

经全国中小学教材审定委员会2004年初审通过
普通高中课程标准实验教科书（选修）

Advance with English

牛津高中英语

（模块八·高二下学期）

凤凰出版传媒集团
译林出版社
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前言

同学们:

欢迎使用《牛津高中英语》，它将伴你走过高中阶段的学习历程，实现你的英语学习目标。根据国家普通高中《英语课程标准》(实验)的要求，你已经完成了高中阶段前面五个必修模块的英语学习，在此基础上，还有顺序选修教材供你学习。选修部分有六个模块，共六本书，每个模块安排四个单元。现在，让我们一起走进教材，了解本套教材为我们展示的新天地。

进入新的单元，首页上的图画和问题会激活你已有的和单元话题相关的知识，让你轻松自然地进入本单元的学习，这就是单元的**第一个版块: Welcome to the unit**。顺着前面所引出的话题，你将来到**Reading**版块。该版块是你接受英语语言信息的重要环节，在这里，你将有机会感受真实、地道、优美的英语。你也将通过阅读了解现实生活和社会发展的方方面面。通过学习课文后面的**Reading strategy**和完成阅读练习，你还能掌握英语阅读策略，提高英语阅读能力。在英语学习中，你所面临的挑战之一是扩大词汇量，接下来的版块**Word power**能为你迎接这一挑战提供有效的帮助。在该版块中，你将学会根据话题扩充词汇以及其他多种词汇学习技巧。语法学习，贵在运用，在**Grammar and usage**版块中，你既可得到系统的语法和修辞方面的辅导，又能在该版块精心设计的语境中学会灵活运用。**Task**版块要求你能综合运用所学习的语言知识和语

言技能，完成特定的任务。你将在教材为你设计的语言情境中，通过获取语言信息、两人对话或小组讨论和口、笔头表达等一系列的课堂学习活动，学会熟练、自如地运用英语。**Project**是课堂教学的延伸和拓展，属于探究式学习。该部分由阅读材料和几个提示性的问题组成，要求你根据在一至五模块已经熟知的四个步骤，与同学们分工合作，通过讨论、调查、专访、文献检索等活动，完成一个特定课题。你将首先认真阅读所提供的阅读材料，从中得到启发，然后完成课题。单元的最后一个版块是**Self-assessment**，这里你将对照单元各个学习项目按五个等级进行自我评价，并算出百分比。通过自我评价，你可以对单元的学习进行自我反思，为下一步的学习制定行动计划。

游历了单元的各个版块以后，你一定会发现，这套由中外专家根据普通高中英语课程标准联合编写的《牛津高中英语》是从学习者的角度设计的。相信你在使用这套教材的过程中，通过自己的努力和老师的帮助，一定能够顺利完成高中阶段的学习任务。

祝你学习进步，天天向上!









