

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（必修）

英语 1

一年级

SENIOR ENGLISH FOR SCHOOLS
STUDENT'S BOOK 1

主 编 杨晓钰

主 审 Gina Sebastian

SENIOR
ENGLISH

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重庆大学出版社

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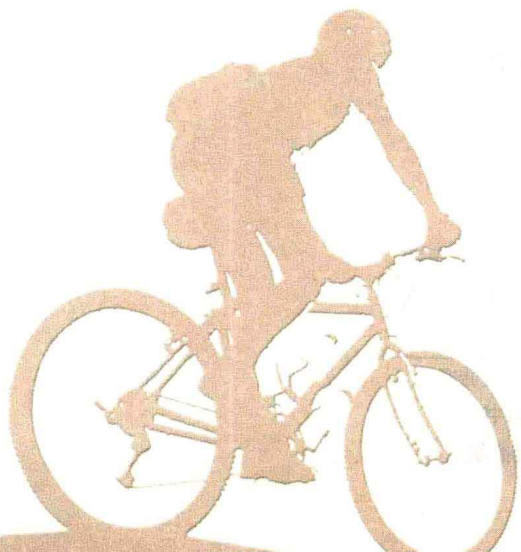
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亲爱的同学，欢迎你随本书一起开始新一轮的英语学习。我们希望你
能喜欢书中所提供的学习材料、各种练习活动和学习方法。

高中英语课程是初中英语学习的延伸，这就要求你调整学习方式以适
应新一阶段的英语学习，变被动的学习为主动的学习，变知识的机械记忆
为积极应用，充分发挥自己的学习潜能。在这一阶段，你应注重在发展基
本语言运用能力的同时，着重提高用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析和解
决问题的能力；逐步提高用英语进行思维和表达的能力，以及跨文化交际
的意识和基本的跨文化交际能力；逐步形成健全的情感、态度、价值观；把
握有效的学习策略，提高自主学习的能力，形成具有个性的学习方法和风
格，为自己将来进一步学习和发展创造必要的条件。

对英语学习和该教材的使用，我们有以下建议：

1. 上课前，请仔细阅读 Looking Ahead 部分，这是每课的教学目标所
在。只有对此有了充分的了解，你才能在学习中处于主动地位，发挥主体
作用，也才能使你的“学”与教师的“教”形成协调发展的合力，取得最
佳的学习效果。

2. Getting Ready 这一板块，旨在最大限度地激活你已有的背景知识，
激发你的学习兴趣和欲望，使你明确阅读的目的，为进入下一步学习做准
备。因此，在这个阶段一定要勤于思考，积极参与，勇于表达。

3. 阅读是高中阶段应掌握的极其重要的语言技能，是语言输出的主要
来源，是听、说、写、译的基础，也是你毕业后继续深造的基石。要想提
高自己的阅读能力，只知道阅读的重要性还远远不够。阅读是一个积极的
思考过程，是你调动已有的语言知识来理解所读文章的过程，是你与原文
作者之间互相沟通与交流的过程。因此，除了掌握语言本身及其运用技巧
外，你还应学习掌握因文化背景的不同所产生的不同思维方式和生活习俗，
更应掌握有效的阅读技巧，这样才能真正提高阅读能力。

4. 在进行了大量的听说和阅读后，你一定记住了许多优美的句子、漂
亮的段落，一定发现了英语的好文章与汉语的好文章在风格和组织结构上
有所相同，也一定跃跃欲试地想用英语表达自己的所感所想。这的确是一
件值得高兴的事！那么，请认真完成每课的写作练习。同时，还要学会坚

持写日记。与本书配套的《同步评价手册》中的 Accumulation, 会时时提醒你读一读、听一听、说一说、记一记一些好的句子和美文, 这样你的英文写作会不断进步, 逐渐走向“行文如流水, 落笔如有神”的境界。

5. “学而不思则罔, 思而不学则殆”是千古经验的总结。因此, 没有思考、缺乏创造性的学习收获甚少。为此, 我们在 Reading 的 Margin Notes 处, 为你准备了问题、图画、选择、填空等活动形式, 目的是能帮助你扫清阅读障碍, 培养学习策略, 学会举一反三、触类旁通的本领。建议你在学习课文时, 一定认真阅读 Margin Notes, 积极思考, 这样你一定能逐步走向成功。

6. “学而时习之, 不亦说乎?” 古人告诉我们学习要采取积极的态度, 既要时时、处处、事事地学, 又要时时、处处、事事地习。于学中积累、丰富、提高; 于习中求巩固、受启发、得效益。争取日有所新, 日日新。这样你的内心就能充满掌握英语学习真谛的愉悦。

