

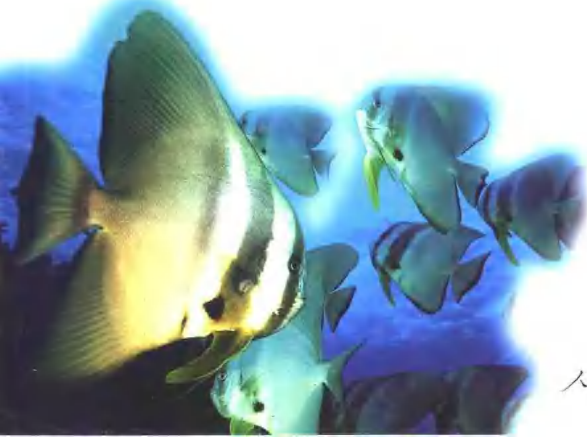
全日制普通高级中学教科书 (试验修订本·必修)

# 英语

第二册 (下)

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 2B



人民教育出版社

全日制普通高级中学教科书（试验修订本·必修）

# 英 语

第 二 册（下）  
（供高中二年级第二学期使用）

## Senior English for China

Students' Book 2B

（中国）人民教育出版社 合编  
（英国）朗文出版集团有限公司

人民教育出版社

2001·北京

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 魏国栋 张献臣 张明高 余德和

绘图 姜吉维 王惟震(课文部分) 李木(练习部分)

设计 余德和 张献臣 张明高

封面设计 张蓓

美术编辑 陈出新

全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本·必修)

英 语

第二册(下)

(中国)人民教育出版社 合编  
(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)

网址: <http://www.pep.com.cn>

北京出版社重印

北京市新华书店发行

北京恒园印刷有限责任公司印刷

\*

890×1194 1/16 印张 13.5 插页 1 字数 337 500

2001年10月第2版 2004年1月第1次印刷

印数 1—76 200

ISBN 7-107-14714-5 定价:14.05元  
G·7804(课)

如发现印装质量问题影响阅读请与北京出版社书店联系  
电话:62050948



**Martin Luther King, Jr.**



**Great March**



**Charles Dickens**



**1789 Revolution in France**



**Ludwig Van Beethoven**



**Concert**



Satellites



The Dead Sea

Ocean lives



Successes of disabled people

## 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。

本册课本供高中二年级第二学期使用。

本册课本课文注释部分由岳汝梅编写。

本书由王碧霖、马俊明、盖尔·波秋歌 (Gayle Portugal)、董蔚君审阅。

# CONTENTS 目录

Unit	Page
13 Albert Einstein .....	1
14 Satellites .....	7
15 A famous detective .....	13
16 The sea .....	19
17 Life in the future .....	25
18 Mainly revision .....	31
19 A freedom fighter .....	37
20 Disability .....	43
21 Music .....	49
22 A tale of two cities .....	55
23 Telephones .....	61
24 Mainly revision .....	67
Exercises .....	73
Cloze tests .....	133
Listening practice .....	145
Notes to the texts .....	158
Grammar .....	177
Words and expressions in each unit .....	183
Vocabulary .....	193
Four-skill words in Senior Book 2B .....	205
Three-skill words in Senior Book 2B .....	206
Dictionary .....	209

# Unit 13 Albert Einstein

## Lesson 49

### 1 Dialogue

Four American students are comparing notes on famous people.

A: I'm doing a word puzzle in this newspaper. I'm trying to find the name of a famous person. Can you help me?

B: Is it Abraham Lincoln?

A: Who?

B: The American president who fought for the freedom of slaves in the USA.

A: No, it's not him.

C: Is it Karl Marx?

A: Who is he?

C: He wrote books about communism.

He said that all communists should help each other.

A: No, it's not him.

D: Is it Alexander Bell?

A: What did he do?

D: He made the first telephone.

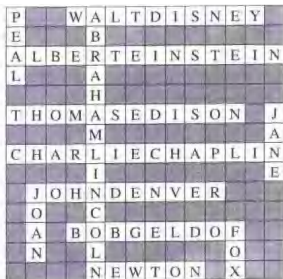
A: No, it's not him.

B: Is it Albert Einstein?

A: What did he do?

B: He was a famous professor of physics. He lived in this century, was born in Germany and spent the last part of his life in the USA.

A: That fits the puzzle! It must be him!



### 2 Guessing game

Think of a famous person. The others in your group must guess who it is. You can answer "Yes" or "No". Here is an example:

A: Is he / she alive?

B: No.

dead

C: Is he / she French?

B: No.

German / American

D: Is he / she a scientist?

B: Yes.

