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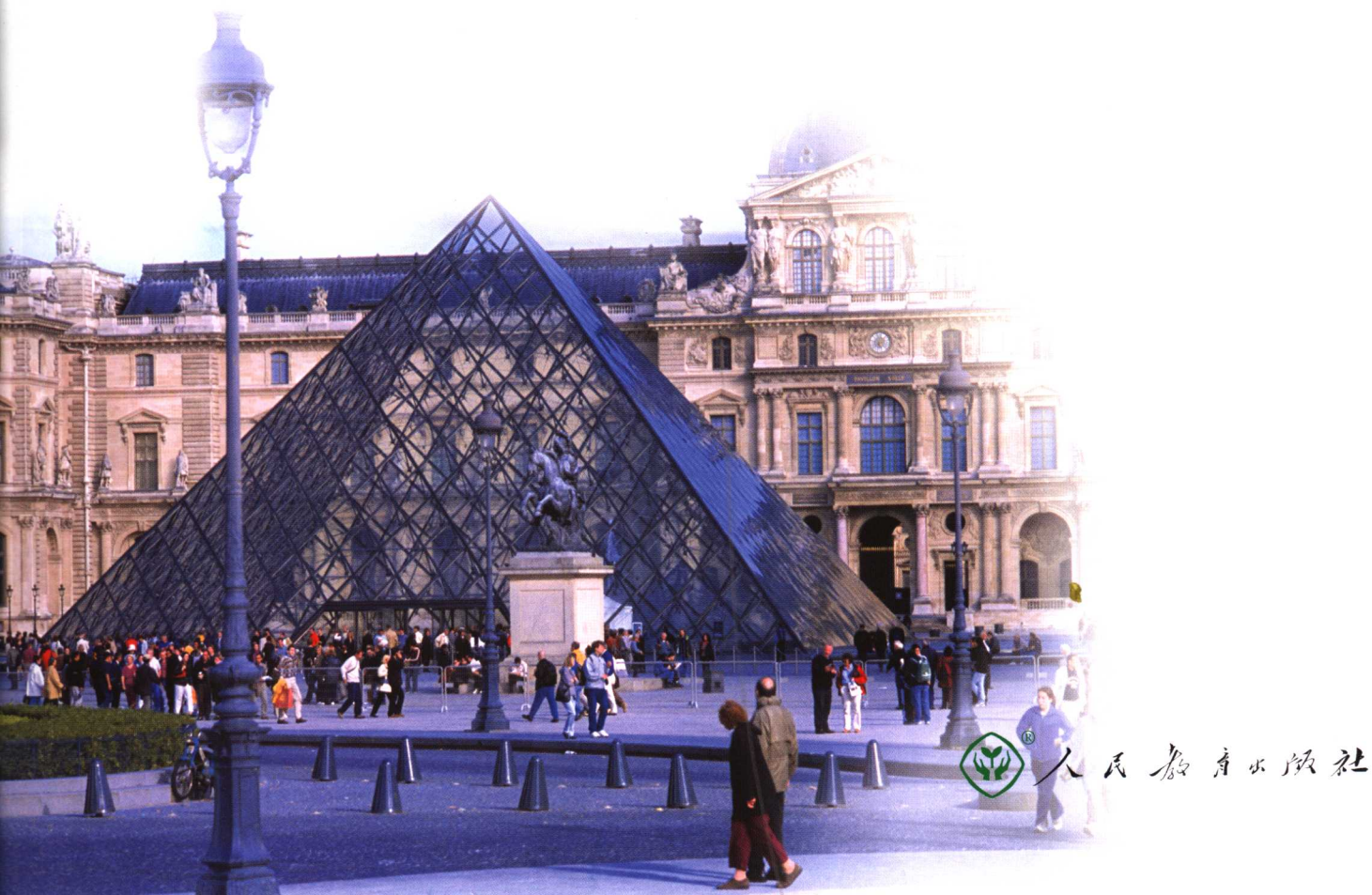
普通高中课程标准实验教科书

英语 6

选修

NEW SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA
STUDENT'S BOOK 6

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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Warming Up

Look at the paintings in this unit including those in the Workbook. Discuss in groups:

- 1 If you could have three of these paintings on the walls of your classroom, which would you choose? Discuss your reasons. These words might help you in your discussions:

realistic
rich

abstract
religious

nature
unfinished

detailed
modern

traditional
colour

line
shape

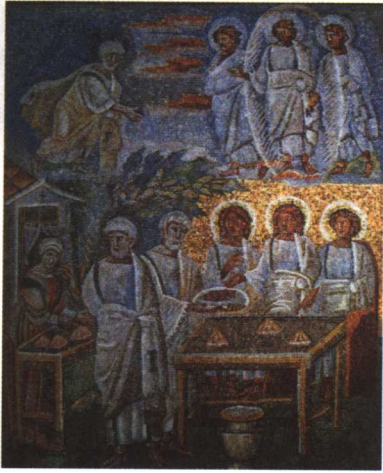
- 2 Would you rather have Chinese or Western-style paintings in your home? Give your reasons.
- 3 Have you ever wished you could paint as well as a professional artist? If you were an artist, what kind of pictures would you paint?
- 4 What would you rather do – paint pictures, make **sculptures**, or design buildings? Why?

Pre-reading

- 1 Do you ever visit art **galleries**?
- 2 What kind of paintings have you seen in galleries or in books?
- 3 What are the names of some famous Western artists? Do you know in which century they lived?

Reading**A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING**

The style of Western art has changed many times, while Chinese art has changed less often. Art is influenced by the way of life and **beliefs** of the people, and China, unlike Europe, has followed a similar way of life for a very long time. There are so many different styles of Western art that it would be impossible to describe all of them in a short text. **Consequently**, this text will describe only a few of the main styles, starting from the 5th century AD.



The Middle Ages (5th to 15th century AD)

During the Middle Ages, the main **aim** of painters was to represent religious themes. Artists were not interested in showing nature and people as they really were. Instead, they were interested in creating respect and love for God, and paintings from this period are full of religious **symbols**. Things had begun to change by the 13th century when painters like Giotto di Bondone began to paint religious scenes in a more realistic style.

The Renaissance (15th to 16th century)

In the Renaissance, new ideas and **values** took the place of those that were held in the Middle Ages. People became **focused** more **on** humans and less on **religion**. Painters returned to classical Roman and Greek ideas about art. They tried to paint people and nature as they really were. Rich people wanted to collect art for their palaces and great houses. They paid famous artists to paint pictures of themselves, their houses and other **possessions**, as well as their activities and achievements.

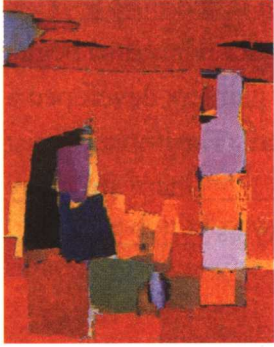
One of the most important discoveries during this period was how to draw things in perspective. The first person to use perspective in his paintings was Masaccio in 1428. When people first saw his paintings they were **convinced** they were looking through a hole in the wall at a real scene. If the rules of perspective had not been discovered, people would not have been able to paint such realistic pictures. During the Renaissance oil paints were also developed, which made colours look richer and deeper.



Impressionism (late 19th to early 20th century)

In the late 19th century, Europe changed **a great deal**, from a mostly agricultural society to a mostly industrial one. Many people moved from the country to the new cities. There were many new inventions and many social changes. Naturally, these changes also led to changes in painting styles. Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting were the impressionists who lived and worked in Paris.

The impressionists were the first artists to paint outdoors. They wanted to show how light and **shadow** fell on objects at different times of the day. Because natural light changes so quickly, the impressionists had to paint quickly. Their paintings were not as detailed as those of earlier painters. At first, most people hated this new style of painting and became very angry about it. They said the painters were careless and their paintings were **ridiculous**.



Modern art (20th century to today)

At the time they were created, the impressionists' paintings were **controversial** but today they are accepted as the beginning of what we now call "modern art".

Nowadays, there are **scores of** modern art styles, but without the impressionists many of these painting styles would not exist. The impressionists helped artists to look at their environment and art in new ways. Some modern art is abstract; that is, the painter does not **attempt** to paint objects as we see them with our eyes, but instead concentrates on certain qualities of the object, using colour, line and shape to represent them. On the other hand, some

modern art is so realistic, it looks almost like a photograph. It is interesting to **predict** what styles of painting there will be in the future.

Comprehending

1 Write down three new things you have learned about Western art.

2 Are these statements true or false? Tick the correct boxes.

True False

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Western art has changed very little over the last seventeen centuries. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Painters in the Middle Ages painted mainly religious subjects. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Paintings in the Middle Ages were very realistic. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Renaissance painters tried to paint things in a realistic way. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Two important discoveries in the Renaissance period were oil paints and drawing in perspective. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Impressionists painted their pictures mainly indoors. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 At first people did not like the impressionists' paintings. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Modern art began with the impressionists. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 Why has the style of Western art changed more often than Chinese art?

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

1 Historical texts always contain a number of time expressions. Underline all the time expressions in the reading passage. There are at least 15. Compare your answer with a partner.

2 Use time expressions to complete the text below.

The Middle Ages in Europe began _____ and lasted _____. The period after the Middle Ages is called the _____. _____ most artists painted religious paintings. However, in _____ Masaccio discovered how to make paintings look more real by using perspective.

This led to a great change in painting styles. During the Renaissance, which lasted _____, painters also discovered oil paints which made their paintings look much richer. They also began painting other things besides religious subjects. _____ impressionist painters developed a new style of painting. They were more interested in light and colour than detail. The impressionist period is generally recognized as the beginning of modern painting. _____ there are many different styles of Western art and no doubt there will be even more new styles _____.

Write down the root word from which these words are formed.

realistic	impressionism	symbolic	shadowy	religious	attemptable
valuable	aimless	prediction	believable	European	ridiculous

Find words in the text to complete the sentences.

- 1 My _____ is to go to an art college when I finish high school.
- 2 A cross is a _____ of the Christian religion.
- 3 I lost all my _____ when a fire destroyed my house.
- 4 I would love to visit France, Italy, Germany and other countries in _____.
- 5 I like _____ art better than realistic art because it makes you see things in a new way.
- 6 Before I go to university, I am going to the United States for six months so I can _____ improving my English.

Discovering useful structures

Look at this sentence in *Warming Up* on the first page of this unit: "If you were an artist, what kind of pictures would you paint?"

- 1 Notice the special form of verbs in the sentence. Does the sentence express a factual or a non-factual situation? Does it refer to the present or the past? Think about these questions for a moment and then share your ideas with others in your group. Then write down your ideas.
- 2 Find four other sentences of the same type in the unit. Write your sentences below and then share them with your group.

- 3 Share your answers to questions 1 and 2 with the whole class.

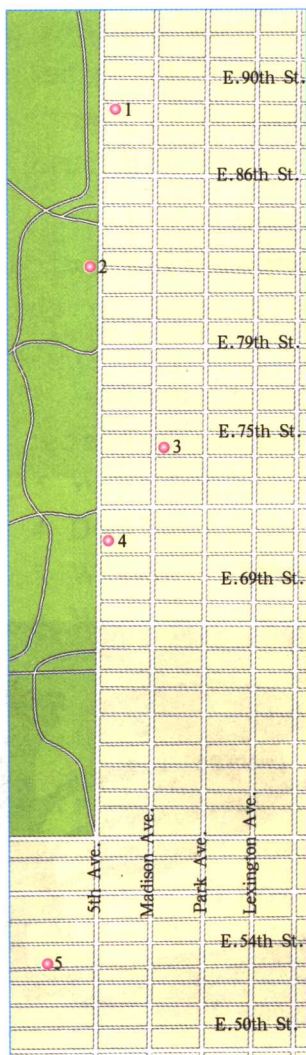
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 David isn't thirsty. If he _____ (be), he _____ (drink) the lemonade they offered.
- 2 Sally is not an **aggressive** person. If she _____ (be), she _____ (be) a more successful business woman.

- 3 If Sam _____ (be) here, he _____ (be) so excited about meeting a famous **scholar in the flesh**.
- 4 If I _____ (can) draw, I _____ (draw) you a picture of my dream house.
- 5 Mr Ling isn't here. If he _____ (be), he _____ (help) you with your **geometry**.
- 6 Mr Yao Liang is busy now. If he _____ (be) free, he _____ (visit) you.
- 7 We don't know her address. If we _____ (know) it, we _____ (send) her a big **bunch** of flowers.
- 8 We know very little about the disease. If we _____ (know) more, we _____ (be) able to treat the patients more effectively.
- 9 If Masaccio _____ (be) alive today, he _____ (be) amazed at how artists paint today.
- 10 If Peter _____ (come) to our school, he _____ (can go) to art classes.

Using Language

Reading



THE BEST OF MANHATTAN'S ART GALLERIES

The Frick Collection

5th and Madison Avenues

Many art lovers consider this to be the best small art gallery in New York. Henry Clay Frick, a rich New Yorker, died in 1919, leaving his house, furniture and art collection to the American people. At this gallery, you will not only see an excellent collection of pre-twentieth century Western paintings but you will also be able to explore Frick's beautiful house. The garden of this lovely mansion is also well worth a visit.

Guggenheim Museum

5th Avenue and 88th Street

This museum owns 5,000 modern paintings, sculptures and drawings. These art works are not all displayed at the same time. The **exhibition** is always changing. The largest part of the collection is the impressionist and post-impressionist section. The Guggenheim Museum building is world famous. When you walk into the gallery you feel like you are inside a huge white sea shell. The best way to see

the paintings is to start from the top floor and walk down to the bottom. There are no stairs, just a circular path. The museum also has an excellent restaurant.

Metropolitan Museum of Art

5th Avenue and 82nd Street

This museum has the greatest collection of art in the United States. Its art collection covers more than 5,000 years of **civilization** from many parts of the world, including America, Europe, China, Egypt, Africa and South America. The museum displays more than just art. It introduces you to ancient ways of living. You can visit an Egyptian Temple, a Ming garden, a room in an 18th century French house and many other special exhibitions.

Museum of Modern Art

53rd Street (between 5th and 6th Avenues)

It is amazing that so many great works of art from the late 19th century to the 21st century could be contained in the same museum. The collection of Western art includes paintings by such famous artists as Monet, Van Gogh, Picasso, and Matisse. A few words of warning: admission price is not cheap and the museum is often very crowded.

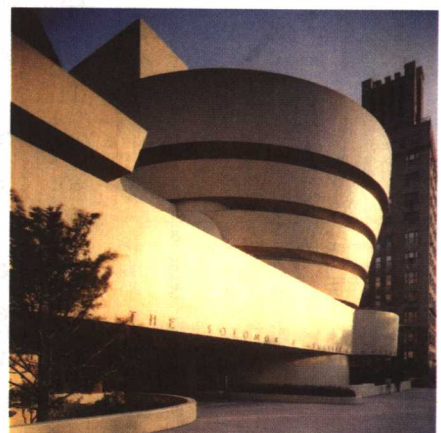
Whitney Museum of American Art

945 Madison Avenue (near 75th St)

The Whitney holds an excellent collection of **contemporary** American painting and sculpture. There are no **permanent** displays in this museum and exhibitions change all the time. Every two years, the Whitney holds a special exhibition of new art by living artists. The museum also shows videos and films by contemporary video artists.

1 Match the numbers on the map with the names of the museums.

Number on map	Museum
	Metropolitan Museum of Art
	Whitney Museum of American Art
	The Frick Collection
	Museum of Modern Art
	Guggenheim Museum



2 Complete the chart with the information from the reading passage.

Name	Address	Type of art	
		Which centuries?	What countries?
Museum of Modern Art			America
Guggenheim Museum		From ancient to modern times	
The Frick Collection			Western countries
			Western countries

Listening



1 Gao Yan, Susan and John are on holiday. They are staying in a hotel in Manhattan, which is an island between two rivers in the centre of New York. Listen to the three friends discussing which art galleries to visit. Number the galleries in the order that you hear about them.

- ☐ The Frick Collection ☐ Guggenheim Museum ☐ Metropolitan Museum of Art
☐ Museum of Modern Art ☐ Whitney Museum of American Art

2 Listen again and then answer the questions.

- Who first suggested they visit art galleries?
- Who is the least interested in visiting art galleries?
- Why is Gao Yan interested in visiting the Metropolitan Museum?
- Does Susan prefer large or small galleries?
- Why doesn't Susan want to go to the Museum of Modern Art?
- What kind of art does Susan dislike?
- Which two galleries do they decide to visit on Friday and which two galleries on Saturday?

Discussing

Work in a small group. You have only one day to visit art galleries in New York. Read the tourist guide book again and tell your group which galleries you prefer and why. Decide together how you will spend the day. Use expressions like:

I'd prefer I'd rather I'd like Which would you prefer ...?
 Would you rather ...? Would you like ... or ...?

Writing

1 If you were asked to start a new art gallery for your **district**, what kind of art would you put in it and why? Think about:

- what kind of artworks people in your district produce and would like to display;
- what kind of artworks people in your district might like to learn about;
- whether you would prefer to have local art in your gallery, art from all over China or art from all over the world;
- whether you would prefer to have only modern art, only traditional art or both.

2 Write a letter to the art gallery committee, giving your suggestions and reasons for starting this new art gallery. Remember to include all the things above.

SUMMING UP

Think about what you have read and practised in this unit. Then tick the boxes.

	I have learned this well	I need to learn more
I have learned about:		
• different kinds of Western art;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• some art galleries in New York;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• useful words and expressions;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• how to use the subjunctive mood;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• how to discuss preferences and decide on a group plan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

LEARNING TIP

Before you read a difficult text, it is a good idea to first look through it quickly (scan it) to get a general idea of what it is about and how it is organized. It is also a good idea to think about what you already know about the topic and what new information you would like to find out. If you take the time to do this, the text will be much easier to understand.

Here are some other ways to help you get a general idea of the text:

- read the title and any headings in the text;
- look at any pictures or diagrams;
- read the first paragraph;
- read the first sentence of each paragraph;
- if the passage has a conclusion, read that;
- think about why the author wrote the text and who it was written for.

Unit 2 Poems

Warming Up

- 1 Do you remember any little **poems** you used in games in the playground when you were a child? Do you remember any songs your parents or first teachers taught you? These little poems and songs would have been some of the first poetry you learned.
- 2 Can you remember any poems you have read in high school, either in Chinese or in English? Can you **recite** any? There are many reasons why people write poems. In small groups make a list of these reasons. The list has been started for you.

People write poems

to tell a story
to express feelings
to make others laugh

.....

Pre-reading

- 1 People from different countries write different kinds of poems. Do you have a favourite poem in Chinese? Why is it your favourite poem? Do you have a favourite poem in English? Why is it your favourite poem?
- 2 Quickly go over the poems on the following pages. Then tick the correct box / boxes for each question.

Which poem	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
describes a person?								
tells a story?								
describes an aspect of a season?								
is about sport?								
is about things that don't make sense?								
is recited to a baby?								
describes a river scene?								
has rhyming words at the end of lines?								
repeats words or phrases?								

Reading



A FEW SIMPLE FORMS OF ENGLISH POEMS

There are various reasons why people write poetry. Some poems tell a story or describe something in a way that will give the reader a strong impression. Others try to **convey** certain emotions. Poets use many different forms of poems to express themselves. In this text, however, we will look at a few of the simpler forms.

Some of the first poetry written in English was **nursery rhymes**. Children learned these when they were very young. Nursery rhymes like the one on the right (A) are still a common type of children's poetry. They delight small children because they have strong rhythm and rhyme and have a lot of repetition. This makes them easy to learn and to recite. By playing with the words in nursery rhymes, children learn about language.

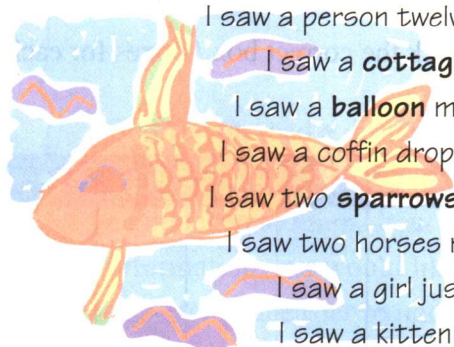
Hush, little baby, don't say a word,
Papa's going to buy you a mockingbird.
If that mockingbird won't sing,
Papa's going to buy you a **diamond** ring.
If that diamond ring turns to brass,
Papa's going to buy you a looking-glass.
If that looking-glass gets broke,
Papa's going to buy you a billy-goat.
If that billy-goat runs away,
Papa's going to buy you another today.

One of the simplest kinds of poems that students can easily write themselves are poems like B and C that list things. List poems repeat phrases and some rhyme (like B) while others do not (like C).

I saw a fish-pond all on fire

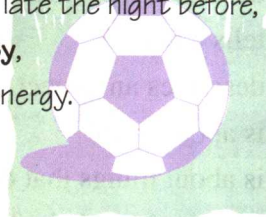
B

I saw a fish-pond all on fire,
I saw a house bow to a squire,
I saw a person twelve-feet high,
I saw a **cottage** in the sky,
I saw a **balloon** made of lead,
I saw a coffin drop down dead,
I saw two **sparrows** run a race,
I saw two horses making lace,
I saw a girl just like a cat,
I saw a kitten wear a hat,
I saw a man who saw these too,
And said though strange they all were true.

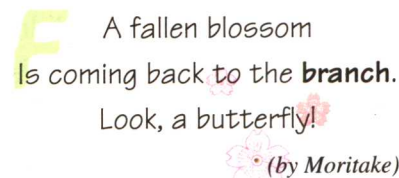
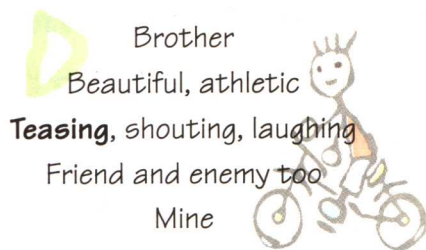


Our first football match

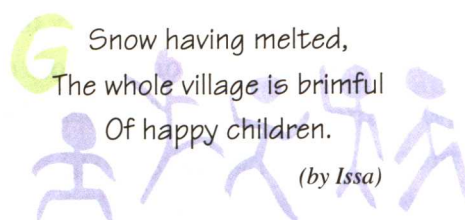
We would have won ...
if Jack had scored that goal,
if we'd had just a few more minutes,
if we had trained harder,
if Ben had passed the ball to Joe,
if we'd had thousands of fans screaming,
if I hadn't taken my eye off the ball,
if we hadn't stayed up so late the night before,
if we hadn't **taken it easy**,
if we hadn't **run out of** energy.
We would have won ...
if we'd been better!



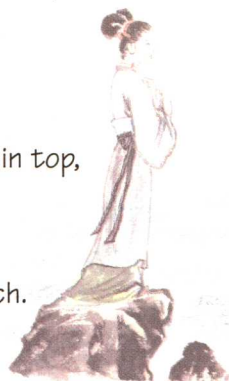
Another simple form of poem that students can easily write is the *cinquain*, a poem **made up of** five lines. With these, students can convey a strong picture in just a few words. Look at the examples D and E on the top of the next page.



Haiku is a Japanese form of poetry that is made up of 17 syllables. It is not a traditional form of English poetry but it is very popular with English speakers. It is easy to write and, like the cinquain, gives a clear picture and creates a special feeling in just a few words. The two haiku poems (F and G) on the right are **translations** from the Japanese.



W Where she awaits her husband
On and on the river flows.
Never looking back,
Transformed into stone.
Day by day upon the mountain top,
wind and rain revolve.
Should the journeyer return,
this stone would utter speech.
(by Wang Jian)



Did you know that English speakers have also borrowed from another kind of Asian poetry – Tang poems from China? A lot of Tang poetry has been **translated** into English. The translations have a free form that English speakers like to copy. This Tang poem is a translation from the Chinese.

Comprehending

- 1 Read and listen to the passage. Which poem do you like best? Give reasons.
- 2 Now answer these questions about the reading passage.

- 1 What is the main topic of the reading passage?
- 2 What five kinds of poems does the reading passage talk about?
- 3 a) There are two poems that have a strong rhythm. Which ones are they? Listen again. This time try clapping the beat.
b) Which two poems have rhyming lines? Circle the pairs of rhyming words.
- 4 Which poems give you one clear picture in your mind?

3 Answer these questions about some of the poems in the reading passage.

- Poem A 1 What is the baby's father going to buy if the mirror gets broken?
2 What is the baby's father going to do if the goat runs away?
- Poem C 1 What sport do you think the speaker is writing about?
2 Did his or her team win the game?
3 Why didn't the players win? Write down three excuses that the speaker gives.
4 Does the speaker really believe his or her own excuses? How do you know?
5 Do you ever give excuses when you don't win or do something?
- Poems D, E 1 What subject is the speaker writing about?
2 Does the speaker like the subject? Give a reason for your answer.
- Poem H 1 What is the story that the poem tells? Tell the story in your own words.
2 Circle one or more of the feelings below that you think the woman has. Give reasons for your answers.

loneliness **joy** love trust **anger** hate sorrow

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

1 Find a word in the poems that rhymes with each of the words below. Then add other words that rhyme. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 dead lead red **thread** fed said bed
2 high
3 sing
4 today
5 lace
6 true

2 Complete the passage using the words below in the correct form.

cottage run out of nursery rhythm recite rhyme

When I was a baby, my mother used to read me _____ rhymes. I loved their _____ and the way the words _____ at the end of the lines. By the time I was two years old, I could _____ at least ten of them. When we _____ new nursery rhymes, my mother would go to the store to buy another nursery rhyme book. In fact, my family loved reading so much that the living room in our _____ was full of books.