

全日制普通高级中学教科书（试验修订本·必修）

# 英语

第二册（上）

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 2A



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（供高中二年级第一学期使用）

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# 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。

本册课本供高中二年级第一学期使用。

本册课文注释部分由岳汝梅编写。司延亭、张明高、余德和参加了本册练习的编写。

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。

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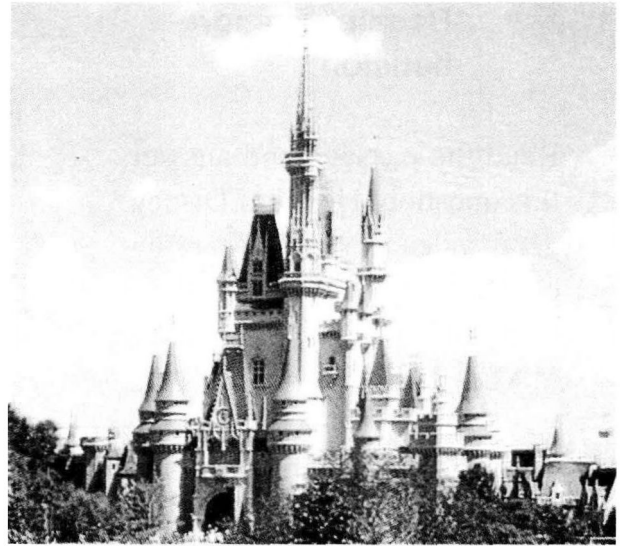


# Unit 1 Disneyland

## Lesson 1

### 1 Dialogue

*Carl has left San Francisco and is now working at Disneyland. He is answering visitors' questions.*



- A: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Castle?
- C: Yes. Go straight ahead till you see the entrance. It's about four hundred yards down this street.
- B: Excuse me. How can I get to Bear Country?
- C: Do you see the big gate over there?
- B: Yes.
- C: Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.
- B: Thanks very much.
- D: Excuse me. Are the horse-drawn streetcars free?
- C: Yes, they're free. But there's usually a long line. You can join the line behind the clock tower.
- D: Where is the Tomorrow Land Building?
- C: The Tomorrow Land Building? It's behind the Sleeping Beauty Castle. Just take this street round to the right of the castle. It's about 400 yards from here.
- E: Excuse me, please. Where's the nearest men's room?
- C: Go down this street till you get to the clock tower. Then you'll see the sign for the rest rooms.

Practise the dialogue in groups.

### 2 Listening Turn to page 145.

## Lesson 2

1



### Reading comprehension

Read the passage and answer this question: How did Disney get the idea for his first cartoon character?



### WALT DISNEY

Walt Disney, the great film-maker, was born in Chicago in 1901. Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist. When he was a young man, he went to a newspaper office in Kansas City where he was living. He had some friends who worked in the office there. He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there. However, he had no luck. They looked at his pictures and said, "Sorry, young man. We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures."

Disney's friends tried to encourage him. "Don't worry, Walt. We like your pictures. They're very good. We're sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long."

Disney did not lose heart. He continued to draw lots of pictures. His family was poor and he used to sit in the family garage and draw pictures there. One day a mouse came into the garage and played on the floor. Disney stopped drawing and watched the mouse. The mouse came towards him, so he gave the mouse a piece of bread. Then the mouse came and sat on his desk. Day after day the mouse came back and was given more bread. In this way over several days the artist and his mouse became good friends.

Some years later, Disney moved to the west coast of the USA. He tried to get work as an artist, but still he was unsuccessful. One day he remembered the mouse that used to come out in his father's garage. He picked up his pencil and started to draw. Day after day he experimented and drew different pictures of the mouse that he had known. At last he was pleased with one of his pictures of the mouse. He called it Mickey Mouse.

Disney's success as a cartoon-maker had begun. He soon drew other cartoon characters like Donald Duck and during the 1920s and the 1930s he made scores of cartoons about them. These cartoons were all short ones. Before the days of television, they used to be shown in cinemas all over the country before the main film was shown. Later Walt Disney made longer films. All of them were liked very much by children. Disney died in 1966. But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and more interesting films.