English / Chinese

an inventor / a ruler



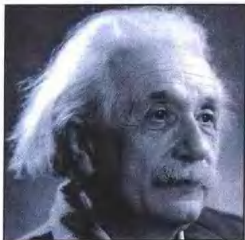
## Lesson 50

### 1 Reading comprehension

Read the passage to find the answers to these questions:

- 1 What scientific work is Einstein famous for?
- 2 Where did he spend the last part of his life?

#### ALBERT EINSTEIN (1)



Albert Einstein was born in Germany on March 14th, 1879. When he was a young boy he used to ask lots of questions, for example, “How does darkness happen?” By the time he was fourteen years old, he had learned maths all by **himself**. He was a shy person and did not enjoy school very much. He found **it** hard to get along with the other boys. All **through** his life Einstein was content to spend most of his time alone, although he married twice and had lots of close friends.

From the age of seventeen, Einstein studied in Switzerland. To earn enough money to continue his studies, he worked **there** first as a teacher, then in a government office. With the pay **that** he received and saved, he went on with his studies at university, **where** he received a doctor’s degree in 1905. The period between 1905 and 1915 was an important **one** for Einstein; he began the research and studies **which** led to his new discoveries in physics.

At the end of the First World War in 1918, Einstein received worldwide praise for his scientific research. He was given the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921, and was invited to give talks in many countries.

In 1933 Einstein and his family left Europe for the USA. He had been invited to teach at a university there. He accepted the job of Professor of Physics, but asked for very little money. He had never been interested in becoming rich. He once refused to speak on the radio for \$1,000 a minute. Another time someone saw him using a cheque for \$1,500 as a bookmark. Then he lost the book!

Einstein lived the rest of his life quietly in the USA. In 1940 he took American nationality. Besides his work in physics, he spent a lot of time working for human rights and progress.

Einstein had always been fond of music and had learnt music as a young boy. At the university town where he lived he continued to make music at home with his friends. It was said that he found in music the peace **which** was missing in a world full of wars and killings. Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man and the 20th century's greatest scientist. He died on April 18th, 1955 at the age of 76.

## 2 Note making

Read the passage again and write notes on Einstein's life and work. Complete these notes when you have read the passage in Lesson 50.

Name: Albert Einstein                      Born: \_\_\_\_\_  
Died: \_\_\_\_\_                              Studied: \_\_\_\_\_  
Worked: \_\_\_\_\_                          Doctor's degree received: \_\_\_\_\_  
Scientific research: \_\_\_\_\_              Interests: \_\_\_\_\_  
What he got for his new discoveries: \_\_\_\_\_  
Moved to the USA: \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Reference

Read the passage again, paying attention to the words in bold. Which words or phrases do these words stand for? Write them in the spaces.

1 himself \_\_\_\_\_                      2 it \_\_\_\_\_  
3 there \_\_\_\_\_                          4 that \_\_\_\_\_  
5 where \_\_\_\_\_                          6 one \_\_\_\_\_  
7 which \_\_\_\_\_                          8 which \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Practice

Fill in the gaps with prepositions and adverbs.

- 1 Einstein's family set \_\_\_\_\_ for the States in 1933.
- 2 The students in his university are going to put \_\_\_\_\_ a play at the end of the term.
- 3 After a few years, scientists started to pay attention \_\_\_\_\_ Einstein's research.
- 4 Einstein led a simple way \_\_\_\_\_ life in the USA.
- 5 During his lifetime Einstein had a lot of letters from other scientists to deal \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Einstein was fond \_\_\_\_\_ music and often made music with his friends.
- 7 A new research centre for physics has just been set \_\_\_\_\_ at this university.

## Lesson 51

### 1 Reading comprehension

#### ALBERT EINSTEIN (2)

Before Einstein, scientists believed that light travelled through space in a straight line. But Einstein was able to prove that light coming from the stars was bent as it passed the sun. As a result, it appeared to scientists on earth that the stars had moved. He worked out just how much the light would be bent; he could also work out how far the stars would appear to have moved.

His discovery was completely new; it was said that only three people in the world could understand it at that time. The difficulty was how he could prove his ideas to other scientists. Many of them did not accept his scientific ideas. But Einstein stuck to his opinion and went on with his research. By 1919, scientists who had been watching the stars supported his work and he quickly became world-famous. From that time on Einstein was greatly respected as the leading scientist of the century.

The First World War (1914 -1918) had brought him great sadness. He had taken Swiss nationality in 1901 and therefore did not have to join the army, as Switzerland did not take sides in the war. However, he thought that the war was a terrible thing. All through his life he believed that fighting and killing in wars was wrong. What he wanted to see was an end to all the armies of the world.

