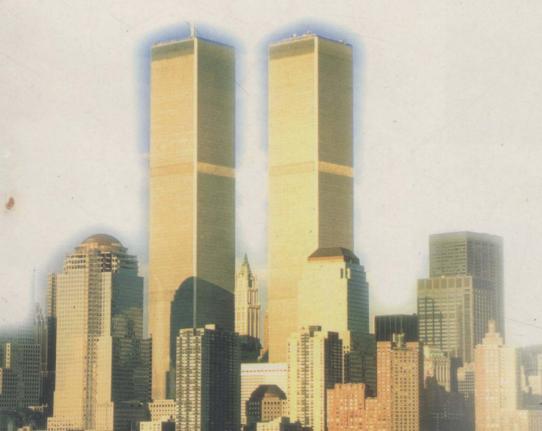
全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本・必修)

第三册

PEP (中国) 人民教育出版社合编 LONGMAN(英国) 朗文出版集团有限公司

Senior English for China Students' Book 3



人民物自水纸社



顾 问 N・J・H 格兰特 (N. J. H. Grant)邓炎昌 张志公 丁往道

主 编 C・杰克斯 (C. Jacques) 刘道义

责任编辑 龚亚夫 张献臣 张明高 余德和

绘 图 王惟震

设 计 张献臣 张明高

封面设计 林荣桓

全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本•必修)

英 语

第三册

(中国)人民教育出版社 (英国)朗文出版集团有限公司 版权归人民教育出版社所有

人民教育出版社出版
(北京沙滩后街 55 号 邮编:100009)
两址:http://www.pep.com.cn
江西省出版公司重印
江西省新华书店发行
李乡市印刷厂印装

开本:890 毫米×1194 毫米 1/16 印张:23 插页:2 字数:750,500 2001 年 12 月第 2 版 2002 年 6 月第 1 次印刷 印数:00 001-164900(2002 秋)

ISBN 7-107-15142-8 G•8232(课) 定价:19.45元

说 明

根据我国政府与联合国开发计划署达成的协议,由联合国开发计划署提供资助,人民教育出版社与英国朗文出版集团有限公司合作编写与九年义务教育初中英语教材衔接的高级中学英语教材。本书由人民教育出版社教科书编辑人员、设计人员与英方作者、顾问合作编制而成,由人民教育出版社出版。遵照协议规定,本书版权归人民教育出版社所有。

《全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本)英语》是根据教育部2000年颁布的《全日制普通高级中学课程计划(试验修订稿)》和《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲(试验修订版)》的规定,遵照1999年全国教育工作会议的精神,在两省一市进行试验的《全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验本)英语》的基础上进行修订的。此次修订的指导思想是:遵循"教育要面向现代化,面向世界,面向未来"的战略思想,贯彻教育必须为社会主义现代化建设服务,必须与生产劳动相结合,培养德、智、体、美全面发展的社会主义事业的建设者和接班人的方针,以全面推进素质教育为宗旨,全面提高普通高中教育质量。

普通高中教育,是与九年义务教育相衔接的高一层次的基础教育。高中教材的编写,旨在进一步提高学生的思想道德品质、文化科学知识、审美情趣和身体心理素质,培养学生的创新精神、实践能力、终身学习的能力和适应社会生活的能力,促进学生的全面发展,为高一级学校和社会输送素质良好的合格的毕业生。

本册课本供高中三年级全学年使用。

本册课文注释部分由岳汝梅、唐钧等编写。

本书由王碧霖、马俊明、盖尔·波秋歌(Gayle Portugal)审阅。

本册课本经教育部中小学教材审定委员会审读,尚待审查。

CONTENTS 目 录

Unit	Page
1	Madame Curie
2	Captain Cook7
3	Australia 13
4	Feed the world19
5	Advertising25
6	Mainly revision31
7	Angkor Wat37
8	A person of great determination43
9	Gymnastics49
10	The trick 55
11	The Merchant of Venice61
12	Mainly revision67
13	The USA 73
14	Roots 79
15	Study skills85
16	Social and personal91
17	My teacher97
18	Office equipment 103
19	New Zealand 109
20	Gandhi 115
21	Who gets the money? 121
22	Bees 127
23	The find of the century 133
24	Finding a job139