江苏省中小学教学研究室

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2005年12月

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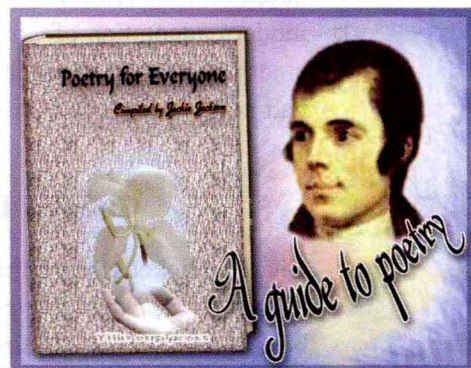
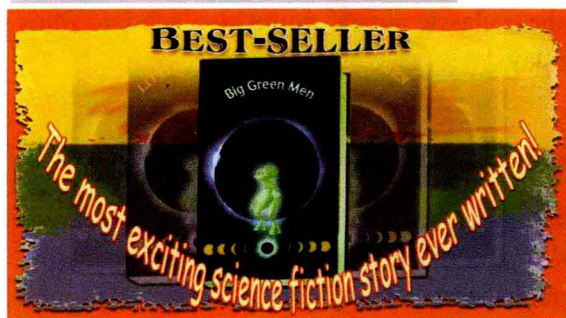
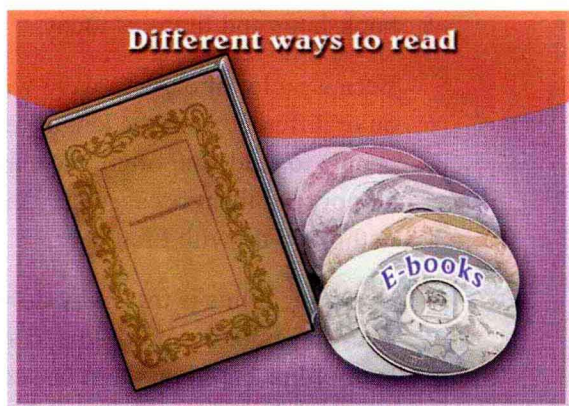
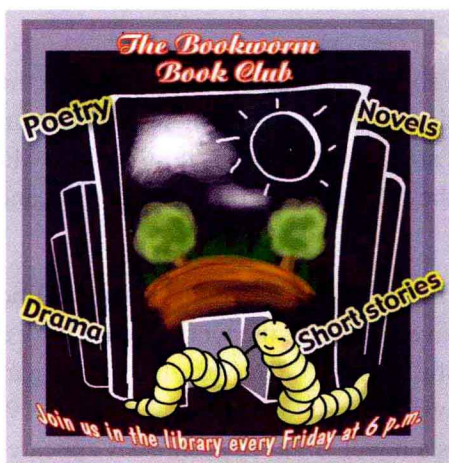
The written word

In this unit, you will

- ◆ read a student's essay about appreciating literature and a student's report on Robert Burns
- ◆ listen to information on how to write a literary review
- ◆ discuss some classic literature and give your opinion on a literary review
- ◆ write a literary review
- ◆ recite a poem

Welcome to the unit

These days, most people watch television or listen to music for entertainment. Do people still read books in their spare time? Look at these pictures and discuss the following questions with a partner.



- 1 If you were asked to recommend a book to a friend, what book would you choose? Why?
- 2 Do you think that e-books will ever replace books in print?
- 3 What are some of the differences between poetry and science fiction books?

Reading

A The following is a student's essay about one of the classics of English literature. Read it quickly and answer these questions.

- 1 What is classic literature? _____
- 2 Who is Charles Dickens? _____
- 3 How old is Pip when the story begins? _____



B Classics are some of the best works ever written. However, people often say that they are old-fashioned and boring. Read Liz's essay and learn to appreciate literature.

Appreciating literature

What is classic literature? Classics are the antiques of the literary world. They are novels, plays and poems that were written a long time ago and were so well written and well received that people still read them today. They are examples of great writing and wisdom, and even those written centuries ago can still be found in

5 bookshops and libraries today.

Because a lot of classics were written so long ago, the language used in them is quite different from the language used today. This makes them difficult for some people to read, and often, the classics are left to gather dust on shelves. Many people do not read them because they think they are old-fashioned and boring, and have

10 nothing to do with life today.

However, if this is true, why do we still find classics in bookshops and libraries? They have not disappeared and still have a place in the world today. Why else would many films based on them be successful? In 1995, *Clueless*, the award-winning film based on Jane Austen's novel *Emma*, was released. Three years later, in 1998, a

15 modern adaptation of Charles Dickens's novel *Great Expectations* appeared in cinemas. I do not think that these classic novels would be made into films if they had nothing to do with life today.

Charles Dickens: 'England's greatest writer'

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England in 1812. He wrote many novels.

20 *Oliver Twist*, *David Copperfield* and *Great Expectations* are probably his best-known works. He first published many novels one chapter at a time in newspapers, and some were later performed on stage. For people at that time, his stories were like the soap operas we see on TV today.

He died in 1870 and his tomb reads, 'By his death, one of England's greatest writers

25 is lost to the world.'

Great Expectations

Great Expectations is set in England in the early 1800s. Dickens uses Pip, the main character, to tell the story. Pip is not only a character; he also tells the story of *Great Expectations*. Pip lives with his older sister and her husband Joe. Pip's sister seldom has a kind word to say, but Joe is a kind and simple man, who would rather die than see any harm come to Pip.