## 2 Note making

Please write notes about Walt Disney's life:

Born: \_\_\_\_\_

Died: \_\_\_\_\_

Wish: \_\_\_\_\_

Work: \_\_\_\_\_

Cartoon characters: \_\_\_\_\_

Became well-known: \_\_\_\_\_

Successes: \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Practice

A plays a newspaper reporter. B plays the famous cartoon-maker — Walt Disney. A is asking the following questions.

- 1 May I ask you when and where you were born, Mr Disney?
- 2 Could you tell me what kind of family you were born in? What was your father's job? What did your mother do?
- 3 What were you most interested in when you were young?
- 4 Did you think you would be a famous artist as a young man?
- 5 When did you become well-known as a cartoon-maker?
- 6 What's your plan for the future?

## 4 Practice

Talk about the following pictures in pairs.





# Lesson 3

## 1 Reading comprehension DISNEYLAND

The company that Walt Disney started does not just make films. In 1955 Walt Disney himself opened the first Disney park. This was Disneyland in Los Angeles on the west coast of the USA. Later, Disney World was opened on the east coast, in Florida, in 1971. It cost between \$500 and \$600 million to build. Tokyo Disneyland opened in Japan in 1983, and Euro Disney opened in France in 1992.

All the Disney parks are operated by the same company. The workers have very strict orders. They must wear clean shoes and clean trousers. The men are not allowed to have beards. If the workers have long hair, it must be tied back. They always smile, and are always friendly and polite to visitors. The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine.

In Disneyland you can find all the characters from Walt Disney's films. The Sleeping Beauty Castle is a favourite place for visitors. You get a wonderful view from the top of the tower. You can see as far as the coast. Many of the streets in Disneyland are built to look like streets in the USA in the 1890s. People walk around wearing nineteenth-century clothes.

The Tomorrow Land is very interesting. You can go inside a spaceship and drive one too. In the Future House, everything is worked by the computer. If you press one button, a machine cuts the grass in the garden. If you press another, your meal is prepared and heated for you; then it is brought on along a very small railway line to your seat in front of your television so that you don't even have to stand up when you get what you need.

## 2 Note making

1955: The first Disney park was opened in Los Angeles.

1971: \_\_\_\_\_

1983: \_\_\_\_\_

1992: \_\_\_\_\_

Rules the workers must follow: \_\_\_\_\_

The Sleeping Beauty Castle: \_\_\_\_\_

The Tomorrow Land Building: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Practice      Change these sentences, using the phrases given.

EXAMPLE: The food is rather expensive. (I thought) →

I **thought** the food **was** rather expensive.

- 1 The film studios are not in the same park. (I found out)
- 2 The park is good value for the money. (I considered)
- 3 Walt Disney made the first cartoons. (I believe)
- 4 All the workers in the park are cleanly dressed and very polite. (I noticed)
- 5 Their hotel is only 15 kilometres from the coast. (I discovered)
- 6 Our organizer has been to Disneyland before. (I knew)
- 7 We are going to spend a whole week near Disneyland. (I hoped)
- 8 We will not be able to see everything in the park. (I was sure)
- 9 The bus will be the easiest way to get to the park. (I found)

### 4 Language study

Can you tell me **what your parents do**?

May I ask **when and where you were born**?

### 5 Practice      Change these sentences, using the phrases given.

EXAMPLE: When and where was the first Disney park built? (Do you know) →

Do you know **when and where the first Disney park was built**?

