. What should I do?

Lisa

- 2 Play the tape and listen to what Miss Wang says, and then answer the following questions.

- 1 What does Miss Wang say about their friendship?

She says that \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2 Why does Miss Wang think it would be foolish if they end their friendship?

She thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 How does she explain why Lisa's classmates gossip about their friendship?

She says that \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4 What is Miss Wang's **advice**?

She asks Lisa to \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 Listen to the tape again and try to spell out the words as you hear their pronunciation.

- 1 Ending your friendship with this boy would be a \_\_\_\_\_ thing to do.

- 2 But that's no \_\_\_\_\_ to throw away your friendship with this boy.

- 3 That way you will show them that you are more \_\_\_\_\_ up than they are.

## Speaking

Work in groups of four. Design a **questionnaire** to find out what kind of friends your classmates are. Use the **quiz** in the *Warming Up* to help you. Here are the steps you may follow.

Step 1: In your group, think of four **situations** among friends. Design four questions **accordingly** with three possible answers.

Step 2: Put the four questions together and make a questionnaire.

Step 3: Check the questionnaire through and try it out on your own group.

Step 4: Share your questionnaires with one or two other groups and try each other's questionnaires.



## Reading and writing



**The 21st Century** is a popular paper among teenagers in China. If you have any problem, you can write to the **editor** and ask for advice. Here is a letter from a student.

**Write your advice to Xiaodong as an editor. The following points may help you.**

- Make an effort to change the situation.
- Start talking to people about what you both like.
- **Join in** people's discussion.
- Show your interest in their talk.
- Try to make friends with one or two classmates.

Dear editor,  
I'm a student from Suzhou Senior High School. I have a problem. I'm not very good at **communicating** with people. Although I really try to talk to my classmates, I still find it hard to make good friends with them. So I feel quite lonely sometimes. I do want to change this situation, but I don't know how. I would be grateful if you could give me some advice.

Xiaodong

## \*Writing for fun

**Write a few lines to describe your best friend or a person you know. Here is an example for you. Pay attention to the rhythm in the second paragraph.**



George who has no friends  
Once had as many as you or me.  
His mother said you will lose them all  
If you continue to treat them badly.

For he spread their secrets far and wide  
And paid no attention to their pride.  
He did not help or support when he should,  
But looked to his own concerns instead.  
So it was not him they wanted to see  
And they all avoided his company.

George who has no friends  
But once had as many as you or me.  
Now sits alone and weeps  
About what he's done in the past.



## SUMMING UP

Write down what you have learned about friends and friendship.

---



---



---

From this unit you have also learned

● useful verbs: 

---

● useful nouns: 

---

● useful expressions: 

---

● new grammar item: 

---

## LEARNING TIP

It is a good **habit** for you to keep a diary. It can help you remember past happenings. You can express your feelings and thoughts to it. It will help you improve your English if you write your diary in English. Why not have a try?

## Scoring sheet for the survey on page 1

1 A 1

B 3

C 2

2 A 1

B 2

C 3

3 A 1

B 2

C 3

4 A 3

B 2

C 1

5 A 0

B 6

C 0



# Unit 2

## English around the world

### Warming Up

Do you know that there is more than one kind of English in the world? In some important ways they are very different from one another. They are called world Englishes and they **include** Canadian, British, American, Australian and Indian English. World Englishes come from those countries where English **plays** an important **role** as a first or second language, either **because of** foreign rule or because of its special role as an **international** language. So when you hear two **native** speakers of English, they may still not speak the same kind of English. Look at these examples:

#### British English

lift

flat

#### American English

elevator

apartment

Now try to guess which of the following words is British English and which is American English:

mum / mom      in a team / on a team      rubber / eraser      petrol / gas

### Pre-reading

- 1 How many people speak English in the world today?
- 2 Why do so many people speak English?

### Reading



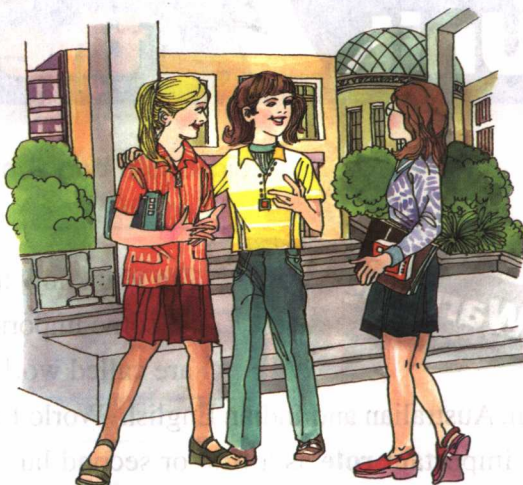
#### THE ROAD TO MODERN ENGLISH

At the end of the 16th century, about five to seven million people spoke English. Nearly all of them lived in England. In the next century, people from England started moving to other parts of the world, so English began to be spoken in many other countries. Today, more people speak English as their first, second or foreign language than ever before. China may have the largest number of English speakers.

Native English speakers can understand each other even if they don't speak the same kind of English. However, they may not be able to understand everything. For example, a British person may say to her friends, "Would you please **come up** to my flat for a visit?" One of her American friends may then ask her, "Come up where?" Her Canadian friend might explain, "She means we should come up to her apartment."



