经全国中小学教材审定委员会
2003年审查通过

全日制普通高级中学教科书(必修)

英语

第二册（上）

（供高中二年级第一学期使用）

Senior English for China
Student's Book 2A

人民教育出版社

ISBN 7-107-17616-1/G·10705（课）定价：14.10 元
批准文号：黑价联字〔2006〕32 号　举报电话：12358

全日制普通高级中学教科书(必修)

英语

第二册（上）

（供高中二年级第一学期使用）

Senior English for China
Student's Book 2A

人民教育出版社

全日制普通高级中学教科书（必修）
英　语
第二册（上）
（供高中二年级第一学期使用）
人民教育出版社英语室　编著
*
人民教育出版社出版
（北京市海淀区中关村南大街17号院1号楼　邮编：100081）
网址：http://www.pep.com.cn
黑龙江省出版总社重印
黑龙江省新华书店发行
黑龙江新华印刷二厂印装
*
开本：889毫米×1 194毫米　1/16　印张：12.75　字数：297 000
2004年6月第1版　2006年5月黑龙江第6次印刷
印数：77 000（2006秋）
ISBN 7-107-17616-1　定价：14.10元
G·10705（课）

说 明

《全日制普通高级中学教科书英语》(必修)第二册(上)是根据《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲》和《全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准（实验稿)》的精神，在1996年中英合编的高中英语(Senior English for China；英方编者 C. Jacques；英方顾问 N. J. H. Grant)的基础上修订而成的。本书由中外专家与教科书编辑和设计人员合作编制而成，由人民教育出版社出版，版权归人民教育出版社所有。

本册课本供高中二年级第一学期使用。

本书由董蔚君老师审阅。

顾　　问：邓炎昌
主　　编：刘道义
副 主 编：罗少茜　龚亚夫
编　　者：Nils Olov Fors　Edwin Baak
　　田　娟　陈　鸽
责任编辑：曹　洁　生　平（参加编写）
绘　　画：王国栋
设　　计：刘　昀
美术编辑：林荣桓
封面设计：林荣桓

CONTENTS

STRUCTURE	READING	WRITING	WORKBOOK
The Infinitive	No boundaries Making a difference	A description of people	P81
The Past Participle (1) (Used as Attribute and Predicative)	Behind the headlines	A comparison paragraph	P88
The Past Participle (2) (Used as Object Complement)	Modern architecture A second life for Factory 798	An essay about a plan	P95
The Past Participle (3) (Used as Adverbial)	English poetry Songs and poems	A review	P102
Noun Clauses (1)	The British Isles England, my England	A description of a landscape	P109
Noun Clauses (2)	Life in the future Greetings from the future	A definition paragraph	P116
The Subjunctive Mood (1)	Born dying Diagnosed with cancer: the day my life ended ... and began!	A personal narrative	P123
The Subjunctive Mood (2)	DR ABC Dealing with common injuries	A process paragraph	P130
Inversion	Welcome to the Earth Summit Voices of the Earth Summit	An evaluation paragraph	P137
Ellipsis	Under the volcano Typhoon	A story	P144
Vocabulary Irregular verbs			

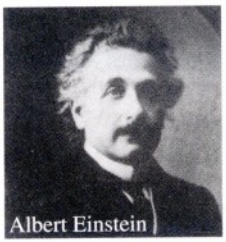
Unit 1

Making a difference

Goals

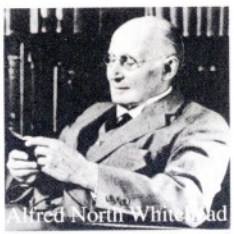
- Talk about science and scientists
- Practise describing people and debating
- Learn more about the Infinitive
- Write a descriptive paragraph

WARMING UP



Albert Einstein

Imagination is more important than knowledge.

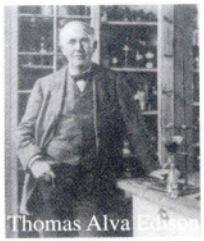


Alfred North Whitehead

It takes a very unusual mind to undertake analysis of the obvious.

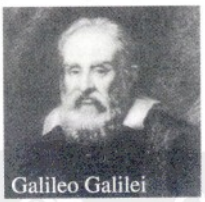
Marie Curie

Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood.



Thomas Alva Edison

Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration.



Galileo Galilei

You cannot teach a man anything; you can only help him find it within himself.