Pip, who is seven years old when the story begins, is in a misty field of tombs when a man appears and frightens him. Mist is a symbol of danger and uncertainty in *Great Expectations*. Classic novels often have symbols which add interest, tension or deeper meaning to the text. Readers may not be able to see the danger, so they need a symbol like the mist to make it clearer to them.

There is a twist in the plot when a very generous stranger gives Pip a lot of money. Pip is about eighteen years old when this happens, and the fortune sets him free from financial worries. Pip makes the abrupt decision to move from Kent, which is a constant reminder of his shabby beginnings, to the bright lights of London.

Excited by his move to London, Pip can hardly wait to begin his new life. Money and education have changed him, and before long he develops the shortcomings of being shallow and having prejudice, even against his old companions. Pip dislikes it when Joe comes to visit him in London. He has rigid ideas of what it means to be civil and to be a gentleman, and is embarrassed by Joe because he does not fit these.

Pip is bent on becoming a gentleman and winning Estella's love. Estella is a beautiful girl, and for Pip, she is a symbol of education and money. What it really means to be a gentleman is an important theme in *Great Expectations*. Is an educated person with a lot of money a gentleman? Or is a gentleman somebody who is kind and good to his friends?

By the end of the novel, Pip has changed a lot. He learns that wealth does not buy happiness and that friends are more important than a fancy education. This change in Pip is called character development and is an important part of any novel. Does Joe forgive Pip? Does Pip get the girl of his dreams? You will just have to read it yourself to find out!

Reading strategy: reading a persuasive essay

In a persuasive essay, the author tries to convince the reader to adopt a certain point of view. In this essay, the author wants us to appreciate classic literature. At the beginning, she asks us to reconsider our ideas about classic literature. She tells us that although we may think classic literature is old-fashioned and boring, it is still relevant today. You can find classics in bookshops and libraries and many films are even based on them.

The author gives us interesting facts about Charles Dickens and his book, *Great Expectations*. She gives us enough information to make us interested but not enough to give away the story. If by the end of the essay, we want to read the book, then the author has written a good persuasive essay.

C1 How well did you understand the details in the essay? Read it again and answer the following questions.

- 1 Why don't many people like the classics? _____
- 2 What does Liz think about classic novels? _____
- 3 What kind of person is Joe? _____
- 4 What is written on Charles Dickens's gravestone? _____
- 5 Who gives Pip a lot of money? _____
- 6 Why is Pip embarrassed by his friend Joe? _____
- 7 What does Pip learn by the end of the novel? _____
- 8 What is an example of character development in *Great Expectations*? _____

C2 Here are some words from Liz's essay that describe the main elements of the novel *Great Expectations*. Match the elements on the left with the correct examples on the right.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|--|
| 1 characters | • | • | a mist |
| 2 setting | • | • | b what it means to be a gentleman |
| 3 symbol | • | • | c England in the early 1800s |
| 4 theme | • | • | d Pip, Joe, Estella |
| 5 plot | • | • | e a stranger gives Pip a lot of money, then Pip moves to London and becomes a snob |

D Find these new words and expressions in Liz's essay. Then match them with the correct definitions. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
| 1 antiques (line 1) | _____ | a very quick and not expected |
| 2 well received (line 3) | _____ | b insisting on doing something |
| 3 released (line 14) | _____ | c valuable things from the past |
| 4 abrupt (line 39) | _____ | d liked by a lot of people |
| 5 prejudice (line 43) | _____ | e made available to the public |
| 6 rigid (line 44) | _____ | f difficult to change |
| 7 civil (line 44) | _____ | g preference that prevents true consideration of a situation |
| 8 bent on (line 46) | _____ | h polite, good-mannered |

E Tom has joined a book club and has been asked to write a book report. He has decided to write about Charles Dickens's classic *Great Expectations*. Help him complete the first part of his report by using the words in the box to fill in the blanks.

shallow
Pip

husband
novel

fortune
authors

symbol
theme

gentleman
England

Great Expectations is my favourite book. It was written by one of England's greatest ⁽¹⁾ _____, Charles Dickens, and is now seen as classic literature. The main character in the novel is ⁽²⁾ _____, a poor boy from England. He lives with his mean sister and her ⁽³⁾ _____, Joe.