- 1 How many travellers have been to Disneyland so far? (Do you know)
- 2 How long does it take to look around the park? (Who knows)
- 3 How much does it cost to visit Disneyland? (Tell me)
- 4 What characters can be found in Disney parks? (Tell me)
- 5 Who produced cartoon characters such as Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck ?  
(Everyone knows)
- 6 Whose company operates Tokyo Disneyland? (Can you tell us)
- 7 When was Euro Disney opened? (She knows)
- 8 Where is Euro Disney? (We all know)
- 9 How is Euro Disney getting on? (I don't know)
- 10 Which Disney park is the most welcome? (Can you tell me)

## Lesson 4

- 1 Writing** Fill in the blanks with the words that are given to you. Some of them are used more than once.

to of over more in across who on about into through but round

Last week we went on a visit to Tokyo Disneyland. \_\_\_\_\_ the first day we went to the Magic Castle. I thought it was going to be interesting, \_\_\_\_\_ in fact it wasn't. I don't like cartoon characters very much. I prefer real films \_\_\_\_\_ cartoons. There were lots of good rides, though. On one ride we got \_\_\_\_\_ the small carriages \_\_\_\_\_ a train. We went \_\_\_\_\_ holes in the rock, \_\_\_\_\_ bridges, \_\_\_\_\_ a dam and \_\_\_\_\_ the water. It was wonderful.

On the second day \_\_\_\_\_ our trip, the organizer took us to the film studios. This was much \_\_\_\_\_ interesting. The studios were opened ten years ago and they employ \_\_\_\_\_ 350 people. We walked \_\_\_\_\_ the town that they had built for a film. The houses had fronts \_\_\_\_\_ no backs. Then we watched two men \_\_\_\_\_ were having a fight. One of them was pushed \_\_\_\_\_ a shop window, but he wasn't hurt. The window was made \_\_\_\_\_ sugar.

We weren't allowed \_\_\_\_\_ take any food with us, so we had to buy our lunch \_\_\_\_\_ the park. I had no idea it was going to be so expensive.

## 2 Writing

Write about a visit to a local place of interest. Work in groups and write three parts:

- 1 facts about the place;
- 2 what we did;
- 3 what it was like.

### CHECKPOINT 1

**Grammar** Revision of the Object Clause  
I considered **(that) the park was good value for the money.**  
May I ask you **when and where you were born?**

**Useful expressions**

take along	in the hope of	lose heart
day after day	in this way	bring on

# Unit 2 No smoking, please!

## Lesson 5

### 1 Dialogue

*Wang Bing has just started working at a film studio. He's in Hank's office.*

WANG BING: Do you mind if I smoke?

HANK: I'm sorry, but it's not allowed.

WANG BING: Would you mind if I smoked in the office next door?

HANK: I'm afraid all these offices are non-smoking offices.

WANG BING: Oh dear! Where can I go if I want to smoke a cigarette?

HANK: You can smoke in the entrance hall. Or outside, of course.

WANG BING: Thanks. I wonder if I could use your phone.

HANK: Sure. Go ahead.

### 2 Practice

Use these phrases to ask permission	Use these phrases to give permission	Use these phrases to refuse permission
Do you mind if I DO ...? Would you mind if I DID...? May / Can / Could I DO ...?	No. Go ahead. Sure. / Of course.	I'm sorry, it's not allowed.

Ask your partner for permission to do the following things:

borrow his / her typewriter turn on his / her TV have a look at his / her book	use his / her computer borrow 5 <i>yuan</i> listen to the tape-recording
--	--

### 3 Practice Have short dialogues like this.

A: May I borrow your *bicycle*?

B: I'm sorry.

A: It's very important.

B: Why?

A: I need to fetch a tape from a friend. I'll be back in half an hour.

B: Oh, all right.

## Lesson 6

### 1 Reading comprehension

Read the passage to see if these sentences are true:

- 1 Chinese people smoke more than British people.
- 2 In Britain more women smoke than men.

#### NO SMOKING, PLEASE! (1)



At present about 38 % of the Chinese population smoke. 89% of smokers are male. Every year, millions of smokers die because of illnesses which are caused by smoking tobacco.