1 **The quotes above are from famous scientists. What do they mean? Do you agree?**
2 **Do you know any other quotes about science and thinking?**
3 **What great scientists do you know? What are they known for?**
4 **What makes a scientist successful? Make a list of what you already know and what you would like to know about science and scientists.**

LISTENING

Who are the famous scientists described on the tape?

Great mind No 1: _____

1 This great mind was on fire for _____.
- rockets
- agriculture
- gravity
- radioactivity
- outer space

2 The scientist's name is similar to the English word *curious*, meaning _____.
- something not old
- something not short
- being interested in something

Great mind No 2: _____

1 This great mind was on fire for _____.
- rockets
- agriculture
- gravity
- radioactivity
- outer space

2 The scientist's name is similar to the English word for _____.
- something not old
- something not short
- being interested in something

Great mind No 3: _____

1 What is this man known for?

_____.

2 He wants to be called the _____. Why?

3 What do these three great minds have in common?

Great mind No 4: You!

What are you interested in? Write a short paragraph about what you would like to invent, discover or be.

_____

_____

SPEAKING

Work in groups. Each group member represents a branch of science. You are going to debate which branch of science is the most important and useful to society. Decide who will represent each branch, then prepare your role card and let the debate begin!

Biology Maths Chemistry Physics Computer science

Biologist

I think that biology is the most important and useful science because

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Useful expressions

That's correct.	It's clear that ...	I doubt whether / if ...
That's true.	It's hard to say.	Well, maybe, but ...
There is no doubt that ...	What's your idea?	Have you thought about ...?

PRE-READING

Scan the text to answer the following questions.

1 Why did Stephen Hawking need a PhD?
2 When did Hawking become famous?
3 When did Hawking visit Beijing?

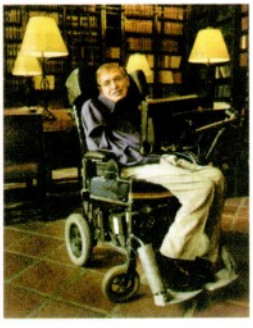
READING

NO BOUNDARIES

Imagine this: you are twenty-one years old and a promising graduate student at one of the top universities in the world. One day, your doctor tells you that you have an incurable disease and may not have more than twelve months to live. How would you feel? What would you do? Most of us would probably feel very sad and give up our dreams and hopes for the future. Here is what Stephen Hawking thought:

(There did not seem) much point in working on my PhD — I did not expect to survive that long. Yet two years had gone by and I was not that much worse. In fact, things were going rather well for me and I had got engaged to a very nice girl, Jane Wilde. But in order to get married, I needed a job, and in order to get a job, I needed a PhD.

Instead of giving up, Hawking went on with his research, got his PhD and married Jane. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of. He continued his exploration of the universe and travelled around the world to give lectures. In 2002, Hawking visited China and spoke to university students in Hangzhou and Beijing. As his disease has disabled him, Hawking has to sit in his now-famous wheelchair and speak through a computer. He told the students about his theories and thoughts on some of the greatest questions: What is time, how did the universe begin, and what exactly are black holes?



Hawking became famous in the early 1970s, when he and American Roger Penrose made new discoveries about the Big Bang and black holes. Since then, Hawking has continued to seek answers to questions about the nature of the universe. In 1988, he wrote *A Brief History of Time*, which quickly became a best-seller. Readers were pleased and surprised to find that a scientist could write about his work in a way that ordinary people could understand.

In the book, Hawking explains both what it means to be a scientist and how science works. He tells readers how discoveries are made and how they change the world. Science, according to Hawking, is

often misunderstood: people often think that science is about "true" facts that never change. Scientists, on the other hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong.

A scientific theory is the result of the scientific method. Scientists look at the world and try to describe and explain what they see. First, they carefully observe what they are interested in. To explain what they have seen, they build a theory about the way in which things happen and the causes and effects. Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it matches what they have seen and if it can predict future events. If what they are observing can be tested in a practical way, scientists will use experiments. But if, like Hawking, they are studying something that is too large or too difficult to observe directly, they will use a model to test the theory.

People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult to understand him, because his thoughts and ideas often seem as large as the universe he is trying to describe. The speech computer is not the problem. In fact, people who hear it often say it sounds just like a human voice. Hawking is happy with it, too. "The only trouble," says Hawking, who is British, "is that it gives me an American accent."

POST-READING

1 Choose the best answer to each question.

1 Read the quote in the text again. When was Stephen Hawking told about his disease?

A Twelve months earlier. B When he was getting married.

C Two years earlier. D When he met Jane Wilde.