Exercises	145
Cloze tests	241
Listening practice	265
Notes to the texts	289
Words and expressions in each unit	330
Vocabulary	343
Four-skill words and phrases in Senior Book 3	358
Three-skill words and phrases in Senior Book 3	359
Dictionary	362

Unit 1 Madame Curie

Lesson 1

1 🖭 Dialogue

Four doctors are at a medical conference.

- A: Which speech are you going to listen to this afternoon?
- B: I haven't decided. There's a talk on cancer that might be quite interesting, so perhaps I'll go to that.
- A: Has it got anything to do with your present research?
- B: No. It has nothing to do with it at all.
- c: I'm not sure whether to go to the one about accidents.
- D: It's Dr Stone, isn't it? She's usually good.
- c: Perhaps I'll go to that one.
- D: How did you find the talk this morning?
- A: Very disappointing. Maybe it was useful for some people, but it wasn't for me. I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year.
- D: I'm not sure that this conference is as good as last year's.
- A: No, I'm sure it's not.
- B: Which speech are you going to?
- D: I'm not going to any. I need some fresh air, so I'm going out for a walk.
- B: Have fun.

2 Practice Make sentences from the table.

1 I'm sure	a	the speeches will be good.
2 I'm not sure	b	the research will be interesting.
3 I'm not sure whether	С	she would be willing to meet us.
4 I'm not sure if	d	we can devote much time to this subject.
5 I doubt if	e e	she will go over the answers.
6 Perhaps	f	it has anything to do with my research.
7 Maybe	g	the conference will not be disappointing.

3 Practice Use these answers to reply to the questions.

- 1 Will it be hot in Paris?
- 2 Is it going to be a good match?
- 3 Are you going to pass your exam?
- 4 Is this the right answer?

- a Perhaps. / Maybe.
- b I doubt if they will / it is / it will.
- c Yes. I'm sure of that.
- d I'm not sure whether I / it will.

1 Pre-reading discussion

Before you read the text, work in groups of four and make two lists.

- 1 Things which you know about Marie Curie.
- 2 Things which you are not sure about Marie Curie.

2 Reading comprehension

MADAME CURIE (1)

Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium. Marie Curie was born in Poland, on November 7th, 1867. When she was young, she became interested in physics and read as many books as she could on the subject. At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland, so Marie was determined to go to Paris and study there. She arrived in Paris in 1891. She had very little money to live on, ate very little and was always cold in winter. There was a small fire in her room, but she had to carry coal up six floors and wear an overcoat in her small room to keep warm. She succeeded in taking a first-class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris. After graduation she took another degree in mathematics. In 1895 she married Pierre Curie, a very bright scientist who was teaching at the School of Physics and Industrial Chemistry at Paris. Marie started to do research, even though she had very little equipment and no money. Not long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays, so Marie decided to study this area for her doctor's degree. She gave these rays a new name "radioactive". One day she made an important discovery. There was a certain mineral which was even more radioactive than uranium. Therefore, she decided, it must contain some other matter that no one had yet discovered. In 1898 she discovered the first of these new radioactive minerals, which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland — Poland, and on which she wrote a research paper.

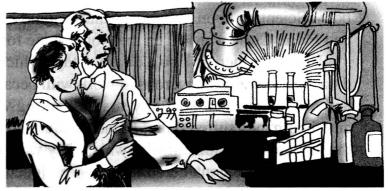
From then on, Marie and Pierre worked together on their research. They devoted all their hours to working in their laboratory. As months went by, the work seemed endless. Marie described her thoughts in words much like this: "Life is not easy for any of us. We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves. We must believe that each one of us is able to do something well, and that, when we discover what this something is, we must work hard at it until we succeed."