The story is set in ⁽⁴⁾ _____ in the early 1800s. It is a misty night when the story begins. Mist is a ⁽⁵⁾ _____ for danger and uncertainty used throughout the ⁽⁶⁾ _____.

Later in the story, Pip receives a large sum of money from a stranger. He uses the ⁽⁷⁾ _____ to move to London without any companions. He settles there so he can become an educated ⁽⁸⁾ _____. Pip changes from a pleasant young man into a very ⁽⁹⁾ _____ one. What it means to be a gentleman is an important ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ in *Great Expectations*. Pip is not really a gentleman because he is prejudiced against Joe.

The best part of the story is when Pip makes the acquaintance of the man who gives him his fortune.

F Discuss these questions with a partner. Use the following conversation as an example.



- 1 Would you like to read *Great Expectations*? Why or why not?
- 2 Can you think of some possible endings for the novel?
- 3 Have you ever read a foreign classic? If you have, what did you think of it?

Word power

Literature

A Liu Yue has an English literature test tomorrow, so she goes to the library to study. She reads a book about different categories of literature. Read the book with her.

Literature can be divided into two main categories: **fiction** and **non-fiction**.

Literature that is not true or factual is called fiction. There are four types of fiction: poetry, drama, short stories and novels.

Poetry is writing that usually has a rhythm that is repeated. It often focuses on feelings. **Drama** is writing that tells a story through action and speech. Drama is first written and then performed on stage as a play. A short work of fiction with only a few characters and a simple plot is called a **short story**. A long work of fiction is called a **novel**. Novels usually have many characters and a more complex plot than short stories. A book which is very popular is called a **best-seller**. **Science fiction** and **romance** are popular novel **genres** which are often found on best-seller lists.

Non-fiction includes literature that is true and based on facts. It includes news articles, biographies, and autobiographies. A **news article** or **news story** is what we read in a newspaper; it is writing which reports factual information. A book about the life of a person is called a **biography**. We call a book a person writes about his or her own life an **autobiography**.

B That night, after studying all evening, Liu Yue dreams that she meets some literary figures.

My name is Katherine Mansfield and I come from New Zealand. I am a **short story writer**. I wrote a famous short story called 'Miss Brill'.

I am William Shakespeare, the most famous **playwright** of all time. I was born in England and I wrote *Romeo and Juliet*, the famous romantic play.

I am Charles Dickens, England's most popular **novelist**. I wrote the novel *Great Expectations*.

I am the **poet** John Keats. I was also born in England. I am famous for my beautiful poetry. Have you read my poem 'Ode to a Nightingale'?

I am Liu Yue. I come from China. I am a student ... I write ... *essays*. I am the author of many ... *school essays* ...

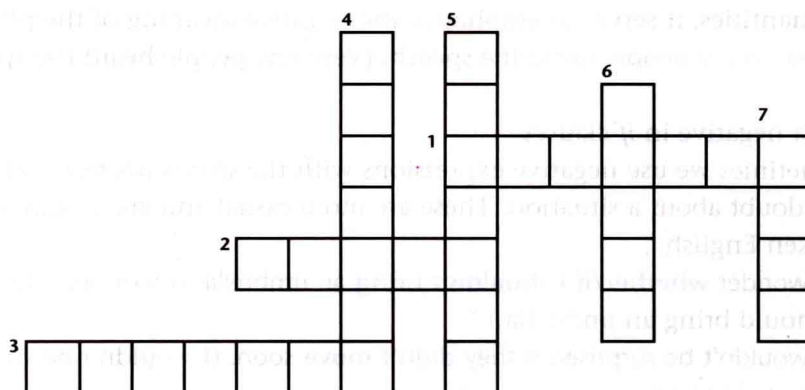


C Liu Yue is writing an introduction to the different categories of literature for her English class. Help her fill in the blanks using the words from Parts A and B.

Literature that is not true or factual is called (1) _____. Writing that often focuses on love and other feelings and has a rhythm that is repeated is called (2) _____. John Keats, a famous English (3) _____, wrote a beautiful poem about a kind of bird called nightingale. (4) _____ is writing that tells a story through action and speech. William Shakespeare was a great English (5) _____ who wrote a play called *Romeo and Juliet*. A short work of fiction with only a few characters and a simple plot is called a (6) _____. Katherine Mansfield wrote a famous work of this type called 'Miss Brill'. A (7) _____ like *Great Expectations* has many characters and a more complex plot. Science fiction and (8) _____ are popular novel (9) _____.