2 According to Hawking, science is _____.

A never true B always changing C always true

3 A scientific theory is good if _____.

A it is difficult B it can be tested C it can predict future events

2 Answer the following questions.

1 According to Hawking, how do people misunderstand science?

2 What are the basic steps of the scientific method?

3 What is it that Hawking does not like about his speech computer?

3 Work in pairs. How would you use the scientific method to solve the following problems?

1 How can we grow rice in areas where there is little water?

2 How can I make my bike go faster?

3 How can we know what life was like 5,000 years ago?

4 How can I improve my English?

LANGUAGE STUDY

Word study

Choose the closest meaning to the underlined word in each sentence.

1 The couple used up all their money to seek their 5-year-old son, who was lost six months ago.
A search for B save C see

2 Her unhappiness was so obvious that anyone could see it.
A suddenly seen B often seen C easily seen

3 "Why does an apple fall to the ground instead of rising into the air?" Newton asked himself before he discovered the Law of Gravity.
A the natural force that helps objects rise in air or gas
B the natural force that attracts objects toward the earth's centre
C the natural force that keeps objects from moving

4 Scientists predict that environmental pollution will increase in the next ten years. They warn that if we do not take measures to solve the problem, we will ruin our planet.
A tell before it happens B tell while it is happening C tell after it happens

5 He observed the movement of that object for many years and predicted that it would return every 76 years.
A recorded B looked carefully at C learnt

6 The police let the man go after they found out that his DNA did not match the DNA they had got from the crime scene.
A look exactly like B compete C compare

Grammar

The Infinitive

1 Group the Infinitives according to how they are used.

1 Subject: _____ 2 Attribute: _____ 3 Predicative: _____
4 Object: _____ 5 Adverbial: _____

1 Nothing in life is (1) **to be feared**. It is only (2) **to be understood**.
2 The doctor told him that he might not have more than twelve months (3) **to live**.
3 (4) **In order to get married**, I needed a job, and (5) **in order to get a job**, I needed a PhD.
4 Readers were pleased and surprised (6) **to find that a scientist could write about his work in a way that ordinary people could understand**.
5 He travelled around the world (7) **to give lectures**.
6 What does it mean (8) **to be a scientist**?
7 People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult (9) **to understand him**.
8 (10) **To explain what they have seen**, they build a theory about the way in which things happen and the causes and effects.

2 Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

1 Tom expected _____ (to invite / to be invited) to the dinner, but he was not.
2 She hopes _____ (to pass / to be passed) the driving test on the first try.
3 Instead of buying a new car, my friend told me _____ (to consider / to be considered) a second-hand one.
4 The report is very important, so it is supposed _____ (to send / to be sent) as soon as possible.

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the Infinitive.

EXAMPLE: *Doctors predicted that he would only live one or two more years.*
➘ *Doctors predicted that he had only one or two more years* ***to live***.

1 Is there anything that I can eat? ➡ Is there anything _____?
2 I need a pen that I can write with. ➡ I need a pen _____.
3 Do you have anything that you want to add? ➡ Do you have anything _____?
4 He is looking for a box in which he can put the two rabbits.
➡ He is looking for a box _____.
5 It would be comfortable to live in this house.
➡ It would be a comfortable house _____.

4 Stephen Hawking knows exactly what his dream is and how to make it come true. What about you?

Hawking's dream	Your dream
In order to get married, I need a job, and in order to get a job, I need a PhD.	
to get married ↑ to get a job ↑ get a PhD	to ... ↑ to ... ↑

INTEGRATING SKILLS

Reading

MAKING A DIFFERENCE

It is not necessary to be a great scientist to make a difference, but there are things we can learn from the best minds in this world. Great scientists like Stephen Hawking always want to know more. They are never satisfied with a simple answer and are always looking for new questions. The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was so curious that he used a microscope and a telescope in order to be able to take a closer look at things both great and small. By asking *why*, *how* and *what if*, curious minds find new ideas and solutions.

If knowledge is power, as Sir Francis Bacon wrote in 1597, then perhaps creativity can be described as the ability to use that power. Scientists must be creative and use their imagination all the time. When Zhang Heng, the Chinese astronomer and geographer, wanted to draw a map of the heavens, he was not satisfied with a simple paper map. Instead, he built a model that could move in order to show how the position of the stars changed from season to season.