One evening in 1902 as she was sitting with Pierre at home, she said to him, "Let's go down to the laboratory again." It was nine o'clock and they had been there only two hours before. They put on their overcoats and went down to the laboratory. As they opened the

door on the ground floor, Marie said, "Don't light the lamps. Look!" On the laboratory bench was a glass container from which came a tiny soft light. It was what they had been working so hard to find: pure radium.

The matter that the Curies had discovered was radium. It looked like ordinary salt, but was one million times more radioactive than uranium. Its rays could go through every mineral except lead. In 1903 Marie received her doctor's degree for her study on radioactive matter. Altogether, between 1899 and 1904 she and Pierre wrote 34 articles about their work. Marie Curie never made money out of her research. She refused to treat these new discoveries as though they belonged to her, and instead shared all her knowledge with the whole scientific world.





3 Comprehension Mark these sentences "T" (TRUE) or "F" (FALSE).

- 1 Marie Curie was born in Poland.
- 2 Marie received her physics degree in 1893.
- 3 Marie discovered radioactive waves.
- 4 Marie received her doctor's degree for her work on polonium.
- 5 Pierre helped Marie discover radium.
- 6 The Curies discovered radium in 1892.
- 7 It did not take them long to find radium.
- 8 Marie discovered that she had left a light on in the laboratory.
- 9 Marie and Pierre kept their work on radium a secret.
- 10 Marie did not try to sell the information about her experiments.

4 **Discussion** Work in pairs. Discuss these questions on the text.

- 1 Why did Marie go to Paris to study at the university?
- 2 What was life like for Marie after she arrived in Paris?
- 3 How well did Marie do in her studies?
- 4 Which three words did Marie invent to describe her discoveries?
- 5 How would you describe radium?
- 6 Which mineral would you use to protect yourself against radium?
- 7 How much money did Marie make out of her scientific discoveries?

1 Reading comprehension

MADAME CURIE (2)

Polonium and radium were important discoveries. Polonium is used to set off a nuclear bomb. Radium, because of its powerful radioactive rays, can go deep into the human body. Scientists soon discovered that it could be used as a cure for cancer. In 1903 Marie and Pierre Curie were given the Nobel Prize for Physics.

However, there is also a disadvantage which was not discovered for many years. Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood. Pierre and Marie noticed that after years of working with radioactive matter their bodies ached and their hands suffered too. In fact, radium not only damaged their health but also made the laboratory equipment with which they were working radioactive. Three of the Curies' notebooks were considered to be too radioactive to touch seventy-five years after they were written. In 1906 Pierre died in a road accident. Marie was deeply shocked by Pierre's death, but was determined to go on working. Soon after the accident, she was given Pierre's post at the University of Paris as head of the Physics Department. So Marie Curie became the first woman in France to be a university professor. In 1911 she received a second Nobel Prize for her research, the first person in the world to receive two Nobel Prizes.

After the First World War Madame Curie travelled to the USA, where she was received by the President and given a gram of radium for her future work. There were soon two Radium Institutes in the world, one in Paris and one in Warsaw. Marie was invited to many countries to give speeches about her work. For the last ten years of her life she was almost blind. The radium with which she had worked for many years had caused blindness and illness and finally a disease of the blood. She died in Paris at the age of 66.

Today she is remembered and admired as a scientist. But she is also remembered for her determination and courage, her willingness to share her knowledge, her interest in women's rights, and her medical service during the war.

2 Writing Write one word in each gap.

1914 the First World War broke and Marie felt that she had been in the country
long to be one of the French. She knew that X-rays could be used help doctors
near the battlefields, she travelled round France collecting money provide trucks
X-ray equipment. Then she went to companies and them to produce the equip-
ment. When this was done, she returned to Paris to train women to use it. Altogether,
her efforts the war provided 200 X-ray trucks, and a single year, X-rays were
taken more1.1 million soldiers.