还有一点: 时常对自己的学习方式进行反思是你能不断进步的保障。在与本书配套的《同步评价手册》中, 我们为你提供了“自我评价表”, 在完成每单元的学习后, 要针对所学内容进行反思, 并将信息反馈给老师, 这会有助于教师了解你的学习状况, 并为你的英语学习提供帮助。相信不断的反思会帮助你不断进步, 不断走向成熟, 成为一个成功的语言学习者。

我们衷心希望通过本教材的学习, 激发你进一步学习英语的热情和用英语交流的欲望, 获取更有效的学习英语的方法, 能用英语“检阅”、利用 21 世纪人类的科学成就, 也能用英语介绍祖国的灿烂文化, 做一个文化传播的使者。

作为学习者, 获取知识是一种乐趣, 不断克服困难, 不断创新也是一种乐趣。记住永远对自己说: “I can do it!” 愿你快乐地度过每一阶段的英语学习, 享受克服困难的快乐, 享受创新的快乐, 享受成功的快乐!

编者

2004 年 2 月

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1

Our Schools

*The things taught in colleges and schools are not an education,
but the means of education.*

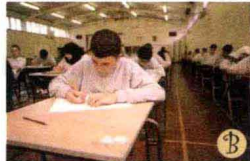
Looking Ahead

- Talk about school and school education.
- Describe a school.
- Learn the word-formation: *-ment, -able*.
- Practise using indirect speech to report statements and questions.
- Write about something happening at school.



Getting Ready

1. Does your school look like any of the following ones in the pictures? Which school do you like best? Why?



2. Tick the subjects you are having at school now. If some of them are not listed below, write them down. Which of them do you like best?

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> History | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biology | <input type="checkbox"/> Math | <input type="checkbox"/> Physics | <input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry | <input type="checkbox"/> Music |
| <input type="checkbox"/> P.E. | <input type="checkbox"/> Painting | Others: _____ | | |

I like _____ best.

3. Discuss with your partner how well you think the following animals can do in running, climbing, swimming and flying with the help of the phrases given.

be good / poor at...

do well in...

be excellent in...

can... well / a little

can't... at all / very well

Duck: Ducks are good at swimming. They can fly and run a little, but they are poor at climbing.

Rabbit: _____

Squirrel: _____

Eagle: _____

Eel: _____



Reading

The Animal School

TIPS

Have a quick look at the title and the pictures to know what the text is about.

Once upon a time, the animals set up a school. Their subjects consisted of running, climbing, swimming and flying. To make the school management easier, all the animals had to take all the subjects.

The duck was excellent in swimming, in fact better than her teacher, but she made only passing grades in flying and was very poor in running. Because she was slow in running, she had to stay after school and also gave up swimming in order to practise running. She went on practising running until her **webbed feet** were badly worn. Finally, she didn't pass the running test and was only **average** in swimming. But **average** was acceptable in the school, so nobody worried about that except the duck herself.

The rabbit was at the top of the class in running, but felt extremely nervous in swimming class. Later, he had to leave school because again and again he couldn't pass the swimming exam.

The squirrel was excellent in climbing until he was discouraged in the flying class when his teacher made him start from the ground up instead of from the treetop down. In the end, he got a "C" in climbing and a "D" in flying.

The eagle was a **problem child** and was strictly disciplined. In the climbing class he beat all the others to the top of the tree, but insisted on using his own way to get there. Because of this, he also got a "C" in climbing.

At the end of the year, a little eel that could swim very well, and also run, climb and fly a little, had the highest average and got the scholarship.



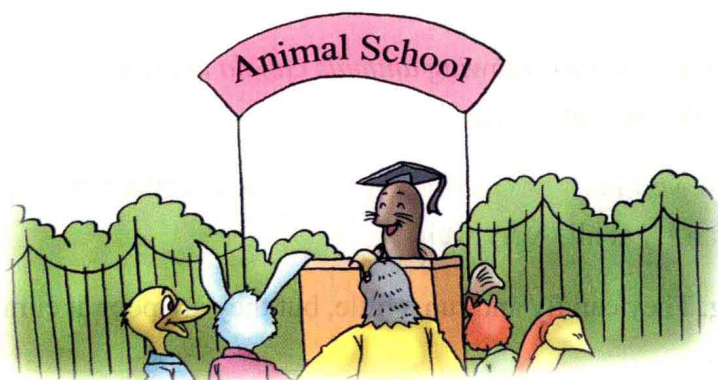
webbed feet

[webd]

Guess the meanings of *average* from the context.

