

New



Ken Methold
Janet Tadman
Paul Hill

Integrated English

5A

新综合英语



学生用书

改编版

主编 刘道义



外语教学与研究出版社
Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press

New Integrated English 5A

新 综 合 英 语 5A

学 生 用 书

(改编版)

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01-2000-0878

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新综合英语 5A(改编版)/刘道义主编. - 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2002.6

学生用书

ISBN 7-5600-3316-4

I. 新… II. 刘… III. 英语课-中学-教材

IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 012933 号

朗文 New Integrated English 5A(Revised Edition)—
外研社 Students' Book

Bilingual (English-Chinese) edition

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This edition of *New Integrated English 5A Students' Book (English-Chinese)* with simplified Chinese characters is published under the imprint of Longman, which is an imprint of Pearson Education Group, and by arrangement with Pearson Education China Limited, Hong Kong.

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This simplified Chinese characters edition first published in 2003 jointly by Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press and Pearson Education China Ltd.

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出版发行 外语教学与研究出版社
(北京市西三环北路 19 号 100089)

网 址 <http://www.fltrp.com>

开 刷 北京大学印刷厂

开 本 889×1194 1/16

印 张 7.5

版 次 2003 年 4 月第 1 版 2003 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 7-5600-3316-4/G·1625

定 价 27.90 元(包括:学生用书,练习册)

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培生教育出版中国有限公司

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出版说明

随着我国中学英语教学改革进一步发展,英语教学对新教材的需求也发生了变化,一纲一本的传统模式不再适应我国中学外语教学的实际,一套更为适于大、中城市重点学校、特别是外国语学校《新综合英语》(NIE)(改编版)便在这种新形势下应运而生。

改编版的变化主要体现在以下几本书中:

一、学生用书(Student's Book)

课文有少量的改动;书后增加了课文注释(包含词汇、语法和难句解释,以及文化背景知识介绍)、分单元词汇表和总词汇表(附有英汉释义)。凡超出基础词汇范围的单词均列入词汇表。

二、练习册(Workbook)

原练习册与听说练习册(Listening and Speaking Book)合并。每个单元有两部分练习:第一部分为读和写的练习(Reading and Writing),增加了教学大纲和高考要求的词汇和语法练习;第二部分为听和说的练习(Listening and Speaking),对练习中的生词加了中文释义。

为了使练习册中的语言材料更符合我国大部分地区的需要和教学的实际,改编组还对部分练习做了适当的删减和修改。

三、教师用书(Teacher's Book)

增加了有关修订的说明。每个单元删去了学生用书的内容,增加了阅读课文的译文、用英文写的注释和背景知识介绍。对各单元中的词汇注释(Vocabulary)做了修改和补充。教师用书的各单元还附有练习册中的练习答案。

本套教材采用了第14版 *Everyman's Pronouncing Dictionary* 的国际音标标注英语单词的发音。采用这一新的音标系统是国际英语教学的趋势,现已体现在许多著名的词典里。下面的表格列出了新旧国际音标的符号,显示了两套音标符号的异同(辅音音标无任何变化)。

单 元 音				双 元 音			
旧	新	旧	新	旧	新	旧	新
i:	i:	u:	u:	ei → eɪ	eɪ	əu → əʊ	əʊ
i → ɪ	ɪ	u → ʊ	ʊ	aɪ → aɪ	aɪ	iə → ɪə	ɪə
ə: → ɜ:	ɜ:	ɔ: → ɔ:	ɔ:	ɔɪ → ɔɪ	ɔɪ	ɛə → eə	eə
ə	ə	ɔ → ɒ	ɒ	au → aʊ	aʊ	uə → ʊə	ʊə

新旧音标符号的变动由此表格可一目了然。学会使用新的音标系统不仅有利于学习 NIE 的词汇表,更重要的是有助于学习使用国际上具有权威性的词典及其他工具书。

NIE 改编组是由三方面人员组成的:高等院校的语言专家、资深的中学教师和有经验的英语教科书编辑。

外研社基础英语教育事业部

Introduction

New Integrated English 5A has been completely rewritten in accordance with the exam syllabus. The emphasis has been shifted towards communication skills, particularly in the Integrated Listening, Reading and Writing and Oral sections, in order to help you pass your examination and communicate effectively in English in your future.

Pre-reading

The pre-reading activities introduce the topic of each unit and provide practice of skimming and scanning questions.