When Germany was ruled by Hitler in the early 1930s, Einstein, who was a Jew, found it impossible to continue living in Germany. His friends were beaten, or taken away, or their homes were destroyed. While he was in America, Einstein wrote a letter to a newspaper to say that these acts were wrong. It meant that he would never be able to visit Germany again. That is why Einstein and his family left Europe for the USA in 1933.

### 2 Interview

Work in pairs. One of you is Albert Einstein; the other is a journalist who is interviewing Einstein. Answer the questions without looking at the text.

- 1 What was your most important piece of research?
- 2 What did you prove in your research?
- 3 Do scientists believe you now?
- 4 What do you think of war?

- 5 Why did you leave Germany?
- 6 Why did you go to live in the USA?
- 7 What do you enjoy doing in your spare time?

### 3 Language Study

Noun Clauses as the Subject

**What he wanted to see** was an end to all the armies of the world.  
It appeared to scientists **that the stars had moved**.

### 4 Practice

Work in pairs. Join two parts to make sentences.

1 What he discovered	a was unknown.
2 Whether the other scientists would accept his ideas	b was completely new.
3 Who fetched the cheque from the bank	c is what I want to know.
4 How they went to the USA	d remained a question.
5 Why he took Swiss nationality in 1901	e that it was impossible for him to live in Germany.
6 It was quite clear	f is a question that interests us.
7 It was said	g that Albert's uncle was fond of music.

### 5 Practice

Choose a correct word to complete each sentence.

who	which	where	when	why	what	whether	how	that
-----	-------	-------	------	-----	------	---------	-----	------

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the country should build a nuclear power station is something we must discuss.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ much water is flowing can be measured easily.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ will go to the energy conference is not important.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ we need is more time.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ they are going to lay the pipes matters a great deal.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the power station will be ready is uncertain.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ we need to control the flow of water is something I will explain.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ type of coal they are going to burn needs to be decided.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ we must do is reduce the use of energy and use natural energy.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ more countries can use natural energy in future remains to be seen.
- 11 It is certain \_\_\_\_\_ fuels like coal and oil cause a lot of pollution.
- 12 It is not yet decided \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the test will be given.

## Lesson 52

1  **Listening comprehension** Turn to page 145.

### 2 Writing

Read this passage about Einstein's early studies. Then fill in the gaps.

\_\_\_\_\_ the time he was fourteen, Einstein had already taught himself advanced mathematics. He already knew what he \_\_\_\_\_ to be when he grew up. He wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ physics and \_\_\_\_\_ research. The problem \_\_\_\_\_ that Einstein's family did not have enough money \_\_\_\_\_ pay for his further education. Finally they managed to \_\_\_\_\_ him to a technical school. Later they were \_\_\_\_\_ to send him to an important technical college in Switzerland, \_\_\_\_\_ he entered in 1896 at the age of seventeen. He studied hard and \_\_\_\_\_ his degree at the end of his course. He wanted to study \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor's degree, but he did not have enough money. The question was \_\_\_\_\_ he could find enough work to support himself. First he worked \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher. Later he got a \_\_\_\_\_ in a government office. This work provided him with \_\_\_\_\_ money to live on. Also he had enough time \_\_\_\_\_ study. He went \_\_\_\_\_ studying and finally received his doctor's degree in 1905.

### 3 Writing

Work in groups of four. You are going to write a summary of the life of Albert Einstein. Each of you can write one part:

- 1 His early studies
- 2 His research
- 3 His success
- 4 His time in the USA

Read the passages in Lessons 50 and 51 again. You can use the notes which you made in Lesson 50. You may also add some information.

## CHECKPOINT 13

**Grammar** Noun Clauses as the Subject

**What he wanted to see** was an end to all the armies of the world.  
It appeared to scientists **that the stars had moved**.

**Useful expressions**

go on with    lead to    work out    stick to    take sides (in)

# Unit 14 Satellites

## Lesson 53

### 1 Dialogue

Jane and Zhou Lan are in London. They are wondering what to do today.



- JANE: What shall we do today? The weather's not very good.
- ZHOU LAN: I feel like going to a **museum**. It's too **wet** to go walking around London.
- JANE: I agree. Which **museum** would you like to **visit**?
- ZHOU LAN: What about the **Natural History Museum**? So far as I know, it's **free**.
- JANE: No, not any more. It used to be **free** but now you have to **pay to get in**.
- ZHOU LAN: What about you? What do you feel like doing?
- JANE: Personally, I'd rather go to the **Science Museum**. They've got a special exhibition on this month. It's all about **space and satellites**.
- ZHOU LAN: I'd like to see that too. I'm planning to do a special study of **satellites** next term. Maybe I could find out some useful information.
- JANE: Fine! Why don't you get your things ready? I'll tell my mother what we've decided to do.

Practise the dialogue in pairs. Use other words/phrases instead of the ones in bold.