The Chinese government receives a lot of money from sales of tobacco; in 1989 it received about 24 billion *yuan*. But in the same year, cigarette smoking cost the government even more money, about 28 billion *yuan*. Smokers cost the government a lot of money for two reasons. First, money is spent looking after people with illnesses which have been caused by smoking. Second, many fires are caused by smokers. People who smoke in bed often fall asleep while they are smoking. The bedclothes catch fire and the whole house may be burnt down.

China produces one third of the world's cigarettes. Each day, about 220 million packets of cigarettes are smoked by Chinese. This is good news for the tobacco companies, but bad news for the health of the nation. Every year, tobacco companies must persuade new people to start smoking cigarettes. This is because each year millions of smokers die from the habit.

In Britain, which has a population of only 58 million people, 110,000 people die from smoking each year. The chance is that one smoker in four will die from smoking.

In Britain, sales of cigarettes have been reduced by 30% in the last ten years. Just under a third of the population now smokes, about 17 million people. In the 16 – 19 age group, 32% of women smoke, compared to 28% of men. However, in the 20 – 24 age group, 39% of women smoke and 38% of men. The problem is that 300 people are dying each day from illnesses caused by smoking. Therefore, if the tobacco companies want to remain in business, they have to encourage more young people to start smoking.

Turn to page 79.

## 2 Writing

Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

“No Smoking” signs appear everywhere in our city. They can be s \_\_\_\_\_ in hospitals, schools, m \_\_\_\_\_ rooms, theatres, musical halls, ex \_\_\_\_\_ centres, museums, libraries, s \_\_\_\_\_ centres, trains, buses, waiting rooms and o \_\_\_\_\_. This is welcomed by all the n \_\_\_\_\_ -smokers, especially women and children. It means that they can enjoy cleaner a \_\_\_\_\_, which is better for their h \_\_\_\_\_. Many s \_\_\_\_\_ also support the ban on s \_\_\_\_\_ in public places. They think that this will help them kick their smoking h \_\_\_\_\_. Some h \_\_\_\_\_ smokers are not so happy, but they say “It makes no difference b \_\_\_\_\_ most of these places have been saying ‘no’ to us for quite a long time.” C \_\_\_\_\_ sellers do not seem to worry as they are quite sure that the ban will h \_\_\_\_\_ cut the number of cigarette buyers.

Pairwork. Ask and answer the questions:

- 1 What do you think of the ban on smoking in public places?
- 2 Do you know any people who smoke? What is their opinion?
- 3 How is the smoking ban carried out in your city / town?

## 3 Practice

Join the pairs of sentences, using **who** / **whom** / **which** / **that**.

Example: I smoked the cigarette. The cigarette made me feel ill. →

The cigarette (**which** / **that**) I smoked made me feel ill.

- 1 The packet of cigarettes cost 5.20 *yuan*. My uncle bought it.
- 2 The doctor told David to stop smoking. David saw her at the hospital.
- 3 One habit is smoking. He can't give it up.
- 4 People have to smoke outside. They want to smoke.
- 5 The government receives lots of money from sales of tobacco. Cigarettes are made of tobacco.
- 6 People may not live long. They smoke too much.

## 4 Discussion

Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions:

- 1 Is smoking a bad habit? If so, give your reasons and offer some advice on how to stop it. If not, why?
- 2 Do you like smoking? Why or why not?



# Lesson 7

## 1 Reading comprehension NO SMOKING, PLEASE! (2)

In Britain, 70% of smokers say that they would like to stop smoking, and of these smokers, 83% have tried more than once to give it up. Why do smokers continue to smoke, even when they know that the habit may kill them or at least cause a serious illness? The problem with tobacco is that it contains a drug called nicotine. Nicotine is a drug that gets one into the habit of smoking. That means that once you start taking the drug, it is hard to stop.

When smokers who are used to nicotine go without it for an hour or two, they begin to feel bad. The body is calling for a new supply of the drug nicotine. So they say "I must have a cigarette". In fact, they don't need a cigarette. All they need is something to make them feel better at that moment. One thing that will stop them feeling bad is the drug nicotine, which is contained in cigarettes. And so their habit of smoking continues.