Reading

The passages are based on authentic material from a variety of local and foreign sources. The topics all have local implications and, it is hoped, will provide a basis for classroom discussion. The different examples of style you will find in these passages will also help you with your own writing.

Comprehension

The comprehension exercises provide practice of the different types of question you will find in the examination.

Using Words

These exercises use vocabulary from the passages in a variety of interesting and communicative ways. This section also introduces new vocabulary items related to those found in the passages.

Language Practice

This section revises grammar taught in Secondary 1–3 and introduces new grammar points in a clear manner. Each grammar point taught is closely related to the passages.

Usage

This section provides practice in exam-style questions.

Integrated Listening, Reading and Writing

This section will help you improve your listening skills and teaches the skills needed for Paper III of the exam syllabus.

Writing

Practice of writing in different styles is provided, along with points to remember when preparing for a writing task.

Oral

This section aims to improve your speaking skills. It is also presented in exam format to help you prepare for Paper IV of the examination.

Finally, we hope you enjoy using *New Integrated English* and we wish you every success in the future.

Paul Hill
Ken Methold
Janet Tadman

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UNIT 1

MUSIC

PRE-READING

- 1 What is your favourite type of music and why do you like it?
- 2 What do you think is the most popular kind of music in China?
- 3 How often do you listen to heavy metal music — often, sometimes or never?
- 4 What sort of people do you think play and/or listen to heavy metal music?

READING

Read the following letter to a newspaper carefully.

Dear Sir

I am writing in response to a music review in your paper on 28 October, in which your reviewer wrote that heavy metal music was 'all about long hair, tight leather, drug abuse and uncontrolled violence.' As the president of Heavy Metal Hong Kong, I believe it is my duty to set the record straight.

A great number of people have the impression that heavy metal music is somehow evil and that it encourages violence. There are some bands in the USA and Britain that have that type of image. But if your paper had wanted to present an accurate account of the local heavy metal scene, you should have asked your reviewers to do their research properly because heavy metal music in Hong Kong is completely different.

Heavy metal gets very little exposure in Hong Kong. You will seldom hear it on the radio or on television. Most of your readers will never have set foot in a venue in Hong Kong where a heavy metal concert is taking place — there have been so few. But it is a very popular type of music among young musicians who want to create and listen to something new and exciting.



Heavy Metal Hong Kong was set up in early 1993 with the aim of promoting great rock music in the territory. We now have more than 300 members. Most of us became interested in heavy metal because we were tired of hearing nothing but sweet pop songs. Unless you are a big Canto-pop fan, mainstream music in Hong Kong can be very boring.

As an association, we have organised a number of heavy metal concerts, which we call Dark Entry events, over the past few years. Early concerts did not attract very large audiences, but a recent one at Ko Shan Theatre attracted more than 1,500 people.

Fans who attend heavy metal concerts look very much like the fans you might see at a Canto-pop concert. If ordinary people expect to find a drunken crowd at a heavy metal concert, they should attend one. They will be surprised at the sight of neatly dressed and well-behaved teenagers enjoying the performance. Heavy metal fans attend these concerts for the music, not to cause trouble or behave badly. They scream and dance along with the hard-hitting guitar rhythms, but they have never, in my experience, got out of control.

The bands themselves are energetic and very loud, but certainly not violent or on drugs. In fact, I would say that most of them look more like ageing boy scouts than drug addicts! Most band members have regular day jobs and perform at night for the love of the music.

None of Hong Kong's heavy metal bands are famous because the music industry here is totally dominated by Canto-pop. Even the best 'Canto-metal' bands have only a limited, though loyal, following.

ANODIZE IN CONCERT



A good example of this is the band called *Anodize*. They won first prize at the Carlsberg Pop Festival in 1991, but it was more than two years before they were able to make a CD because no record producer would risk working with them. If record companies continue to ignore new talent just because it is not as profitable as 'safe' music, many promising young performers will never get a chance to prove how good they really are.

I think your readers should know that there is an alternative to Canto-pop in Hong Kong. Heavy metal may not have a high profile, but it is alive and well worth investigating. All the musicians are fans and many of the fans are musicians. They do what they do because they enjoy the music and if people took the time to find out more about it, I am sure they would see that heavy metal is really only about having fun.

If any of your readers are interested in joining Heavy Metal Hong Kong, they should write to me at PO Box 94917, Kowloon City.