### 2 Practice Practise these questions and answers in pairs.

What would you like to do today?

What do you plan to do today?

What do you feel like doing today?

Have you decided what to do/where to go today?

I feel like ....

I'd rather (not) do ....

I haven't decided what to do yet / where to go.

As far as I know, it is / it isn't.

I don't want to ....

I intend to ....

I wish to ....

I'm ready to ....

## Lesson 54

### 1 Vocabulary

Before you read the passage, look up these words in the dictionary:  
camera broad fold unfold connect circle signal

### 2 Reading comprehension

Read the passage to find the answers to these questions:

- 1 Why are satellites so expensive?
- 2 What can satellites send back to the earth?

#### SATELLITES (1)

The moon travels round the earth once every month. **It** is a natural satellite of the earth. A satellite is an object, either natural or man-made, **which** travels in an orbit round another object in space.

Man-made satellites are carried up into space by rockets. To escape the pull of the earth, a rocket must reach a speed of 28,440 km/h. If the rocket does not reach **this speed**, it will fall back to the earth.

A satellite is one of the most expensive pieces of scientific equipment in the world. First, it must be very light, the lighter the better, because it has to be sent up into space by a rocket. Second, it usually contains very expensive cameras. It has equipment for making electricity from sunshine, using very broad sun panels. **These** are folded up inside the satellite.

Once the satellite goes into its orbit round the earth, the panels are unfolded in order to catch the sunshine. There is a rocket motor on the satellite by **which** the direction of the satellite can be changed if necessary.

Satellites for broadcasting are used to send radio and TV programmes from one part of the world to another. Most of **these satellites** do not change their positions. They remain above the same place on the earth and travel round **it** in a very high circle. In this way, they are able to connect broadcasting stations which are a long distance from each other. Signals travel at the speed of light. They reach the satellite and return to the earth in less than a second.



Weather satellites send information and photos of weather conditions to weather stations on the earth. It is therefore possible to say not only what the weather is like at present, but also what is likely to happen in the next day or two. **This** is very useful when there is a hurricane in an area, as it is possible to see the path of the hurricane in the satellite pictures. Ships and planes can be warned so that **they** can keep out of the path of the hurricane.

### 3 Note making

What different types of satellite are there, as found in the text?

Add other things to these lists after you have read the passage in Lesson 55.

TYPES OF SATELLITE

broadcasting satellites / \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

WHAT SATELLITES CAN DO

take photos / \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Practice Work in pairs to make sentences.

1 If a rocket does not travel fast enough,	a you can escape it.
2 If you know where a hurricane is moving,	b you can use sunshine panels.
3 If you want to see what the world weather is like,	c you can use a rocket motor.
4 If you want to change the direction of a satellite,	d it will fall back to the earth.
5 If you want to send a news report to another country,	e you can look at a satellite picture.
6 If you want to make electricity in space,	f you can use a broadcasting satellite.

### 5 Reference

What do the words and phrases printed in bold in the text refer to?

1 It \_\_\_\_\_

3 this speed \_\_\_\_\_

5 which \_\_\_\_\_

7 it \_\_\_\_\_

9 they \_\_\_\_\_

2 which \_\_\_\_\_

4 These \_\_\_\_\_

6 these satellites \_\_\_\_\_

8 This \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 55

### 1 Reading comprehension

#### SATELLITES (2)

In 1964 a group of 17 countries set up an organization for sending telephone signals by satellite. Their first satellite was called Early Bird. Today there are more than 100 nations in this group and dozens of satellites have been put into space. You can telephone somebody on the other side of the world with the help of a satellite. Satellites are used more and more to take photos of the earth and to produce maps. Special cameras can produce pictures showing where different metals can be found. They can tell the difference between healthy plants and plants that are diseased. This is useful for scientists who work in forests and in agriculture.

There are many research stations on the earth in which outer space is studied. The problem with looking into space from the earth is that there is a lot of dust in the earth's air. The dusty air makes it difficult to get a clear picture of space. With space satellites there are no such problems. They are being used more and more to collect information about space, to carry out experiments and to send the information back to research centres on the earth.

### 2 Language study

There is a rocket motor **by which** the direction of the satellite can be changed.

There was no way **in which** it could be brought back to the earth.

There are many research stations on the earth **in which** outer space is studied.



#### SOME EARLY SATELLITES

**1957** The first satellite, a Russian sputnik, was sent up into space. It sent back simple radio signals. Sputnik 2 put a dog into space. It died because there was no way in which it could be brought back to the earth.

**1958** The first US satellite discovered important information about areas of radiation around the earth.

**1959** A US satellite sent weather information back to the earth.

**1960** The first weather pictures of the earth were taken.

**1962** The first TV pictures were sent between the US and Europe.