

经全国中小学教材审定委员会 2005 年初审通过

普通高中课程标准实验教科书（顺序选修）

英语 9

三年级

SENIOR ENGLISH FOR SCHOOLS
STUDENT'S BOOK 9

主 编 杨晓钰

主 审 Gina Sebastian

SENIOR
ENGLISH
FOR
SCHOOLS

重庆大学出版社

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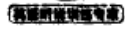
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SENIOR ENGLISH FOR SCHOOLS
STUDENT'S BOOK 9

主 编 杨晓钰
本册主编 肖 丹
副 主 编 申劲松 谭顺福
参 编 胡 蓉 张忠梅
主 审 Gina Sebastian



重庆大学出版社

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普通高中课程标准实验教科书(顺序选修)

英语 9

主 编: 杨晓钰

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出版人: 张鸽盛

社址: 重庆市沙坪坝正街174号重庆大学(A区)内

邮编: 400030

电话: (023)65102378 65105781

传真: (023)65103686 65105565

网址: <http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱: fxk@cqup.com.cn(市场营销部)

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To the Student

To the Student

亲爱的同学，欢迎你随本书一起开始新一轮的英语学习。我们希望你
能喜欢书中所提供的学习材料、各种练习活动和学习方法。

高中英语课程是初中英语学习的延伸，这就要求你调整学习方式以适
应新一阶段的英语学习，变被动的学习为主动的学习，变知识的机械记忆
为积极应用，充分发挥自己的学习潜能。在这一阶段，你应注重在发展基
本语言运用能力的同时，着重提高用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析和解
决问题的能力；逐步提高用英语进行思维和表达的能力，以及跨文化交际
的意识和基本的跨文化交际能力；逐步形成健全的情感、态度、价值观；把
握有效的学习策略，提高自主学习的能力，形成具有个性的学习方法和风
格，为自己将来进一步学习和发展创造必要的条件。

对英语学习和该教材的使用，我们有以下建议：

1. 上课前，请仔细阅读 Looking Ahead 部分，这是每课的教学目标所
在。只有对此有了充分的了解，你才能在学习中处于主动地位，发挥主体
作用，也才能使你的“学”与教师的“教”形成协调发展的合力，取得最
佳的学习效果。

2. Getting Ready 这一板块，旨在最大限度地激活你已有的背景知识，
激发你的学习兴趣和欲望，使你明确阅读的目的，为进入下一步学习做准
备。因此，在这个阶段一定要勤于思考，积极参与，勇于表达。

3. 阅读是高中阶段应掌握的极其重要的语言技能，是语言输出的主要
来源，是听、说、写、译的基础，也是你毕业后继续深造的基石。要想提
高自己的阅读能力，只知道阅读的重要性还远远不够。阅读是一个积极的
思考过程，是你调动已有的语言知识来理解所读文章的过程，是你与原文
作者之间互相沟通与交流的过程。因此，除了掌握语言本身及其运用技巧
外，你还应学习掌握因文化背景的不同所产生的不同思维方式和生活习俗，
更应掌握有效的阅读技巧，这样才能真正提高阅读能力。

4. 在进行了大量的听说和阅读后，你一定记住了许多优美的句子、漂
亮的段落，一定发现了英语的好文章与汉语的好文章在风格和组织结构上
有所相同，也一定跃跃欲试地想用英语表达自己的所感所想。这的确是一
件值得高兴的事！那么，请认真完成每课的写作练习。同时，还要学会坚

持写日记。与本书配套的《同步评价手册》中的 Accumulation, 会时时提醒你读一读、听一听、说一说、记一记一些好的句子和美文, 这样你的英文写作会不断进步, 逐渐走向“行文如流水, 落笔如有神”的境界。

5. “学而不思则罔, 思而不学则殆”是千古经验的总结。因此, 没有思考、缺乏创造性的学习收获甚少。为此, 我们在 Reading 的 Margin Notes 处, 为你准备了问题、图画、选择、填空等活动形式, 目的是能帮助你扫清阅读障碍, 培养学习策略, 学会举一反三、触类旁通的本领。建议你在学课文时, 一定认真阅读 Margin Notes, 积极思考, 这样你一定能逐步走向成功。

