

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

ENGLISH

英语

必修

1

SENIOR ENGLISH 高一上学期用



教育科学出版社

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(美) INSIGHT INTERNATIONAL
CULTURE GROUP

教育科学出版社

· 北京 ·

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在本套教材的编写过程中，我们通过各种渠道与收入教材作品的部分作者取得了联系，得到了他们的大力支持，在此表示衷心的感谢。此外，由于有些作者的姓名、地址不详，暂时无法联系，敬请这些作者尽快与我们联系，以便支付稿酬。

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普通高中课程标准实验教科书

英语必修1

(高一上学期用)

主编：胡壮麟

教育科学出版社 出版发行

(北京·朝阳区安慧北里安园甲9号)

邮编：100101

市场部电话：010-64989009 编辑部电话：010-64989524

传真：010-64891796

网址：<http://www.esph.com.cn>

各地新华书店经销

保定市印刷厂印装

开本：890毫米×1240毫米 1/16 印张：7.75

2005年8月第1版 2005年8月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-5041-3155-5

定价：8.96元

如有印装质量问题，请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

亲爱的朋友们：

高中这段时光，常被喻为人生的花季，也是同学们学习和成长过程中的一个重要转折点，对外语学习而言尤其如此。高中阶段的三年是学好英语最为关键的一段时间，我们希望这套普通高中《英语》教材能够为同学们学好英语提供指导和帮助。

本教材根据教育部2003年4月颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准（实验）》编写。课程标准的特点是强调语言运用能力的培养，并把这种能力看作是“语言知识”、“语言技能”、“学习策略”、“情感态度”和“文化意识”等综合素养的体现。这一特点对英语教学提出了相应的新要求。首先，我们必须彻底告别原来那种以单词、语法等单纯语言知识为中心的教学模式。事实上，即便是一个最简单的英语单词，在你完全掌握了它的拼写、读音、词义和词性等知识之后，仍然可能达不到课标对“综合语言运用能力”的要求。比如，在下面的例子中你很可能就听不清 her 这个词：

1. I'm waiting for her.

2. Fill her up.

3. — I adore her.

— Dora indeed!

不错，her 就在那儿，在每句话中。但是，如果请你的老师或外国朋友用日常交谈的正常语速说出这三句话，恐怕就难觅“她”的芳踪了。我们知道 her 读作 /hɜː(r)/，但这只是 her 在孤立状态下的一种理想读音。在正常的语句环境中，代词 her 因为很少重读，常常被弱化为 /hər/、/ə/ 或 /ə/，并可能通过连读，以同一读音的不同变体形式隐身于连续的语流当中*。“众里寻她千百度，蓦然回首，那人却在灯火阑珊处”，幼安词的意境，正是语言学习中这种彷徨状态的写照。不过，对于英语学习而言，要想真正掌握一个单词，单凭“蓦然回首”的机缘是远远不够的，我们还必须在听、说这两种“语言技能”上多下功夫，通过实际语言交流去体会句子的语音、语调、重音和节奏规律，特别要注意对弱化、同化和连读等语音过程的把握。

再进一步，就词义的理解而言，her 又是什么意思？问这样一个问题，决不是有意小视各位同学的智力水平。事实上，我们通常认为符号意义的理解就是一个由书写符号到语音符号，再由语音符号到意义的解码过程。对于语言符号的这种理解尽管与我们的常识一致，而且还可能有着某种深厚的哲学和文化传统的支持，但是，对于“综合语言运用能力”的培养来说，这种看法则可能是有害的。过度依赖符号的声音和视觉特征，容易使我们忽略对社会、文化

* 在真实的日常谈话的正常语流中，这三句话的读音可能分别是：

I'm waiting for her — /aɪm 'weɪtɪŋ fəɹə/

Fill her up — /fɪlə'rʌp/

I adore her — /aɪə 'dɔːrə/

等其他方面信息的有效利用。在“Fill her up.”这句话中，her 是谁？“她”可能是一辆车！在加油站你常常听到有人这样吩咐工作人员：Fill her up. — 加满油！英美人通常是用 she 或 her 等作为对爱车的昵称。同样，例3的两句对话源于英国小说家狄更斯的名著《大卫·科波菲尔》。小说主人公在和姨婆谈到其女友 Dora 时，情不自禁地感叹道：I adore her (with my whole soul)！由于弱化和连读的关系，I adore her 听起来就成了 I a Dora，招来姨婆善意的嘲讽：Dora indeed — 真是句句不离 Dora 呀！这里你不得不叹服作家的机智和他对其母语得心应手的运用。以上两个例子似乎能够说明，“文化意识”作为“综合语言运用能力”要素的重要性。了解有关目的语文化的知识以及对他民族优秀文化的认同这些非语言因素，不仅有助于提高我们自身的人文素质和思想修养，也是构成我们语言运用能力的有机组成部分。

当然，你的情感、态度——学习的兴趣和动机、遭遇困难时应有的意志力和自信心——在“综合语言运用能力”的培养过程中也起着重要的作用，在此不做赘述。最后，我想问一句，你是否经常上网？在互联网以及多媒体技术迅猛发展的今天，网上的英语学习资源相当丰富，有效选择、利用这些资源是学好英语的一个重要途径，你所采取的学习策略——与人交往的愿望、策略，对于学习资源的运用等——同样是综合语言运用能力的一个表现。