A news article is an example of (10) _____ because it reports factual information. A book about the life of someone is called a (11) _____. A book that a person writes about his or her own life is called an (12) _____.

D Liu Yue is completing a crossword puzzle about verbs related to the word 'write'. Read the clues and choose words from the box to complete the puzzle.



Across

- 1 to write something again, to change or improve it
- 2 to put letters or words on paper
- 3 to create a poem or music

Down

- 4 to gather pieces of writing together into a single book
- 5 to remove the mistakes from a piece of writing
- 6 to plan roughly on paper
- 7 to change writing until it is suitable for its purpose

compile
compose
correct
draft
edit
rewrite
write

Grammar and usage

Negative statements

TIP A negative statement may sometimes have a positive meaning, e.g.,
*He **didn't** leave anything to his son **but** a big library of books.*

Negative statements are often used to correct a mistaken idea.

Money does **not** buy happiness.

In this sentence, the mistaken idea that money buys happiness is corrected.

We have different ways to make negative statements. The most commonly used negative words are *no*, *not*, *never* and *neither*.

1 auxiliary verb + *not*

In the simplest kind of negative statement, *not* or *n't* comes after the auxiliary verb.

They **might not** (**mightn't**) have been written last year.

I **do not** (**don't**) think so.

TIP 'I wonder whether/if ...' is used when considering something concerning oneself. 'I wouldn't be surprised if ...' is used when considering something concerning people other than oneself.

2 *not* paired with other words

- When used before a word with a negative prefix (e.g., *un-*, *dis-*, or *in-*), the meaning becomes positive. This type of phrase is not as strong as a direct positive statement.
 It is **not uncommon** to find her reading the newspaper. (It is quite common to find her reading the newspaper.)
- When used before a phrase of time, distance or a noun phrase including quantities, it serves to emphasize the negative meaning of the phrase.
Not many people heard the speech. (Very few people heard the speech.)

3 extra negative in *if*-clauses

Sometimes we use negative expressions with the words *whether* and *if* to show our doubt about a situation. These are more casual and are usually used in spoken English.

I wonder **whether/if I shouldn't bring** an umbrella. (I wonder whether/if I should bring an umbrella.)

I wouldn't be surprised **if they didn't move** soon. (I wouldn't be surprised if they moved soon.)

4 There are many other negative expressions. Some common ones are *hardly*, *far from*, *seldom*, *unless*, *free from*, and *would rather ... than*.

Pip can **hardly** wait to begin his new life.

The classics are **far from** disappearing.

Pip's sister **seldom** has a kind word to say.

Unless you read the novel yourself, you will **never** know what happens at the end.

The fortune sets him **free from** financial worries.

Joe **would rather** die **than** see any harm come to Pip.

A Sharon has joined the book club with Tom. She has written a book report on another Dickens classic, *Oliver Twist*. Read her report and circle any negative statements used.

Oliver Twist was written by the novelist Charles Dickens in 1837 and is one of the classics. The story is set in England in the 1830s. The main character is called Oliver Twist. His mother dies when he is a baby, and as a result, he experiences an abnormal childhood without any parents. He is raised in a place with other children who also have no parents. He is then sent to a workhouse, where he has to work very hard and hardly has time to relax. Oliver does not like anything about the workhouse. He is treated very badly and seldom has enough food or water. One day at supper, he asks for more food. Because of this, he is thrown out of the workhouse and becomes a servant to a cruel master.

Oliver is abused by his new master. He runs away to London, where he meets a man called Fagin. Fagin is not a good character and cares only about himself. He is a master thief, who teaches young boys how to steal. Oliver does not know anything at first and stays with Fagin. He does not want to steal from anyone, but in order to survive, Oliver is forced to become a criminal. Fagin trains Oliver and his new friend, the Artful Dodger, and the two boys soon become Fagin's best thieves.

One day, the boys steal from a millionaire named Mr Barnlow. Oliver gets caught by the police and is taken to court. Mr Barnlow is a man without any of Fagin's vices. He pities Oliver, takes him home, and tries to reform him.