1. _____
2. _____

What does a *problem child* mean?





Comprehension

1. Read the text and complete the following table. The first one has been done for you as an example.

	Running	Climbing	Swimming	Flying
Duck	was very poor, and didn't pass the test		was excellent, but got only average grades	made only passing grades
Rabbit				
Squirrel				
Eagle				
Eel				

2. Read the text again to decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).

If it is false, correct it.

- ___ 1) The animals could choose the subjects they liked.
- ___ 2) The duck couldn't pass the running exam because she was lazy.
- ___ 3) The rabbit left school because he couldn't pass the swimming exam.
- ___ 4) The squirrel got to the top of the tree first in the climbing exam.
- ___ 5) The eagle got a "C" in climbing because he got to the top of the tree later than other animals.
- ___ 6) The eel got the scholarship because he got the highest grades in every exam.

3. Discuss in groups and try to work out which of the following statements is the moral of the fable.

If you feel there is a different moral, write it down.

- A. Animals can't learn anything well.
- B. We should work very hard in our study.
- C. Jack of all trades, master of none.
- D. _____

TIPS

- 1) A fable is a short story, especially a story about animals, which teaches a lesson.
- 2) A moral is a lesson which tells us what is right or wrong.

4. Retell the fable according to the information you have got and the phrases below.

long long ago put up be made up of give up
insist on worry about at last be excellent / slow / poor in...

5. Discuss the following questions with your partner.

- 1) Did the duck get a high score in the swimming test? Why or why not?
- 2) Why was the squirrel discouraged in the flying class?
- 3) Do you think the eagle should get a "C" in climbing? If not, what should he get? Why?
- 4) What would you do if you were the head of the animal school?



Language Focus

► Word Power

1. Match the words on the left with their explanations on the right.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1) average | A. to teach someone to obey rules |
| 2) excellent | B. money given to a student as an award |
| 3) worn | C. very |
| 4) discourage | D. to do better than; to defeat |
| 5) extremely | E. very good |
| 6) discipline | F. to take away sb.'s confidence or hope of doing sth. |
| 7) beat | G. standard or level regarded as usual |
| 8) scholarship | H. damaged by use or wear |

2. Fill in the following blanks with the proper forms of the words above.

- 1) A: Your speech is really _____. All of us are interested in it.
B: Thank you very much.
- 2) A: The _____ temperature here is 25°C all the year round.
B: So I like it here very much.
- 3) A: How naughty these children are!
B: I think I need to _____ them.
- 4) A: Look! Your gloves have been _____ out.
B: So, you see, the task is not so easy.
- 5) A: You look very happy today!
B: Yes. I have won the _____ to the best students.
- 6) A: Can you _____ your brother at chess?
B: I am afraid not. He is very good at it.
- 7) A: I didn't pass the exam.
B: Don't be _____. You will get a high score next time if you keep on studying hard.
- 8) A: You have eaten all the ice cream!
B: I'm so sorry. It's _____ hot today.

3. Find the following phrases in the text and work out their meanings. Then use their proper forms to complete the following sentences.

set up	consist of	have to	give up
in order to	insist on	because of	go on

- 1) It's raining today, so we _____ change our plan.
- 2) They _____ a new school _____ help the children in the village.
- 3) No matter how difficult it is going to be, we will never _____.
- 4) He _____ helping me with my heavy bag.

- 5) Susan didn't come to school _____ her bad headache.
- 6) The football team _____ 20 members.
- 7) You must _____ studying hard even if you have got the scholarship.

4. Read the following two sentences from the fable you've read, paying attention to the words in blue.

- 1) To make the school **management** easier, all the animals have to take all the subjects.
(manage + -ment → management)
- 2) But average was **acceptable** in school, so nobody worried about that except the duck herself. (accept + -able → acceptable)

TIPS

v. + -ment → n.
v. + -able → adj.

Add "-ment" or "-able" to the end of each of the following words you have learnt. Then put the changed words in the correct columns and guess their meanings.

pay	excite	govern	develop	change
count	agree	enjoy	believe	read

v. + -ment → n.	Meaning	v. + -able → adj.	Meaning
-----------------	---------	-------------------	---------

► **Grammar**

Direct Speech & Indirect Speech (I)
Statements and Questions

Study the rule

Direct speech

Indirect speech

Supper is ready.

Your father told you (that) supper was ready fifteen minutes ago.

Is the story interesting?

What did she ask?
She asked if / whether the story was interesting.

When will he come back home?