## 2 Discussion

Work in groups of four and answer these questions in turns. Then report your opinions to the rest of the class.

- 1 What do you think are the greatest dangers of smoking?  
A Heart disease.      B Cancer.      C Other illnesses caused by smoking.
- 2 What do you dislike about smoking?  
A Yellow fingers.      B Bad breath.      C Smelly clothes. D Smelly rooms.
- 3 Which of the two sentences (A or B) do you agree with more?  
A A smoker should have the freedom to smoke where he / she likes.  
B A non-smoker should have the freedom to enjoy smoke-free areas .  
A Smoking is a waste of money.  
B People can decide how to spend their money.
- 4 Do you think these sentences are true?  
A People who share homes / offices with smokers may become ill as a result of other people smoking.  
B Babies may become ill if either of the parents smokes in the house.  
C If a mother smokes before her baby is born, the baby will be smaller and will be ill after it is born.
- 5 Should cigarettes be made more expensive?

- 6 What should be done to encourage young people not to smoke?
- 7 Should there be smoking areas and non-smoking areas at work/in restaurants?

### 3 Language study      Noun clauses

They know **that the habit may kill them.**

The problem with tobacco is **that it contains a drug called nicotine.**

### 4 Practice

Work in pairs. Join two parts to make sentences.

Many smokers know	why more women smoke than men in Britain.
I didn't realize	that smoking tobacco causes illnesses.
I don't quite understand	that China produced so many cigarettes.
He doesn't remember	how many times he tried to stop smoking.

The problem	is	because the tobacco companies want to remain
The difficulty		in business.
The question		that millions of people die of illnesses caused
That		by smoking.
		that smokers can't go without smoking.
		how we can help smokers kick their habit.

### 5 Practice      Complete the sentences with **be used to** or **used to**.

- 1 My father \_\_\_\_\_ be a heavy smoker. Now he has given up the habit.
- 2 Once you \_\_\_\_\_ smoking, you can hardly stop it.
- 3 There \_\_\_\_\_ be many people smoking in the office, but now nobody is allowed to.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ smoking or drinking, and I don't think I will get into the habit of either of them.
- 5 In the past, people \_\_\_\_\_ offer friends cigarettes when they met. Now fewer people do so.
- 6 Heavy smokers cannot stop smoking because they \_\_\_\_\_ nicotine. They cannot go without it for a long time.

## Lesson 8

1  **Listening** Turn to page 146.

2 **Word study** Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

remain	chance	compare	share	habit	persuade	permission
--------	--------	---------	-------	-------	----------	------------

- 1 Although there are not enough books, we can \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- 2 Children must form a good \_\_\_\_\_ in their everyday life.
- 3 A lot of work \_\_\_\_\_ to be done in the office.
- 4 There will be plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ for us to meet again.
- 5 Without Mr Lively's \_\_\_\_\_ you can't get into the club.
- 6 Smokers are \_\_\_\_\_ to give up smoking.
- 7 Sometimes it is necessary to \_\_\_\_\_ English with Chinese.

3 **Writing**

Work in groups. You are going to put up a notice on the wall of your classroom about not smoking. Here are two examples from Britain:

YOUNG PEOPLE! DON'T JOIN  
THE GROUP OF PEOPLE IN  
HOSPITAL, THE GROUP OF  
DYING PEOPLE, BECAUSE  
THEY SMOKE.

300 DIE EVERY DAY,  
BECAUSE THEY SMOKE.  
WHAT'S GREAT ABOUT  
BEING IN THAT GROUP?

Choose some information about China. Write your sentences out on a piece of paper and show them to your teacher.

### CHECKPOINT 2

**Grammar** Noun Clauses as the Object and Predicative  
They know **that the habit may kill them.**  
The problem with tobacco is **that it contains a drug called nicotine.**

**Useful expressions**

go ahead	burn down	compared to	give up
be used to	get into the habit of	compare ... with ...	