Francis Bacon

We must believe in what we do, even when others do not. Both Galileo and Zhang Heng found it difficult to make people believe that their theories were correct. People laughed at Zhang Heng when he first introduced his seismograph, and it was only later that the world recognised his greatness. Galileo's observations show that Copernicus, another great astronomer, was right and that the earth moves around the sun, not the other way around. At that time, the church said that the earth was the centre of the universe and Galileo was not allowed to publish or discuss his observations. Today, both Zhang Heng and Galileo are known as scientific pioneers who helped us better understand the world.

Perhaps the most important thing if we want to make a difference is to find something that we like to do and that we are good at. Knowing who we are means knowing how we think and what we like to do. Everyone has his or her special skills and interests, and only by discovering what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.

1 How did the discoveries of Galileo Galilei and Zhang Heng help us better understand the world?

2 Of all the characteristics of great scientists mentioned above, which do you think is the most important? Why?

3 Work in pairs or groups. What do great scientists like Stephen Hawking, Galileo Galilei and Zhang Heng have in common? Find out more about them and how they

work and think. Use the questions below to get started.

- What is the scientific spirit?
- How do scientists make a difference?
- How do scientists solve problems?
- What can we learn from great scientists?

Writing

Who is your favourite scientist? Use a library or the Internet to find out more about him or her and then write a paragraph to describe that person.

Before you write, think carefully what you want to write. What does the reader need to know about the scientist? How can you best describe him or her? What is the most important or interesting fact about him or her? Why do you like him or her? Use your answers to these questions to write your paragraph. The following ideas, words and expressions may help you.

- A good scientist must be *curious* and *careful*.
- Great scientists use their *creativity* and *imagination* to come up with new ideas.
- Scientists must also be *intelligent* and *patient*.
- The *experiment proved* that her *theory* was correct.
- Other scientists were surprised by her *discovery* and called it a *success*.
- She used a *model* to *solve the problem*.

Check your paragraph for mistakes and correct them (see Revision checklist on page 16). Use a dictionary to find more words to express your ideas.

TIPS *Using the scientific method to learn English*

You can use the scientific method when you are studying English, too.

- *Observe how new words and structures are used.*
- *Try to make a simple rule to explain how the word or structure is used.*
- *Test your theory by using the words or structures and see if your theory is correct.*

You can also "experiment" with new ways of studying. Ask your classmates and teacher how they study and try different ideas — find out how you like to learn.

Checkpoint 1

Grammar The Infinitive

- The goal of Stephen Hawking's research is **to** _____, and **to** _____ is his biggest dream.
- The doctor thought he only had one more year **to** _____, which turned out **to** _____.
- We took a taxi **to** _____. We hurried there, only **to** _____. We were unhappy **to** _____.

Try to analyse this sentence. How is the Infinitive used?

(1) To learn about the universe, you need (2) to have a telescope (3) to observe the stars.

Which words and expressions in this unit help you describe a great scientist?

Unit 2 News media

Goals

- Talk about news and the media
- Practise expressing opinions
- Learn about the Past Participle (1): used as Attribute and Predicative
- Write a comparison paragraph

WARMING UP

1 Which of the news media above is the most reliable? Why?

2 How are the media above different from each other?

3 How do you know whether what you hear, see or read is true?

4 Do you know how a newspaper is made? What about a magazine?

5 What words will you need to talk about news and the media?

LISTENING

1 You will listen to four people talking about something that happened. Part 1 is an interview and part 2 is a dialogue. Listen carefully to what is said and tick the information you hear in each part.

	Part 1	Part 2	Both	Neither
The man was fired.				
The man faced difficulties.				
The man was careful.				
The man talked too much.				
The man was funny.				
The man was nosy.				
The man was generous.				
The man was honest.				
The man was a nice person.				
The man was very clever.				

①

②

2 What kind of person is Jim Gray? Why is he no longer working for the company?

3 Compare your answers to questions 1 and 2 with those of your classmates. Are there any differences? Why?

4 You have heard two different descriptions of what happened to Jim Gray. Why are they different? Which one do you think is better?

SPEAKING

Work in groups. You are the editors of a newspaper. Below is a list of ten things that happened today. You may only report five of them. Decide which events you are going to put in your newspaper and give reasons for your choices. Compare your choices with those of your classmates.

- 200 people died in an earthquake in Turkey.
- France elected a new president.
- Two men robbed a bank in Shanghai.
- China beat Brazil 2-1 in football.
- Three children from your city were killed.
- Food prices are going up.
- A house in your city burnt down. Nobody was injured.
- 2,000 people in your city moved into new buildings today and were happy.
- A Chinese scientist has invented a new car engine that does not pollute the air.
- There is a rumour that a large company wants to build a factory in your city.