Your mum asked when you would come back home.

statement
→ THAT clause

Yes / No question
→ IF-clause

WH-question
→ WH-clause

Find the rule

Direct speech	Indirect speech	The rules
◆ She said, "I like this dress."	◆ She said she liked that dress.	change of pronouns
◆ He said, "I have been to the Great Wall three times."	◆ He said he had been to the Great Wall three times.	change of tenses
◆ Emily said to me, "I wrote four letters yesterday."	◆ Emily told me she had written four letters the day before.	change of adverbials
◆ The teacher said, "we will have a discussion here."	◆ The teacher said they would have a discussion there.	
◆ The man asked, "Can you use a computer?"	◆ The man asked if / whether I could use a computer.	
◆ "Where is your classroom?" I asked.	◆ I asked where his classroom was.	change of sentence order
◆ She cried, "What a crazy idea you have!"	◆ She cried that I had a crazy idea.	

Apply the rule

1. Change the following sentences from direct speech into indirect speech.

1) The manager asked, "Mary, have you worked her since 2000?"

2) John said, "I'm going to visit my uncle next week."

3) Susan asked, "How many cigarettes did you smoke each day two years ago?"

4) The poor man said, "My money had run out by last week."

5) The student asked, "When did Columbus discover America?"

6) The student complained, "How boring the lecture is!"

7) She said, "I moved here yesterday."

2. Read the following passage about Clair and change the sentences in indirect speech into direct speech.

Clair is one of my new friends. He comes from a small mountain village. He said that he had a happy family there. He said he had lived in that village for 15 years. I asked him whether he liked the city. He said he liked it very much. He cried how tall the buildings were when he saw the skyscrapers for the first time. He said he had never been to a zoo. He asked me where the zoo was and when we could go to visit it. He said he would write a letter about the visit back to his younger sister.

3. Please write a statement, a YES / NO question and a WH-question in direct speech, and change them into indirect speech.

Statement: _____

YES / NO question: _____

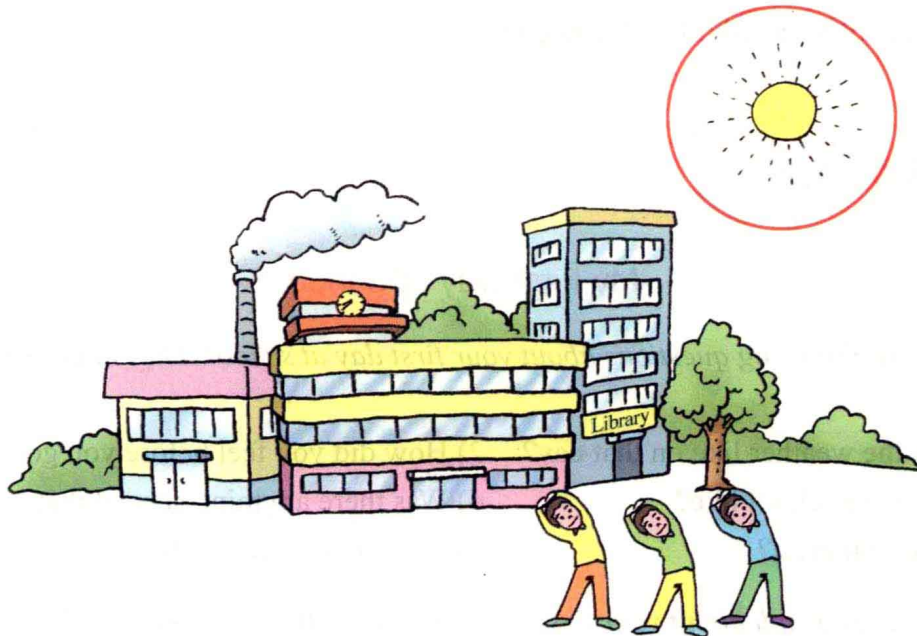
WH-question: _____



Listening and Speaking

Describing a School

1. Tony drew the following picture after his mother had told him something about her first day at school. But he had made some mistakes in this picture. Now listen to the tape and circle the mistakes. The first one has been done for you.



2. Listen again and fill in the blanks with the information you get.

I can still _____ very well the _____ day I went to my high school. It was a _____ day, so we _____ do morning exercises. Usually the students would do morning exercises on the playground at _____ if it's not raining. So, I took a _____ around our school instead. The _____ building was the _____ building in our school; we had most of our lessons in it. The _____ was my favorite place. In front of it there were _____ big trees. Our school was not a big school, and we didn't have a school canteen, so

the students had to go back home for _____ and _____. Well, generally speaking, our school was very _____ and I liked it very much.