So why has English changed over time? All languages change when **cultures** communicate with one another. The English spoken between about **AD 450** and 1150 was very different from the English spoken today. **Actually**, it was based more on German than **present** day English. Then from about 1150 to 1500 English changed even more. It became less like German, and more like French because those who **ruled** England at that time spoke French. It became closer to the language you are learning now. In the 1600's, Shakespeare made use of a wider **vocabulary** than ever before. One big change in English **usage** happened when Noah Webster wrote the *American Dictionary of the English Language*, giving American English its own **identity**. Later, when some British people went to Australia, English began to be spoken there. Now Australian English has its own identity.



English is also spoken as a foreign or second language in South Asia. India has a very large number of English speakers. This is because Britain ruled India from 1765 to 1947. During that time English became the language for **government** and education. English is also spoken in many other countries in Africa and Asia, **such as** South Africa, **Singapore** and **Malaysia**. In China, English has been used in Hong Kong since about 1842. Today the number of people learning English in China is increasing **rapidly**. Will Chinese English become one of the world Englishes? Only time will tell.

## Comprehending

### 1 Read the passage and choose the correct answer.

- 1 English has / had the most speakers \_\_\_\_\_
 

A now	B when the British ruled many parts of the world
C in the time of Shakespeare	D in the 12th century
- 2 Which of the following statements is true?
 

A Languages always stay the same.	B Languages change only after wars.
C Languages no longer change.	D Languages change when cultures change.
- 3 From AD 450 to 1150, English sounded more like \_\_\_\_\_
 

A French	B Chinese
C German	D Russian
- 4 Shakespeare's English was spoken around \_\_\_\_\_
 

A 1400's	B 1150's
C 450's	D 1600's
- 5 Which country has the fastest growing number of English speakers in the world?
 

A Australia.	B China.
C India.	D Britain.



**2 Answer these questions.**

- 1 Do you think it matters what kind of English you learn? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Why do you think people all over the world want to learn English?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Learning about Language***Discovering useful words and expressions***1 Match the new words and expressions with their meanings.**

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 actually               | A for example  |
| 2 elevator               | B a set of rooms for living in                           |
| 3 native English speaker | C really; in fact  |
| 4 come up to a place     | D a machine used for moving people or things up and down |
| 5 such as                | E person who has spoken English since birth              |
| 6 apartment              | F visit a place  |
| 7 play a role (in)       | G all the words and <b>phrases</b> you learn             |
| 8 vocabulary             | H the way that words are used in a language              |
| 9 include                | I have something or somebody as one of a group           |
| 10 usage                 | J have a part in   |

**2 Complete this passage with some of the words above.**

It is not easy for a Chinese person to speak English as well as a \_\_\_\_\_. This is \_\_\_\_\_ because the \_\_\_\_\_ and usage are different in different parts of the English speaking world. If you say "flat" instead of "\_\_\_\_\_", people in America will not think you speak good English. If you use the word \_\_\_\_\_ instead of "lift" in Britain, they will look at you a little strangely! It seems you cannot win!

**3 Complete the following sentences, using words from *Warming Up* and *Reading*.**

- 1 The price for the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ bed and breakfast.
- 2 I love working abroad and meeting people from different \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 We are concerned about the \_\_\_\_\_ situation in the Middle East.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_, I've known Barbara for years since we were babies.
- 5 Reading is one of the best ways of improving your vocabulary and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 What the British call "petrol" the Americans call "\_\_\_\_\_".
- 7 The United Nations is an \_\_\_\_\_ organization that tries to solve problems between countries.
- 8 After it is heated for a short while, water begins to boil \_\_\_\_\_.



- 9 We waited an hour for my aunt to arrive. \_\_\_\_\_, she had missed the train.  
 10 It is the duty of a \_\_\_\_\_ to provide education for the children of its country.

**4 Sometimes British and American people use different prepositions. Fill in the blanks with both British and American prepositions. Compare their differences.**

- 1 There are so many people \_\_\_\_\_ the street.
- 2 They are going to have a party \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
- 3 We will leave for the airport at a quarter \_\_\_\_\_ five.
- 4 His brother is \_\_\_\_\_ the most famous football team in England.
- 5 As we know, British English is a little different \_\_\_\_\_ American English.
- 6 Are there many children playing football \_\_\_\_\_ the playground?

**5 Listen to these dialogues. Mark the sentence stress and intonation. Then practise reading them in pairs. Find the British and American words which are different but have the same meaning.**



- 1 LITTLE GIRL: Hi, I'd like some sweets, please.  
 STORE OWNER: No problem. All the **candy** we sell is sweet.  
 LITTLE GIRL: I see, so you sell sweet sweets.
- 2 BRITISH BOY: Let's take the **lorry** for a trip into the countryside.  
 AMERICAN GIRL: Of course, I expect you to take me!  
 BRITISH BOY: Oh, I'm sorry, Lori, I meant my truck.
- 3 BRITISH BOY: What a lovely autumn day!  
 AMERICAN LADY: Yes, it's a nice fall day, isn't it?



**Discovering useful structures**

**1 Can you find the following command and request from Warming Up and Reading? Let's see how to retell them in indirect speech.**

EXAMPLES: "Look at these examples," the teacher said to us.

*The teacher told us to look at those examples.*

"Would you please come up to my flat for a visit?" she said.

*She asked me to go up to her flat for a visit.*