3 Practice Complete these sentences with a single word.

1	The scientist speech I went to was a man named Pierre.
2	The rays Marie studied were called "radioactive rays".
3	There was a time all scientists were willing to share their results.
4	Out of many people succeed, few are remembered.
5	I remember the place you left your overcoat.
6	The person left the lights on was very careless.
7	There was one speaker speech was very disappointing.
8	The person I have always admired for her courage is Marie Curie.
9	The institute I studied had very little equipment.
10	The person you saw at the house was her elder brother.

4 Practice Some of these sentences are wrong. Correct them.

- 1 What is the name of the mineral that the Curies used as a cure for cancer?
- 2 The laboratory which she carried out her research was on the ground floor.
- 3 The youth whom was most willing to help me was a student of yours.
- 4 I did not recognize your friend which came to our graduation party.
- 5 The mineral to which she devoted most of her research finally killed her.
- 6 The people who make the greatest effort will sooner or later succeed.
- 7 I hate jobs that is endless and boring.
- 8 Have you got everything which you need?
- 9 This is the hour that the science museum is full of children.
- 10 Any mineral which gives off rays is radioactive.

5 Practice Join the two parts to make a single sentence.

- 1 Madame Curie is one of the greatest scientists in the world. She is admired by many people.
- 2 The minerals were unusual. We found them in the rocks.
- 3 The lady is very pleased. You found her suitcase.
- 4 I enjoy peaceful days. I have time to think and work on my own then.
- 5 The experiment failed. She was working on it day and night.
- 6 The person was my niece. You borrowed her overcoat.
- 7 The doctor always worked heart and soul. He cured me of cancer.
- 8 He used the prize money to pay off his debts. He won it.
- 9 Can you think of a situation? You may use this expression in it.

1	L	Listening comprehension	Turn to page 265.
---	---	-------------------------	-------------------

Word study Use the correct form of the words to complete the sentences.

	bench	succeed	courage	willing	disappoint	cure	
	effect	admire	honour	shock	devote	institute	
1	Scientists	all over the wo	orld Mad	lame Curie's re	search.		
2	Radium is	s still used today	y for car	ncer.			
3	Zhou Lan	wants to be a to	eacher and	herself to ed	ducation.		
4	Leave the	equipment on t	the laboratory	I'll put it	away after class	S.	
5	The institu	ute is to p	rovide you wit	h more money	for your researc	h.	
6	The murd	er of the great f	reedom fighter	the who	ole nation.		
7	He was ex	tremely	to hear that he	e would not be	given a doctor's	degree.	
8	She was g	given two Nobel	l Prizes in	_ of her resear	ch.	, -	
9	She	_ in collecting a	lot of money	for medical equ	ipment.		
10	An	is an organizat	ion set up for a	special purpos	se.		
11	Sadly, the	treatment had i	no on he	er illness.			
12	She show	ed great w	hen her husba	nd died, and we	ent on working.		
W	riting	- 1					
Co	mplete the	se notes from t	he texts. Then	write a paragra	aph about the li	fe of Madam	e

3

Curie.

Born

Started research

Moved

Discovered

Studied

Pierre Curie died

Married

Second Nobel Prize

Doctor's degree

Visited USA

First Nobel Prize

Died

CHECKPOINT 1

Grammar Revising the Attributive Clause

Useful expressions

devote to go over have ... to do with succeed in give off from then on go by above all believe in set off heart and soul pay off

Unit 2 Captain Cook

Lesson 5

1 🚍 Dialogue

Captain Cook (CC) is preparing for his first great expedition to the Pacific. He is talking to a seaman (S).