6. “学而时习之, 不亦说乎?” 古人告诉我们学习要采取积极的态度, 既要时时、处处、事事地学, 又要时时、处处、事事地习。于学中积累、丰富、提高; 于习中求巩固、受启发、得效益。争取日有所新, 日日新。这样你的内心就能充满掌握英语学习真谛的愉悦。

还有一点: 时常对自己的学习方式进行反思是你能不断进步的保障。在与本书配套的《同步评价手册》中, 我们为你提供了“自我评价表”, 在完成每单元的学习后, 要针对所学内容进行反思, 并将信息反馈给老师, 这会有助于教师了解你的学习状况, 并为你的英语学习提供帮助。相信不断的反思会帮助你不断进步, 不断走向成熟, 成为一个成功的语言学习者。

我们衷心希望通过本教材的学习, 激发你进一步学习英语的热情和用英语交流的欲望, 获取更有效的学习英语的方法, 能用英语“检阅”、利用 21 世纪人类的科学成就, 也能用英语介绍祖国的灿烂文化, 做一个文化传播的使者。

作为学习者, 获取知识是一种乐趣, 不断克服困难, 不断创新也是一种乐趣。记住永远对自己说: “I can do it!” 愿你快乐地度过每一阶段的英语学习, 享受克服困难的快乐, 享受创新的快乐, 享受成功的快乐!

编 者

2006 年 3 月

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1

Chicken Soup for the Soul

Life is very much like a mirror: if you smile upon it, it smiles back upon you; but if you frown and look doubtful on it, you will get a similar look in return.

Looking Ahead

- Talk about life experiences and views on life.
- Learn English idioms.
- Grammar Recycling: Basic Sentence Patterns.
- Express sympathy and reassurance.
- Write a passage based on the given clues.



Getting Ready

1. What is life? Read the following definitions and write your own understanding of each definition on the line given.

- 1) Life is like a mirror. _____
- 2) Life is a bed of roses. _____
- 3) Life is a journey. _____

Now give your definition(s) of life here:

2. What are the most important things in your life? Discuss with your partner and write down at least three of them and tell the reasons briefly.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

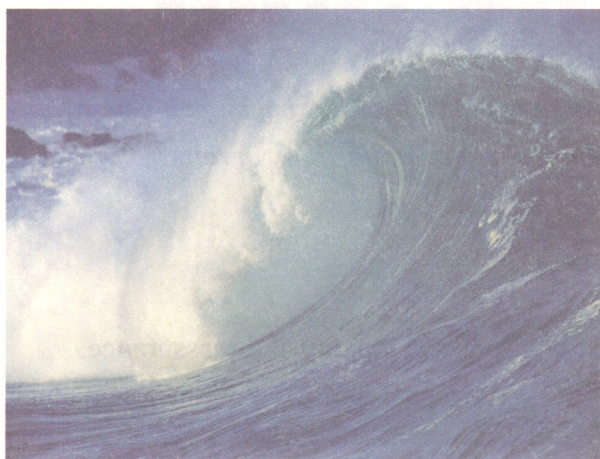
3. Ask your classmates the questions "When do you feel terribly sad?" and "How do you get rid of the sad feeling?" and write down the answers on the space provided.

When	How



Reading

Life Is Not a Bed of Roses



Since the day we are born, we begin to depend on other people. We depend on them for food and clothing, for safety and understanding, for friendship and love. None of us could live without other people. Even when we are alone, other people still touch our lives.

First of all, think about your food and clothes. Do you grow your own food and make your own clothes? No! Other people provide us either directly or indirectly with the food we eat and the clothes we wear. As a child, you depend on your parents for your food and clothes. When you grow up, you still depend on other people for them. At school, for instance, you depend on the school canteen for the food, and you depend on the shop for your clothes. Some farmers may grow their own food, but they still depend on other people for other foods and drinks. And when you are able to **earn your own bread**, you depend on other people for other things, as there are always things you can not make by yourself.