3. Interview one of your classmates about his primary or junior middle school. Ask questions according to the table and take down some notes. Then report it to the class.

Items	Questions	Notes
Name		
Location		
Size		
Buildings		
Teachers		
Students		
Subjects		
Activities		

Suppose you have interviewed Jack. You may start your report like this:

Jack's school is called... It is located in...



Writing

My First Day at School

1. Think about the following questions about your first day at school. They might help you develop your writing.

- 1) What was the weather like on that day?
- 2) How did you feel before you got to the school?
- 3) What was your school like?
- 4) Was there anything special that happened?
- 5) Whom did you meet?
- 6) Did you like your school?

2. Write a short paragraph about your first day at school with the answers to the questions above.

On that day, the weather _____.

Before I got to the school, I felt _____.

The school looked like _____

and _____.

I met (people) _____.

Generally speaking, I think the school _____.



Challenging Yourself

1. Do you know what the following **titles** refer to? Match them with their equivalents.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------|
| 1) B. A. | Bachelor of Science | 文学硕士 |
| 2) B. Sc. | Bachelor of Arts | 哲学博士 |
| 3) M. A. | Doctor of Philosophy | 理学学士 |
| 4) Ph. D. | Master of Arts | 文学学士 |

2. The following words are all from the text. Get familiar with them in order to help your understanding.

realize

advantage

remain

continue

particular

Try to read as fluently as you can and then complete the exercises that follow.

School Education

In most developed countries the government provides free education for children because **it realizes** that educated citizens are useful to the country in **their** later life. Most countries also have private education. **This means** that parents can pay to have their children sent to certain schools. People who agree with this system say that **it** gives parents a larger choice of schools. Other people think that private schools give the children who go to **them** an unfair **advantage** over their children.

At the age of three, many children go to nursery school. Two or three years later, they enter a primary school. At the age of about 11 they go to a secondary school. In some countries this is called a high school. Children **remain** at their secondary school until they are between 16 and 18. Then they may have a chance of **continuing** their study at a university or college.

Universities and colleges are places where some young people go to continue their education after leaving school. Most university students study one main subject, though they may also study a number of others. Teaching is usually by lectures, or by discussions between a lecture and a group of students.

Most students stay at their university for three or four years. At the end of that, they take an examination. If they pass, they receive their Bachelor's degree, usually a B.A. or B.Sc. Some students study for several more years in order to get higher degrees, such as M.A. and Ph.D.

Most university courses do not train students to do a **particular** job. Colleges, on the other hand, usually teach skills which enable students to follow a career, such as clothing design, or business studies.

1. Read through the passage and write the numbers 1 — 5 in the blacks.

- 1) Paragraph _____ tells us something about the degrees.
- 2) Paragraph _____ talks about free education and private education.

- 3) Paragraph _____ is about the differences between colleges and universities.
- 4) Paragraph _____ is about the process of school education.
- 5) Paragraphs _____, _____ and _____ tell us something about colleges and universities.

2. Read the first paragraph, paying attention to the pronouns in red. Write down what they refer to.

- 1) it (Line 1) _____
- 2) their (Line 2) _____
- 3) this (Line 3) _____
- 4) it (Line 4) _____
- 5) them (Line 5) _____

3. Read the passage again and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1) Why do most developed countries provide free education for children?
 - A. Because the children don't have money to go to school.
 - B. Because their governments have realized that educated citizens are useful to the country.
 - C. Because education won't cost the countries too much money.
 - D. This passage doesn't tell us the reason.
- 2) Do all the people agree with the private education system? Why or why not?
 - A. Yes. Because all the people think that the private education system is better.
 - B. Yes. Because all the people think that the private education system gives parents a larger choice of schools.
 - C. No. Because some people think that the private education system gives some children an unfair advantage.
 - D. No. Because all the people think that the private education system is not good.
- 3) What is the usual process of one's education?
 - A. nursery school → university / college → secondary school / high school → primary school
 - B. primary school → nursery school → secondary school / high school → university / college
 - C. nursery school → primary school → secondary school / high school → university / college
 - D. university / college → nursery school → secondary school / high school → primary school
- 4) Which of the following statements is true according to this passage?
 - A. All the university students study one subject.
 - B. After staying at the university for three or four years, all the students can get a Bachelor's degree.
 - C. Students usually receive a Master's degree before receiving a Bachelor's degree.
 - D. Unlike university, colleges usually teach skills which enable students to follow a career.

4. Discuss in groups and try to find out whether education in China is the same as what is mentioned in the passage.