Yours faithfully

Ricky Ouyang

CO PR HE SI N

A Circle the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- 1 Ricky wants to 'set the record straight'. He means that he wants to
 - a) talk about heavy metal bands.
 - b) show that the impression given by the music review is false.
 - c) persuade more people to go to heavy metal concerts.
 - d) prove that heavy metal music is superior to Canto-pop.

- 2 In lines 12-15, Ricky implies that the newspaper's music reviewers
 - a) do not pay enough attention to heavy metal.
 - b) are not in favour of pop concerts.
 - c) do insufficient research before they write their reviews.
 - d) know more about Western bands than about bands in Hong Kong.

- 3 From lines 27-29, we learn that heavy metal concerts
 - a) used to be called Dark Entry events.
 - b) attract very small audiences.
 - c) generally attract audiences of over 1,000.
 - d) are now attracting larger audiences than before.

- 4 According to Ricky, heavy metal fans and Canto-pop fans
 - a) look exactly alike.
 - b) are completely different.
 - c) are the same people.
 - d) are not very different from each other.

- 5 Ricky compares heavy metal performers to 'ageing boy scouts' (line 38) because
 - a) they are energetic and loud.
 - b) they do not take drugs.
 - c) they are neatly dressed and well behaved.
 - d) they work during the day and play music at night.

- 6 Heavy metal music does not 'have a high profile' in Hong Kong. This means that this kind of music
 - a) does not attract a great deal of media attention.
 - b) is unknown in Hong Kong.
 - c) is unpopular among the majority of fans.
 - d) is not worth investigating.

B Answer these questions using complete sentences.

- 1 Why is Ricky Ouyang upset about the description of heavy metal in the music review?

- 2 Why does heavy metal often have a bad reputation?

- 3 The band Anodize did not make a CD for two years after they had won first prize at the Carlsberg Pop Festival. Why was this? Explain in your own words.

- 4 Do you think Ricky is in a heavy metal band? Find a sentence in the letter to support your answer.

- 5 How would you describe Ricky's attitude towards the music reviewers?

C What do the underlined words refer to?

- 1 I am writing in response to a music review in your paper ... (lines 1-2)
- 2 ... in which your reviewer wrote that heavy metal music was 'all about long hair, tight leather, drug abuse and uncontrolled violence.' (lines 2-6)
- 3 A great number of people have the impression that heavy metal is somehow evil and that it encourages violence. (lines 10-12)
- 4 As an association, we have organised a number of heavy metal concerts, which we call Dark Entry events, over the past few years. (lines 27-28)
- 5 Early concerts did not attract very large audiences, but a recent one at Ko Shan Theatre attracted more than 1,500 people. (lines 28-29)
- 6 If ordinary people expect to find a drunken crowd at a heavy metal concert, they should attend one. (lines 31-32)
- 7 They won first prize at the Carlsberg Pop Festival in 1991 ... (lines 44-45)
- 8 ... if people took the time to find out more about it, I am sure they would see that heavy metal is really only about having fun. (lines 57-58)

USING WORDS

Phrasal verbs with set

Look at the following sentence.

Heavy Metal Hong Kong was *set up* (= founded or established) in early 1993.

Look up the following phrasal verbs with 'set' in your dictionary. Some of them may have several meanings.

set (something) off

set back

set off

set out

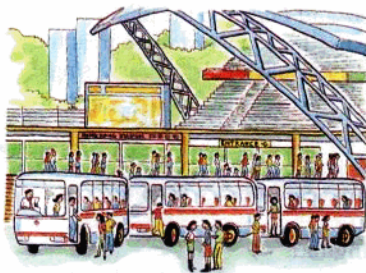
set (someone) back

set down

set about

set up

Now complete the following passage using the correct phrasal verbs from the box above.



The Heavy Metal Hong Kong concert was held on 12 September. A lot of young people ¹⁾ _____ for the event from all over Hong Kong. The coaches and buses full of fans ²⁾ _____ their passengers outside the stadium at a quarter to eight in the evening. Many hawkers ³⁾ _____ stalls and sold souvenirs outside the venue. Though the tickets ⁴⁾ _____ the fans _____ \$350, they did not mind at all.

Most of the audience arrived by 7.55 pm, but the concert was ⁵⁾ _____ 15 minutes because the band had arrived late. The fans were thrilled to see their idols though and did not complain about the delay.