Secondly, we depend on other people for safety and understanding. Nobody in the world can avoid disease or danger. Nobody can be happy if other people do not understand them. **At a time** when you are feeling under the weather, you seem to depend more on other people. If there's nobody taking care of you, you may feel lonely and helpless. Even if you are as fit as a fiddle, you may be in danger. And then, you need other people to help you to get out of danger. When you are in trouble, other people become more important to you. They may help to free you from trouble. If luck is on your side and you feel safe and **sound**, you may depend on other people for their understanding. And if your family members and friends can't understand you, you may be on edge and feel sad and depressed.

Thirdly, you also depend on other people for friendship and love. As a human being, you want to get on with other people. You want to be on good

TIPS

Recognizing how a reading is organized can help you to understand it better. Pay attention to the logic order of the text through "First of all", "Secondly" and "Thirdly".

earn one's bread:
维持生活

At a time means

- _____.
A. on time
B. every time
C. once upon a time

Sound means _____.

- A. that which is heard
B. healthy
C. deep; thorough

terms with them. You don't want to be left in the cold, of course. And when you are **coming of age**, you begin to need love. You need love from your family members; you need love from your relatives and friends; you need love from your peers. And most importantly, you need to love someone of the opposite sex who will love you. You know how happy you are when you are in love, and you know how sad you are when nobody is interested in you. Indeed, love is a great thing. But it can make you as happy as a king or as sad as death.

After all, life is not always a bed of roses. You may be caught short and may live from hand to mouth. You may fall ill **all of a sudden** and lie in bed. You may be in hot water or have difficulties in your work. You may be taken for granted and nobody cares you. You may be misunderstood or even wronged by other people. And if you have no one to turn to for a heart-to-heart talk, you may be driven crazy. But are there ways to avoid all that? Yes, there are. One of the ways for you to avoid trouble is: don't do to others what you wouldn't like them to do to you, but do first to others what you would like them to do to you. All in all, you can't find love without loving other people.

Come of age means

- ____.
- A. approach to old age
B. become an adult
C. feel lonely

all of a sudden
= suddenly

Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese.



Comprehension

1. Read the whole text and write out the topic sentence for each paragraph.

TIPS

A paragraph often has a topic sentence, which gives the main idea of the paragraph. The topic sentence may appear at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of the paragraph. Finding the topic sentence can help you understand the main idea.

- Para. 1: _____
- Para. 2: _____
- Para. 3: _____
- Para. 4: _____
- Para. 5: _____

2. Work in pairs to answer the following questions.

1) Do farmers have to depend on other people for food? Why?

2) From where can people get love?

3) What is one of the ways to avoid trouble?

3. Write down the examples given in the text to prove "Life is not always a bed of roses". Then discuss with your partner how you can comfort others when they feel "Life is not a bed of roses".

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

4. "There are always things you can not make by yourself." Discuss with your partner and make a list of things you get from other people and you can do for other people.

Things I get from other people	Things I can do for other people



Language Focus

► Word Power

1. Match the words and expressions on the left with their explanations on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1) all of a sudden | • A. on the whole |
| 2) earn | • B. to be so familiar with sb./sth. that one no longer appreciates his/its full value |
| 3) all in all | • C. every time |
| 4) depressed | • D. different; contrary |
| 5) at a time | • E. to treat unjustly |
| 6) opposite | • F. suddenly |
| 7) wrong | • G. to gain for the performance of service, labor, or work |
| 8) take sb./sth. for granted | • H. low in spirits |

2. Complete the following sentences, using the proper forms of the above words and expressions.

- 1) The little boy cried loudly in public, for he _____ by his friends.
- 2) _____ someone shouted "It's two minutes past twelve!"
- 3) He _____ that he was like his father and was also **addicted** to smoking.

- 4) Pass me the books two _____.
- 5) _____ this **controversial** issue has been settled after this debate.
- 6) The girl felt much _____ because she thought what she was made to do caused her to lose her **dignity**.
- 7) In order to pay for the **debt** he had to leave home and went to the big cities to _____ money.
- 8) The library is on the _____ side of the road from the school.