- s: What stores do you want me to order, Sir?
- cc: I insist on taking proper food for this expedition. The men often fall ill and suffer fever, so I have decided to take live animals.
- s: Live animals? I didn't know we were going to take live animals with us, Sir.
- cc: That's right. **We will take 10 pigs**, 10 sheep and sixty chickens. The chickens can eat the food that we would otherwise throw away. They will provide us with eggs and meat.
- s: What about vegetables, Sir? They usually go bad as soon as we are at sea.
- cc: I have decided to take a lot of cabbage in vinegar.
- s: I've never heard of that, Sir. Will the men enjoy eating it, Sir?
- cc: I shall insist that they do from now on. Eating cabbage will keep them healthy.
- s: Have you decided which boat to take, Sir?
- cc: We will take the *Endeavour*. It is a good, strong ship, though not very fast. There will be a lot of room below for stores.
- s: Is there anything else that you want me to get?
- cc: Yes. I suggest taking a lot of vinegar.
- s: Why vinegar, Sir, if I may ask?
- cc: We will use it for cleaning the inside of the ship. If we do this, we shall have less sickness. Please get me 300 litres. I think that will be enough.

Practise the dialogue in pairs, particularly the sentences in bold.

2 Practice Imagine that you are organizing a school expedition. Make sentences from the table below.

I insist that	leaving at 7 a.m. sharp / having another driver.
We've decided to	which road to take / what time to return.
I shall insist on	take the school bus / the sailing boat.
We will take	everyone should have lunch before we leave.
I've decided	a picnic lunch / our swimming things.



1 Vocabulary

Look up these words in the Dictionary before you read the text.

merchant

exist

major

plain

chart

biscuit



Reading comprehension

CAPTAIN COOK (1)



James Cook was born in the north of England on October 27th, 1728. The local landowner took an interest in **the young boy** and paid for **his** schooling. **He** learnt to read and write and was particularly good at mathematics. At the age of 18 he joined a ship which was used to carry coal down the east coast of England. Cook learnt fast and quickly became a skilled seaman.

In 1756 the Seven Years War between Britain and France broke out and Cook joined the navy. He did very well and sailed with the navy to Canada, **where** the war with the French was also being fought. In 1759 the French army was defending the city of Quebec, **which** stood high on a rock above the St. Lawrence River. Cook went up and down **the river** in order to chart all the dangerous rocks. Finally he was able to mark a path for the warships to follow. He led the ships down the river to a place where the British army could land safely and take the enemy by surprise. After a short battle, the French were defeated and the city of Quebec was seized.

After the war, Cook married and set up home in London. For several years he sailed to the east of America, where he charted its coasts. In 1768 his big chance for a major expedition came. The navy was planning an expedition to the South Pacific Ocean with the purpose of watching a very unusual event, that is the planet Venus passing between the earth and the sun in 1769. They also hoped to find a new continent which they thought existed in the Indian or Pacific Ocean. Cook was to be in charge of this expedition as captain of the ship *Endeavour*.

The *Endeavour* was not a warship but an old merchant ship, just like **the one** on which Cook had learnt his seamanship. **It** was just over 32 metres in length. It was not a fast sailing ship, but was strongly built. It also had plenty of space below for storing things and so was extremely suitable for an expedition.

Cook knew that sailors often suffered fever while at sea and got sick because of the lack of fresh meat, fruit and vegetables. He was a strict but good captain, **one** who, unusually, took good care of the sailors on his ship. He therefore loaded the ship with litres of vinegar for the purpose of cleaning the inside of the ship. As well as the normal supplies of salted meat, cheese, plain biscuits and beer, he took live sheep, pigs and chickens. He also included stores of onions, cabbage in vinegar, and flour for baking bread.

In July 1768 the *Endeavour* set out for the Pacific. The ship carried a total of 94 people, including scientists. Although 38 of the people died of diseases during the expedition, Cook's diet of proper food kept the rest of **them** healthy.