Oliver loves his new home and Mr Barnlow becomes a father to him. Unfortunately, Oliver must soon leave his new father. Fagin and his group of criminals are afraid that Oliver will tell the police about them, so they find him and take him back to their hiding place in London. They force him back into a life of crime by pressuring him with the threat of violence if he resists. Unless Oliver can escape, he will never be reunited with Mr Barnlow. He will have only misfortune, not a real family and the love he deserves, which is the major theme of the book.

B Read the sentences from Sharon's diary and complete them using the negative words from the box. Change the form where necessary.

not uncommon surprised if ... didn't wonder whether/if ... shouldn't not many

- 1 I wouldn't be _____ my classmates _____ read another of Charles Dickens's books.
- 2 It is _____ for students to have difficulty understanding classics.
- 3 _____ students in my class have read *Oliver Twist*, so I told them the story.
- 4 I _____ I _____ borrow another book from the library to read.

Task Writing a literary review

Skills building 1: listening for key words

When your teacher is speaking, it is important to listen carefully for key words. Key words are the most important words in a sentence or paragraph. Teachers often use key words when they are speaking to give useful hints about homework or tests. Below is some useful information on how to listen for key words.

- 1 **Key words are often stressed.**
The teacher often emphasizes the key words in a sentence to draw attention to them.
- 2 **There is often a pause before a key word.**
The teacher often tries to get your attention by pausing, so that you know something important is going to be said.
- 3 **Key words are often repeated.**
The teacher may try to tell you that a word is important by repeating it several times.
- 4 **Key words are often summarized.**
After the teacher has finished speaking, he or she often repeats all the key words in short sentences.

Step 1: recognizing key words



A In your English class, your teacher is telling you how to write a literary review. The teacher will divide the information into four paragraphs. You have to write down the key words for each paragraph. Use the table below.

Paragraph 1	
Paragraph 2	
Paragraph 3	
Paragraph 4	

B You find this short story online written by a student from the USA. Read the story, and use the table below to make notes for your literary review.

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http://www.studentstory.com/thehome-madeball.html

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The home-made ball

by Jerry Johnson

The sun was shining as Kevin walked to the old bench where he met Mike every afternoon after school. Kevin and his friend Mike loved to play soccer. They didn't have enough money to buy a real soccer ball, but Mike had made a ball out of old socks covered with a piece of plastic. It was not beautiful, but it worked well. The two friends kicked and ran until the sun turned the sky pale orange.



The next afternoon, Kevin and Mike met at the old bench again. Soon the home-made ball was spinning across the grass as the boys laughed and shouted happily. The ball suddenly stopped when a new sneaker swiftly pinned it to the ground. Kevin's heart sank when he saw who owned the shoe. Steven was stout and a strong soccer player. 'Look at you two with your stupid ball and broken sneakers,' laughed Steven.

The next morning, Kevin's mother gave him an envelope. 'Your uncle sent you a birthday present,' she smiled. Kevin's eyes grew big when he saw the 100-dollar bill. Later that day, a pair of brand new sneakers lay next to his chair, and in the corner, was a new soccer ball.

The next day, Steven invited Kevin to play soccer on the field next to the library. Kevin did not want Mike to join them. Mike's sneakers were old and muddy, and he had little talent for soccer. When the game was over, Kevin and Steven walked past the old bench, where Mike was sitting. Steven picked up a stone and threw it at him. Kevin, hugging his new soccer ball to his chest, walked on and did not look back.

One afternoon as Kevin walked past the old bench, he saw something lying under it. He looked closer and saw that it was the home-made ball. Kevin was filled with sorrow at the sight of his old soccer ball, and he let out a sad sigh. As his sadness turned to anger, he picked up his new soccer ball and kicked it into the air. Kevin kicked it so hard that it flew past the library and over the school gate. Up it flew, higher and higher, until it was a small dot in the sky. Kevin walked to the bench and picked up the home-made ball. Holding it gently in his hands, he sat down on the old bench and waited.

Title		Theme	
Author		Symbols	
Genre		Your opinion	
Characters		Star rating	
Plot			

  You want to check your notes on the short story with your partner, Jane. Listen to the conversation you have and check your notes in Part B.