3. Choose the right answer to replace the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

- 1) Since the day we are born, we begin to depend on other people.
A. rely on B. decide on C. rest on
- 2) Even when we are alone, other people still touch our lives.
A. put hands on B. have something to do with C. move
- 3) Other people provide us either directly or indirectly with the food we eat and clothes we wear.
A. help... with B. rid... of C. supply... with
- 4) When you grow up, you still depend on other people for them.
A. change greatly B. learn to grow plants C. become an adult
- 5) At school, for instance, you depend on the school canteen for the food.
A. for example B. in fact C. on the other hand
- 6) They may help to free you from trouble.
A. get... out of B. prevent... from C. give free time
- 7) You want to be on good terms with them.
A. kindly talk B. be friendly C. agree
- 8) And if you have no one to turn to for a heart-to-heart talk, you may be driven crazy.
A. feel mad when driving the car
B. feel very angry
C. feel unhappy and go mad

4. You may find many idioms in the text. Try to guess the meanings of the underlined idioms from the context and choose the best answers.

TIPS

An idiom is a fixed group of words with a special meaning which is different from the meanings of the words that form it.

- 1) At a time when you are feeling under the weather, you seem to depend more on other people.
A. ill B. sad C. lonely
- 2) If there's nobody taking care of you, you may feel lonely and helpless. Even if you are as fit as a fiddle, you may be in danger.
A. music lover B. in good health C. in a safe place
- 3) And if your family members and friends can't understand you, you may be on edge and feel sad and depressed.

A. cut yourself

B. be blamed

C. be worried and annoyed

4) As a human being, you want to get on with other people. You want to be on good terms with them. You don't want to be left in the cold, of course.

A. catch a cold

B. quarrel with somebody

C. be ignored or neglected

5) After all, life is not always a bed of roses. You may be caught short and may live from hand to mouth.

A. be stealing something

B. be caught on the spot

C. not have enough of something

6) You may fall ill all of a sudden and lie in bed. You may be in hot water or have difficulties in your work.

A. take a bath

B. get into trouble

C. find it difficult to swim in hot water

5. Study the indefinite pronouns in the phrases in the box. Then complete the following sentences with proper indefinite pronouns.

other people

none of us

nobody in the world

have no one to turn to

do to others

love someone

1) A friend to all is a friend to _____.

2) He saw _____ there.

3) I saw _____ in the classroom. It must be either John or Mary.

4) Some of these people come from France; _____ from Italy.

5) Everybody's business is _____'s business.

6) _____ people may not think that way.

► Grammar Recycling

Basic Sentence Patterns

Review it

Study the given examples of the basic sentence patterns and then give your own examples.

1. S + V

John laughs.

Your example: _____

2. S + V + O

I like rice.

Your example: _____

3. S + Link-v

A. S + Link-v + Adj.

The person appears **abnormal**.

B. S + Link-v + Adv. (time/place)

Lanterns are everywhere.

TIPS

At the heart of every English sentence is the Subject-Verb relationship. Other elements can be added to make a sentence more interesting, but they are not essential to its formation. Link-verbs include *be* and some other words like *seem*, *sound*, *feel*, *smell*, *taste*, *turn*, *get*, *remain*, *keep*, etc.

C. S + Link-v + N

John turned **ambassador** just two years ago.

Your examples: _____

4. S + V + O1 + O2

For Christmas, Mama knits everyone a new sweater.

Mary gave a letter to John.

Your example: _____

5. S + Vt. + O + C

We named our cat Isabelle but they called her Miss Kitty.

We called that machine **aircraft**.

Your example: _____

6. There + Be

There be + indefinite article/quantity + noun + place/time

TIPS

"Be" here can be some other words like *seem, exist, live, stand, etc.*

There is a beautiful garden in front of the house.

There were two meetings last week.

There stands a private **clinic** in the neighborhood.

Your examples: _____

TIPS

To or for is added when the direct object (O2) goes before the indirect object (O1).

TIPS

The object (O) can be taken as the logical subject of the complement (C).

Practise it

1. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1) She set out soon after dark _____ home an hour later.

A. arriving B. to arrive C. having arrived D. and arrived

2) It was raining heavily. Little Mary felt cold, so she stood _____ to her mother.

A. close B. closely C. closed D. closing

3) It is believed that if a book is _____, it will surely _____ the reader.

A. interested; interest B. interesting; be interested
C. interested; be interesting D. interesting; interest

4) — Are you feeling _____?

— Yes, I'm fine now.