3 Reference

Wh	ich do the words printed	d in bold in the text refer to?	
1	the young boy		
2	his		,
3	Не		
4	where		
5	which		
6	the river		
7	where		
8	a very unusual event		
9	They		
10	this expedition		
11	the one		
12	It		
13	one		
14	them		4
No	te making		
Wri	te down the things which	h Captain Cook took with him and t	the reasons.
	<u> </u>		

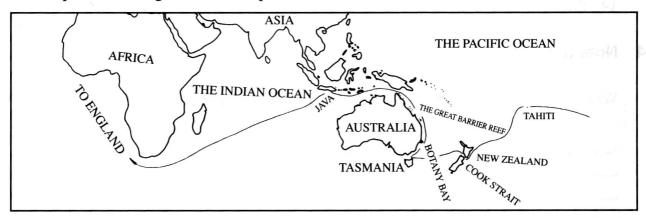
1 Reading comprehension

CAPTAIN COOK (2)

In April 1769 Cook's expedition arrived at the beautiful island of Tahiti in the Pacific Ocean. There they spent three happy months and were also able to watch the planet Venus crossing in front of the sun. In July they set sail again and headed south and west in search of a new land. They finally reached New Zealand and for a period of six months Cook charted the coasts of the two islands, separated by the narrow channel of water that he called Cook Strait.

Cook then sailed west to Australia. Other sailors had already charted parts of the west and north coasts of Australia and the island of Tasmania in the south, but Cook was the first to map the east coast. They landed in a beautiful bay that Cook named Botany Bay because of the beautiful plants that they found there. Later this was to become the place of the first foreign settlements in Australia. They found Australia to be an astonishing land where the soil was red, bears climbed trees, birds ran but didn't fly and large animals jumped about on two legs carrying their young in a stomach pocket.

Next they sailed up the east coast between the mainland and the Great Barrier Reef. There the expedition nearly ended in disaster. The ship struck a coral bed, which tore a large hole in the side of the ship. But Cook ordered the crew to throw over the side of the ship guns, iron balls, pots and chains and even stores to raise the boat in the water. Then they beached the ship on the shore where they were able to repair the damage. Only Cook's quick thinking saved the expedition.



The expedition passed close by the island of Java and then returned by the southern point of Africa, arriving back in England in July 1771. The whole country celebrated Cook's return. He had sailed round New Zealand and up the east coast of Australia, charting over 8,000 miles of coastline that had been unknown before.

2 I	anguage stud	Y The -in	g Form	as Object
-----	--------------	-----------	--------	-----------

He remembered putting the key in the box under his bed.

I suggested asking his brother for some money.

We stopped talking so as not to frighten the animals.

We tried giving her milk to drink, but she did not get better.

3 Practice The -ing Form as Object

Complete each sentence by putting one of the verbs into the -ing form.

Γ	travel	sail tl	nrow walk	carry	have	buy	hand
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	I hate He keeps I do not e I prefer _ I dislike _ I have ne They star	a heavy expe njoy to swin to trav ver done any ted al	bag when I am nsive maps. He When I am at mming. I also e le to work in a le	climbing the must have resea, I always enjoy looking very crowded. I'm not intens over the si	e mountain nore than feel sick for new ed bus everested in de of the	n. 200 by 1 plants. ery day. expeditionship.	now.
Pı	ractice	The -ing For	rm as Subject				
Pu 1 2 3 4 5 6	The a r It is not w	ow to raise the of radio in the case to the case to the case of the earth.	into the -ing former sails is an inthis century material repair the ship. The sast coast was a many vegetable of stores is part	nportant part de ocean-sai These holes n important jo es. They quic	of a sailo ling much are much ob for Co ckly go ba	or's training has fer.(contoo big. bok. (makad. (take)	ng. (learn) ome) (try) re)
P	ractice	The -ing For	m as Predicativ	ve			
C	omplete eac	ch sentence l	by putting one	of the verbs i	nto the -i	ng form.	
	shock	astonish	excite	disappoint	enco	ourage	invite
2	The food a The progra	t the dinner mme for the	e did not find a party did not so weekend look All the three bo	eem very	 looking f		o it.