While most fans were enjoying the concert, someone dropped a cigarette and the smoke from the small fire which it started ⁶⁾ _____ an alarm _____. Fortunately, no one was hurt. The government has ⁷⁾ _____ guidelines for safety precautions at large concerts as a result and they intend to ⁸⁾ _____ creating new regulations as soon as possible.

LANGUAGE PRACTICE

A Collective nouns

Look at these sentences.

The band *was* formed in 1990 and began *its* world tour in March.
The team *has* won *its* match against St Mary's.

- Singular verb forms such as *was* and *has* and the singular possessive pronoun *its* are used when we want to emphasise that the band and the team did something as a whole or a unit.

Look at these sentences.

The band *were* able to produce *their* first CD.
The team *have* won all of *their* matches.

- Plural verb forms such as *were* and *have* and the plural possessive pronoun *their* are used when we want to treat the band and the team as a group of individuals, not as a single unit.



Here are some more examples.

Singular

The government *meets* today to discuss *its* policy changes.
The class *was* praised for *its* achievement.

Plural

The government *complain* about *their* pay too much.
The class *were* told to leave *their* books on the desks.

Collective nouns like the ones in the box below can be used with a singular or plural verb form.

committee	school	band
government	staff	class
team	club	family

Remember that we use a plural noun and a plural verb form after the expression *a number of*.

e.g. *A number of people have* the idea that heavy metal is evil.



Choose the correct collective noun from the list below to replace the pronouns 'it' and 'they' in the following paragraph. Use each collective noun once only.

the band
the crowd of fans
the government
the audience

the local residents' committee
the record company
the Heavy Metal Society
the office staff



¹⁾(It) _____ wanted to organise a concert to promote the band's new CD. ²⁾(They) _____ had to work really hard to ensure that the show went well. Everyone was looking forward to the show and at our school ³⁾(it) _____ sold tickets. Everyone had a great time — ⁴⁾(they) _____ were really good and ⁵⁾(it) _____ was very enthusiastic. When the concert finished ⁶⁾(they) _____ left the stadium quickly and quietly. ⁷⁾(It) _____ thinks that the noise level was unacceptable and has made a complaint to the authorities. Residents do not like such noisy concerts. ⁸⁾(They) _____ are due to discuss the matter at the Legislative Council meeting tomorrow.

B If-clauses

If-clauses are used to form the four different types of conditionals below. Conditionals say what the result will be *if* something happens.

1 *if* + present simple tense, present simple tense

This is used to talk about actions or events when the result will *always* be true.

e.g. If you *heat* ice, it *melts*.

If you *cut* yourself, you *bleed*.



2 *if* + present simple tense, future simple tense

This is used to talk about actions or events when the result is *likely* to be true.

e.g. If record companies *continue* to ignore new talent, many promising young performers *will never* get a chance.

If Terry *comes*, he *will bring* his friend Sam.



3 *if* + past simple tense, *would* + bare infinitive

This is used to talk about actions or events in the past which are *unreal*, *impossible* or *unlikely* to be true.

e.g. If people *took* the time to find out more about it, I am sure they *would see* that heavy metal is really about having fun.

I'd buy my own jet plane if I *were* rich.



4 *if* + past perfect tense, *would*/modal verb + past perfect tense

This is used to talk about past actions or events which did not happen, but might have happened. The result *also did not and never will* happen.

e.g. If Jane *had wanted* to come too, she *would have told* me.

I *would have gone* home, if I *had known* you were there.

We can also use modal verbs in conditional sentences.

e.g. If they are interested, they *can* write to me.

If you want to meet me after school, you *should* wait at the gate.

If your mother told you to finish your homework, you *must* do it.

Were is usually used instead of *was* after *if* with singular subjects.

e.g. If I *were* you, I would go home.

If he *were* a professional musician, he would be successful.



Complete the conditional sentences below using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

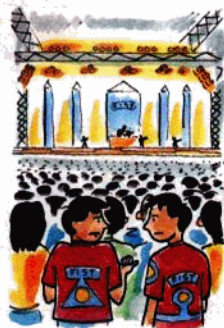
1 If you like heavy metal music, you (enjoy) _____ the latest CD from Anodize.

2 If we had been closer to the stage, we (see) _____ the band more clearly.

3 If Kathryn had invited Peter, he (come) _____ too.

4 If you come to the party tonight, you (bring) _____ a friend.

5 I (drive) _____ to the stadium if I had a car.



6 If our band practised more, we (be) _____ a lot better.