A. any well B. any better C. quite good D. quite better

5) These oranges taste _____.

A. good B. well C. to be good D. to be well

6) — Do you like the material?

— Yes, it _____ very soft.

A. is feeling B. felt C. feels *D. is felt

- 7) They ____ friends since they met in Shanghai.
A. have made B. have been C. have become D. have turned
- 8) The horrible noise from the man's room simply ____ me mad.
A. put B. caused C. drove D. turned
- 9) We ____ each other the best of luck in the examination.
A. hoped B. wished C. expected D. wanted
- 10) — What did you think of her speech?
— She ____ for one hour but didn't ____ much.
A. spoke; say B. spoke; speak C. said; speak D. said; say
- 11) I love to go to the seaside in summer. It ____ good to lie in the sun or swim in the cool sea.
A. does B. feels C. gets D. makes
- 12) — Do you think the Stars will beat the Bulls?
— Yes. They have better players, so I ____ them to win.
A. hope B. prefer C. expect D. want
- 13) We have enough time for the meeting. ____ is no need to hurry.
A. There B. It C. This D. That
- 14) Most of the women's colleges in the United States were founded in the 19th century to ____ women the education they could not get anywhere else.
A. supply B. provide C. offer D. promise

2. *Correct the mistakes in the following passage.*

When I was walking the street the other day, I happened to notice a small brown wallet lie on the ground. I picked it up and opened to see if I could find the owner's name. It was nothing inside it except some change and an old photo of a woman and a young girl about 12 years old, who looked the woman's daughter. I put the photo back, taking the wallet to the police station, and handed it a policeman.

Before I was left, the policeman put down my name and address in case the owner might want write and thank me...

- 1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____
5) _____
6) _____
7) _____
8) _____
9) _____
10) _____

1. Use **there be** to describe your hometown. Here is a list of things you can talk about.

schools(universities)	mountains, rivers, lakes
hospitals	airport, highways, railways
factories and large companies	pollution, noise
shopping centers, restaurants	rain, snow

2. Talk about the following pictures and try to use as many different sentence patterns as possible.



①



②



③



④



Listening and Speaking

Expressing Sympathy and Reassurance

1. Listen to a dialogue and answer the questions.

1) What are they going to do?

2) What is Lisa doing at that moment?

3) Why does Lisa feel so sad?

4) How often does Lisa get letters from her family?

5) What suggestions do they give to Lisa to comfort her?

2. Listen again and write down their different ways to keep in touch with their families.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

3. Listen to the lyrics and write down the missing words on the space provided. Then think of a title for it.

When life doesn't seem worth the living, and you don't really care who you are, _____

_____, look for a star.

When you know you're alone and so lonely, and your friends have traveled afar, _____, look for a star.

For everyone has a lucky star that shines in the sky up above. If you wish on your lucky star,

A rich man, a poor man, a beggar, no matter whoever you are; there's a friend who's waiting to guide you, _____.

4. Read the complete lyrics and try to learn it by heart. Tick the sentence which best expresses the meaning of the song.

A. When you are alone, you look up the sky, then you'll feel happy again.

B. When you feel sad, you stay alone and talk to yourself.

C. If you don't have friends, you are a poor man.

D. A beggar would be your lucky star.

E. You will find people will love you if you love them.

5. Life is not always a bed of roses. When we hear about someone's unpleasant experiences, we would normally express our sympathy or reassurance. Work with your partner and express your sympathy in the following situations.

1) Your best friend failed in an exam.

2) Your partner just had a fight with his/her roommate.

3) Someone fell ill.

4) Someone lost his/her notebook with important information.

5) Someone didn't do well in a competition.

Some useful expressions:

Cheer up!

There's no need to get so upset.

Come on! It can't be as bad as all that.

Try to look on the bright side.

Take it easy! It happens to everyone.

Is there anything I can do to help?



Writing

From the text we know "Since the day we are born, we begin to depend on other people". But at the same time, we also need to depend on ourselves. There is a saying "God helps those who help themselves". Write a composition on self-reliance (自立) with the clues provided for you.

1) Everyone should depend on himself.

2) Many great men in history are good examples of self-reliance.

When you write the composition, you may use: