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2005 年初审通过

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

# 英语 11

选修

NEW SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA  
STUDENT'S BOOK 11

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

What do you already know about New Zealand? Work with a partner and decide whether the statements below are True (T) or False (F).

- ( ) 1 New Zealand is in the Pacific Ocean to the west of Australia.
- ( ) 2 The capital of New Zealand is Auckland.
- ( ) 3 New Zealand is approximately the same size as the UK.
- ( ) 4 There are nearly 40 million sheep in New Zealand.
- ( ) 5 There are more people living in New Zealand than in the UK.
- ( ) 6 About 10% of New Zealanders are Maori.
- ( ) 7 New Zealanders are often called "Kiwis" after the kiwi bird that lives only in New Zealand.
- ( ) 8 Kiwi birds are strong flyers.
- ( ) 9 There have been humans living in New Zealand for about 10,000 years.
- ( ) 10 New Zealand has many high mountains.

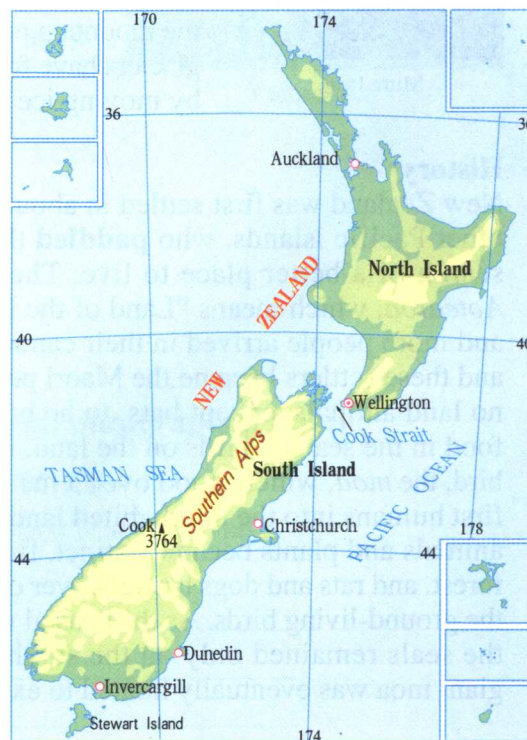


## Pre-reading

- 1 Look at the map of New Zealand and discuss what you can learn about New Zealand from it. Discuss especially:

- latitude and longitude
- seas surrounding the country
- islands that make up New Zealand
- mountains and mountain ranges
- lowest and highest areas
- possible areas for farming
- major cities
- possible climate

- 2 Scan the title and subtitles of the reading passage and look at the pictures. Make a list of things the text may cover.





## Reading



## NEW ZEALAND: LAND OF THE LONG WHITE CLOUD

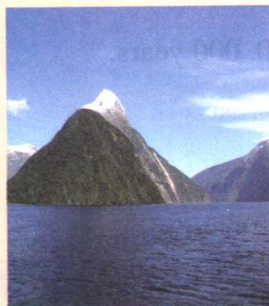
## Geography

Lying in the south-west Pacific, New Zealand consists of two main islands — the North Island and the South Island — and many smaller islands, of which Stewart Island in the far south is the largest. About 20% of the North Island and 65% of the South Island are mountains. New Zealand sits on two tectonic plates which are constantly moving and hitting into each other, causing a lot of geological activity, including earthquakes and volcanoes.

The North Island has a range of mountains running through the middle of the island, with gently sloping farmland on either side. In the centre of the island is an area called the Central Plateau, where most of New Zealand's volcanic activity occurs. The Plateau is the site of hot springs, boiling mud pools and steam for power and heating.



Boiling mud pools

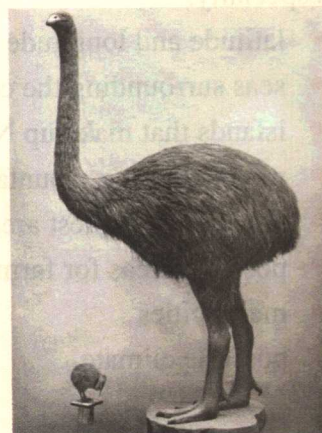


Mitre Peak

A huge range of mountains, called the Southern Alps, form the backbone of the South Island. To the east of the mountains are plains and gentle hills used for farming and grazing sheep. To the west is a narrow, coastal strip. It rains very heavily in this area, which has an annual rainfall of over 7,500 mm, an ideal environment for spectacular forests and farming. Despite this, the west coast has as many sunny days as Christchurch on the east coast, where annual rainfall is only about 330 mm. Thousands of years of geological activity has caused parts of the land to sink below the sea, and in some parts of the west coast only the tallest of the mountain peaks can be seen above the sea. A number of spectacular glaciers have formed in the Southern Alps, **carved** out of the mountains by moving ice over thousands of years.

## History

New Zealand was first settled in about 1000 AD by people from other Pacific islands, who **paddled** their great canoes south in search of a better place to live. They called their new home *Aotearoa*, which means "Land of the Long White Cloud". More and more people arrived in their canoes over the next 200 years and these settlers became the Maori people. Although there were no land animals, except bats, to be hunted, there was plenty of food in the sea and birds on the land, including a huge flightless bird, the *moa*, which stood over 3 metres tall. The arrival of the first humans into the uninhabited land changed it forever. Some animals and plants became extinct, fire destroyed large areas of forest, and rats and dogs brought over on the canoes killed most of the ground-living birds. As the coastal waters were heavily fished, the seals remained only on the southern-most islands and the giant moa was eventually hunted to extinction.



Moa





Maori fortified village

The Maori people changed their way of life to suit the changing conditions. Most moved to the North Island, where the climate was better for growing sweet potatoes and fern roots for food. As the population grew and land and food became scarce, the people became more warlike. Some tribes were **wiped out** as stronger tribes fought to **take over** the land. To protect themselves, the people began to live in “*pas*”; that is, villages on the top of hills surrounded by several rows of tall **fences**.

The first Europeans to come to New Zealand were whale and seal hunters in about 1790. They brought with them European diseases that the Maori had no immunity to and, worse still, they traded guns with the local tribes. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, diseases and gun fights had greatly reduced the Maori population.

Sealers and whalers were followed by European missionaries who came to teach the Maori about Christianity, and then by more Europeans, mainly British, seeking a better life. In 1840, Britain signed a treaty with the **representatives** of various Maori tribes. This treaty recognised Maori **ownership** of their land and the coastal waters around New Zealand. In return, the Maori agreed that the country would belong to Britain and be governed by the Queen of England. Unfortunately, when the Maori people did not want to sell their land to the new settlers, especially at the extremely low prices they were offered, **unrest** between the Maori and Europeans (*Pakeha*) grew, which led to serious fighting in many parts of the North Island. The worst fighting was between 1860 and 1872, after which the Maori were finally defeated by larger numbers of British and Australian soldiers and **civilians**. The British government then punished the Maori by taking much of their land away and giving it to the British settlers.

After the New Zealand Land Wars, English settlers began arriving in large numbers. They built cities and towns and farmed the land, changing the environment even more than the Maori people had done. These settlements were based on the structure of British society, including government administration, religion, education and the law. In the South Island, the discovery of gold in the 1860s brought even more immigrants, including English, Scots, Irish and Chinese.



Christchurch

## Comprehending

1 Complete the topic list below to show what each paragraph is about.

### GEOGRAPHY

- Paragraph 1: Location of New Zealand  
 Paragraph 2: The North Island  
 Paragraph 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Paragraph 4: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Paragraph 5: \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

The first Maori arrivals

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



**2 Answer the following questions about the text.**

- 1 Which New Zealand island has the most mountains?
- 2 In which island is there more geological activity?
- 3 On which part of the South Island are you most likely to find sheep farms? Give reasons.
- 4 What part of the South Island has the most rainfall?
- 5 Where and when was gold discovered in New Zealand?

**3 Put the following historical events in order.**

- ( ) A Many Maori died from disease or war.
- ( ) B Maori tribes began moving to the North Island and started to grow crops.
- ( ) C After the Land Wars, more and more European settlers began arriving.
- ( ) D The British government and the Maori signed a treaty, which made New Zealand the property of Great Britain, but gave the land to the Maori people.
- ( ) E The first humans settled in New Zealand.
- ( ) F Sealers and whalers from Europe came to New Zealand.
- ( ) G Forests began disappearing and some animals and plants became extinct.
- ( ) H War between the Maori and Pakeha ended with the loss of much Maori land.
- ( ) I Wars began between tribes.

**4 Discuss the following questions with a partner.**

- 1 On which island would you expect there to be more people? Give at least two reasons.
- 2 What changes happened that caused the Maori people to become more warlike?
- 3 In what ways was the arrival of the first Europeans a disaster for the Maori people?
- 4 What kind of changes to the land do you think happened after Europeans started arriving?

## Studying and Exploring Language

### Vocabulary

**1 Complete the sentences with words from the reading passage.**

- 1 Tom has left the army and is now an ordinary \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 The artist \_\_\_\_\_ a statue of the president out of wood.
- 3 Each country sent a \_\_\_\_\_ to the seminar on global warming.
- 4 Do you have a certificate to prove your \_\_\_\_\_ of this car?
- 5 We couldn't take the canoe out onto the lake because we had lost one of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Bad conditions in the factory caused \_\_\_\_\_ among the workers.

**2 Match the following Maori words used in the passage with their definitions.**

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 Aotearoa /aʊtɪə'rəʊə/ | a large, flightless bird                             |
| 2 Pakeha /'pʌkəhʌ/      | a village that is built to protect the people inside |
| 3 moa /'məʊə/           | a European, or white person                          |
| 4 pa /pə/               | the name the Maori people gave to their new country  |



**3 Work out the meaning of the words in bold using the context. Use your dictionary only to check your answers.**

- 1 If you enjoy adventure, you should try bungee jumping. There is a good place just outside the town. You **fasten** a long, elastic rope to your ankles and jump from one of the towers on the **suspension** bridge over the river.
- 2 After your jump, you will have a good **appetite**, so stop for a delicious **buffet** at the hotel. You will be able to choose from fresh seafood, fine meat, many different salads as well as pasta dishes. It is quite expensive to stay at the hotel, but if you are the kind of tourist who appreciates a **porter** to carry your bags and want to stay in a **suite** that has a **lounge**, bedroom, bathroom and kitchen, then this is the place for you. For those on a budget, the campsite is excellent value. There are showers, a kitchen and even a **laundry** where you can wash your clothes.
- 3 Early in the morning, before we had even had breakfast, we took a helicopter ride onto one of the mountains and spent an hour skiing on the beautiful untouched snow. We then flew back to the town and had **brunch** at a café in town at about 11:30.
- 4 In 1931, a huge earthquake destroyed most of the town of Napier, on the east coast of the North Island. Over the next two years, they rebuilt the town and now it has become famous for its **architecture** because all the buildings are in the style of the 1930s.

**4 Look at the following list of phrases, and review their meanings and usage. Then choose five of them to make sentences or a short paragraph.**

wipe out	take out	break out	carve out	check out	come out
die out	dig out	fade out	figure out	give out	go out
help out	leave out	mark out	pick out	run out	rush out
set out	squeeze out	stick out	talk out	test out	try out
wear out (worn out)					

**Grammar**

**1 The definite article *the* is used before some place names and not before others. Can you remember the rule? Work with a partner and write it down.**

**2 Fill in the blanks with *the* where necessary.**

- 1 capital of People's Republic of China is Beijing.
- 2 In south, China shares borders with **Burma**, Laos and Vietnam.
- 3 Japan lies between East China Sea and Pacific Ocean.
- 4 Stewart Island is in far south of New Zealand.
- 5 New Zealand's main islands are separated by a body of water called Cook Strait.
- 6 largest lake in New Zealand is Lake Taupo.
- 7 highest mountain in New Zealand is Mount Cook, which is in Southern Alps.
- 8 river with greatest water flow is Amazon, which is in South America.
- 9 Gobi Desert is in Mongolia.
- 10 Asia and Africa are two largest continents.

**3** How good is your general knowledge? In pairs, ask and answer the questions below, putting in the definite article where necessary.

- 1 What is the name of the smallest continent in the world?
- 2 What is the longest river in the world?
- 3 What is the largest desert in the world?
- 4 What is the longest mountain range in the world?
- 5 What is the most active volcano in the world?
- 6 What is the name of the largest lake in the world?

**4** Now write 10 more questions and ask someone else in the class to answer them. Use the vocabulary below in your questions.

city   delta   village   mountain   basin   lake   cave   glacier   ocean   cliff

## Using Language

### Listening task



Kim, a New Zealand teacher, is giving a talk about her country. In the first part of her talk she gives some general information about New Zealand's people and its industries.

**1** Listen to her talk and answer True (T) or False (F) to the questions below. If the statement is wrong, correct it.

- (   ) 1 While New Zealand is only slightly smaller in area than the UK, it has a much smaller population.
- (   ) 2 Most of New Zealand's population live in towns and cities because most of the land is farmland, mountains or forest.
- (   ) 3 Because New Zealand sells so much meat, dairy products and wool to other countries, there are many people working on the land.
- (   ) 4 New Zealand is a country that has a unique ethnic mix. Some people are from more than one racial background.
- (   ) 5 In the next part of Kim's talk, she is going to talk about when and where the people of New Zealand originally came from.

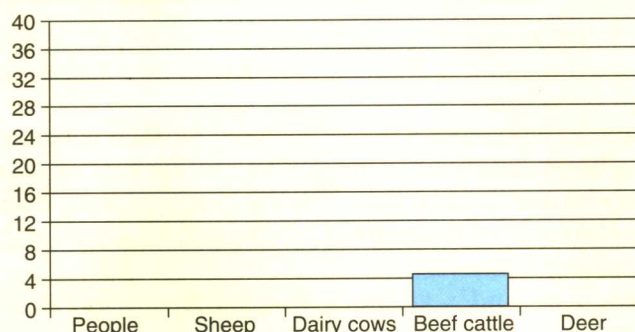
**2** Listen again to the first few sentences and pay attention to the way Kim pronounces vowel sounds. Listen in particular to the words below. How are these words pronounced differently from British or American speakers?

I	start	New Zealand	surprising	that	area
than	compare	with	light	parts	houses

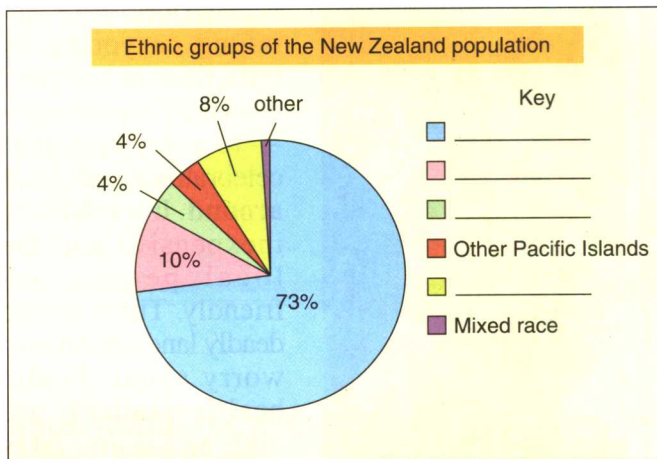
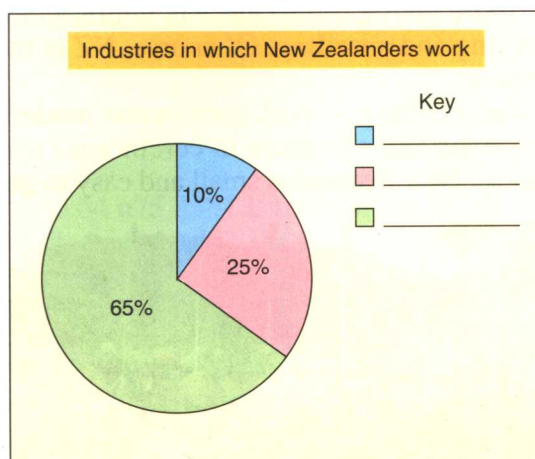
**3** Listen to the part of Kim's talk where she gives statistics about the population and animal numbers. Draw a bar chart onto the graph on the next page.



Farm animal population in New Zealand compared with people (in millions)



- 4** Listen to the rest of the tape and complete the graphs by writing the appropriate words in the keys of the graphs below.

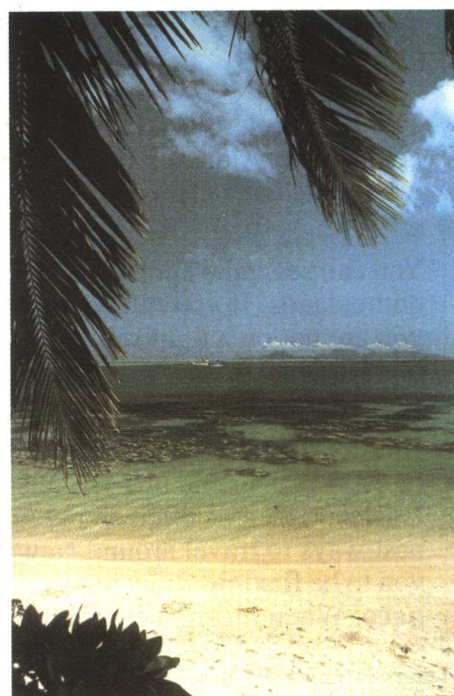


### Reading task



Read the text from the Internet on the next page. It is about travelling in New Zealand, but the headings for each section are missing. Write the letters A – E beside the headings below to show where they belong. Not all headings are needed.

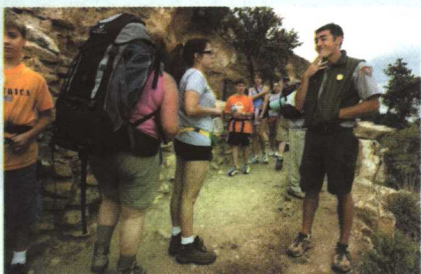
- 1 What's the best way to travel around New Zealand?
- 2 What's the best time to visit?
- 3 What is the weather like?
- 4 Is New Zealand safe to travel in?
- 5 What do I do about accommodation?
- 6 How long should I stay?
- 7 Why travel to New Zealand?
- 8 Can I hire a car?





## NEW ZEALAND TRAVEL GUIDE

## A



For anyone who enjoys walking, New Zealand is heaven! It has a huge variety of scenery, some of the best of which can only be accessed on foot. The many eco-friendly hiking tracks throughout these uniquely beautiful areas of NZ make hiking a pleasure.

New Zealand's scenery ranges from glaciers to subtropical forests, beautiful lakes and fiords to fast flowing rivers and snow-covered mountains, **not to mention** kilometres of sandy beaches — some of which you will have entirely to yourself.

There are plenty of opportunities for fishing, skiing, scuba diving and many other sporting activities. For those who like their **recreation** to be a little more challenging, there is white-water rafting, canyoning, sky diving and abseiling. Of course, NZ is the birthplace of bungee jumping.



There are aspects of Maori culture — both ancient and modern — to enjoy and also the opportunity to share in ceremonies and celebrations with local Maori. New Zealand is small and easy to **get around**. It is relatively inexpensive and the local people are friendly. There are no deadly land creatures to worry about. Public health standards are high and crime rates are low. New Zealand



is one of the safest and most welcoming countries you will ever visit.

## B

The best time to visit NZ is from November to April — summer time in the southern hemisphere. Although if you want to go skiing, June to October is the best time. New Zealand weather is quite changeable, so bring a raincoat and warm sweater even in summer.

## C


You can see quite a lot of one island in a week, but will need a minimum of two weeks to visit both islands. If you intend to take some of the walking tours, four weeks would be better. If you are not on a tight **schedule**, you could easily spend several months exploring all that NZ has to offer.

## D

New Zealand has an extensive air service which is relatively cheap if you look for discounted fares. A reasonable bus service is available and there are train services between main cities. However, there is often no public transport to interesting, out-of-the-way places and one of the best ways to travel around New Zealand, if you can afford it, is to hire a car. This will allow you to be **flexible** about where you visit and how long you stay and you can travel at your own **pace**. When hiring a car, don't forget to take out **insurance** in case you are involved in an



accident. Although the crime rate in New Zealand is low compared with some countries, it is also advisable to **insure** against **theft** as some travellers have had things stolen from their cars.



Touring by bicycle is another popular way to see all that the country has to offer. New Zealand is clean, green, uncrowded and friendly. There is plenty of fresh water. The climate is neither too hot nor too cold for cycling, and the roads are good. There are campsites and cheap accommodation **handy** to most places of interest. NZ's hills make cycling hard-going sometimes, but the country is small with interesting sites reasonably close together.

**E**

Contact one of our travel **consultants**, either by phone or email. They will be able to give you **guidance** about the most suitable accommodation for your needs. We have a large **database** of hotels, camping grounds and bed and breakfast places which **cater** for all budgets. A consultant will also be able to help you with any other **enquiries** you may have.

**For more information, contact our consultants at**  
**TRAVEL NEW ZEALAND**  
 21 George Street  
 Auckland  
 Phone 64 675 3381 Extension No. 123  
 Email: travelnz@Xtra.NZ

### Speaking task

- 1** In groups, make a table to list information about NZ and your part of China. In what ways are they similar and how are they different?

New Zealand	My area
Only 4 million people	Over _____ people
Many mountains	
...	...

- 2** Report to the class. Listen to the reports from other groups. If you disagree with any of the answers, express your opinion and give reasons.

### Writing task

Use the following information to write a letter to Travel New Zealand.

Your relatives or friends need your help. They want to take a holiday in New Zealand. Their schedule will only allow them to spend one week in New Zealand and they want to do as much as possible. Their plane will arrive in Auckland. Make a list of the things which you think will interest them. Write a letter for them to Travel New Zealand explaining what they are interested in and asking for information about the best places to go and what kind of accommodation is available.



## Making a Project

Imagine you and a group of friends are on holiday in New Zealand. Follow the steps below to write a diary about your holiday.

- Decide what kind of holiday you would like. Here are a few suggestions:
  - a camping holiday
  - a walking holiday
  - a bus tour with a guide
  - a motoring holiday
  - a skiing holiday
  - a beach holiday
- Decide how long you will stay and which parts of New Zealand you will visit.
- Research the places you will visit using the Internet, books or travel brochures.
- Plan your travel route for each day. Give one or more days to each person in your group.
- Write diary entries for the days you have been assigned. Write about what you did, what you saw, what the weather was like and how you felt. You may need to do further research to make your diary entries accurate.
- Collect everyone's diary pages into a booklet, and give it to other groups to read.

## SUMMING UP

1 What are the most surprising facts you have learned about New Zealand?

2 What would you most like to do if you were on holiday in New Zealand?

3 List ten useful words and five useful expressions you have learned in this unit.

4 Read the following sentences and insert articles *a / an / the* where necessary.

\_\_\_\_\_ New Zealand is \_\_\_\_\_ small country in \_\_\_\_\_ South Pacific. \_\_\_\_\_ South Island is more mountainous than \_\_\_\_\_ North Island. \_\_\_\_\_ highest mountain is \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Cook, which is in \_\_\_\_\_ South Island, while \_\_\_\_\_ largest lake is \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Taupo in \_\_\_\_\_ centre of \_\_\_\_\_ North Island. \_\_\_\_\_ longest beach is \_\_\_\_\_ Ninety Mile Beach at \_\_\_\_\_ most northern part of \_\_\_\_\_ New Zealand.

## LEARNING TIP

When trying to understand a text, look for visual clues, such as pictures, diagrams and graphs to help you. Graphs can give you a quick visual summary of facts written in the text. When reading graphs, it is important to first read the title of the graph, so you know exactly what information is in the graph. It is also important to read any key and the information on the two axes of bar and line graphs. You also need to know what unit of measurement is being used on the graph (eg percentage, numbers in millions, height in metres). For example, the title of the bar graph on page 7 tells you that the numbers on the **vertical** axis are millions, and you can see clearly (after you complete the graph) that there are many millions more sheep in New Zealand than there are people.



# Unit 2

## Detective stories

### Warming Up

Discuss the following questions in groups:

- 1 Do you think crime in your community over the past 10 years has increased, decreased or stayed about the same? Give reasons.
- 2 Which of the measures below would be most likely to decrease crime? You can choose more than one or mention other measures that would help.
  - More education about responsible citizenship.
  - Education about how to keep yourself and your property safe.
  - More severe punishments for people who commit crimes.
  - Improved scientific methods for detecting crimes and catching criminals.
  - More police.
  - More encouragement for citizens to report criminals.



### Pre-reading

The first reading passage is about how the police caught a murderer. Before you read the text, discuss the following questions in your groups.

- 1 Why do people commit murder? Make a list of possible reasons.
- 2 If a taxi driver has been murdered while driving his taxi, what do you think would be the most likely reason for his death?
- 3 Apart from the victim himself or herself, who else is affected by a murder? Why?
- 4 Discuss with a partner what you think is happening in each photo below.



A victim



Outside the courthouse