本套教材力图从形式和内容两个方面来反映课程标准的要求。每模块突出一个中心主题，课文的选材涵盖了学校生活、社会文化、自然地理、科学技术和文学艺术等多方面的内容，鼓励同学将自身文化知识、人文素养的提高与英语学习有机地联系起来。每单元为同学们设计了热身、阅读、听说、讨论、轻松一刻、自我评估以及任务型的作业练习等栏目。课文和大多数栏目都配备了录音材料，以便使同学们能够在真实的语流中去学习、体会每一个单词。

希望我们所能给予同学和老师们的，不仅是一套新的教材，而且还有新的教学理念和教学模式、新的学习方法和学习策略。当然，教材能否达到这样的要求，同学和老师们的将是最终的裁判，我们期待着你们宝贵的批评意见。

朋友们，你们有机会在普通高中学习，是你们自己选择和努力的结果。这其中有父母的支持，同时也离不开整个社会的付出，包括我们周围许多不能上学的同龄人的付出。因此，希望同学们能够珍惜这个机会，在愉快、健康成长的同时，努力学习，顺利完成高中阶段的学业！

编者

Contents

UNIT	TITLE	TOPIC	COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTION
1	TEACHERS' DAY	Respect for teachers: past and present, home and abroad	Praise and encouragement; Occupations; Greetings
2	SCHOOL DAYS	Educational methods	Likes and dislikes; Certainty and uncertainty; Suggestions
3	TEENS IN SCHOOL	School life: aspect of social life; Family	Suggestions and advice; Judgment and evaluation
4	LANGUAGE LEARNING	Language learning strategies; American English vs. British English	Reminding and warning; Praise and encouragement
5	WHAT IS SCHOOL FOR?	Educational methods	Time: point of time
6	BOYS AND GIRLS	School life: people; Social behavior	Comparison; Features; Logical relation
7	A PLACE WHERE HISTORY COMES TO LIFE	School building: library; Culture	Comparison; Time and space; Agreement and disagreement
8	OUR CLUBS	School activities; School organizations	Preference; Judgment and evaluation

Words and Expressions in Each Unit
Vocabulary

EXPRESSIONS	WORD STUDY	GRAMMAR
according to, because of, require, not only...but also..., help sb.(to)do sth.	-tion/sion, -ic, -ful	Sentence types: SV, SVP, SVO, SVOO, SVOC
finance, afford, rarely, isolation	n. ↔ v. ↔ adj.	SV agreement
along with, fit in, tend to, check out	un-, dis-	Questions: general, special, tag, alternative
get used to, pick up, rather than, build up, key(to), effective	-ful, -ment, -ize	Imperative sentences
focus on, ought to, apply, analyze, question	ever-	The infinitive
innate, portion, convince, findings, source of		The -ing form of verbs
call on, play an important role in, bring in, more than	-less, -ment, -tion	The -ed form of verbs
purpose, provide, assist, stand for, form	n. ↔ adj., v. ↔ n.	Simple tenses

P1

P13

P25

P37

P49

P61

P73

P85

P97

P107

TEACHERS' DAY

WARM-UP



1. Listen to the tape and fill in the blanks.

_____ we have many _____. In China, we have _____, Spring Festival, _____, Women's Day, and others. Teachers' Day is on _____. On this day, we honor those _____, patient, and _____ teachers. So let's give our _____ to our teachers, whether they teach in _____ or high schools. _____ our teachers, they will _____ be our teachers. We love them.



2. Can you add more holidays in the following table?

Holidays in China	Holidays in other countries

READING



Honor Teachers — Teachers' Day

Chinese people consider Confucius, China's foremost teacher in history as a role model for all teachers. The ancient great master of education had expressed his educational philosophy as "equal education for all and teaching according to students' learning style." During his lifetime, Confucius had taught over three thousand students. In practice, he had never turned a pupil down because of his low social class. All the great master required from his students had been a desire and determination to learn.

Today, people not only remember Confucius, but also show respect to all teachers for their hard work. Since 1985, China has been celebrating National Teachers' Day on September 10. On that day, teachers all over the country are honored for their contribution in raising the level of

literacy of the nation. The government briefs the nation's accomplishments in education within the year. One recent great success has been the implementation of a nationwide nine-year compulsory education policy. As a result, almost all school-aged children now receive at least nine years of public education. The government has also been helping young and middle-aged illiterate citizens learn to read and write.

Meanwhile, the government works on improving the working and living conditions of the country's more than 10 million teachers. Primary and high school teachers are provided with continued in-service training for improvement of their performance and professionalism. Outstanding teachers are honored as national and provincial "model teachers". With all these efforts, Confucius' ideal of education for all is becoming the reality of education in China.



COMPREHENSION

1. Find out whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).

- (1) The theme of Teachers' Day is to show our respect for teachers and learning. ()
- (2) Confucius had about 3,000 students. ()
- (3) Confucius only accepted students from poor families. ()
- (4) Confucius played a very important role in China's educational history. ()
- (5) The Chinese people have been celebrating Teachers' Day since 1949. ()
- (6) Literate people are those persons who know how to read and write. ()
- (7) Teachers will receive compulsory education to improve their teaching quality. ()
- (8) Because the living conditions of the teachers are good, all young people want to be teachers. ()

2. Discuss the following questions.

- (1) Should the social class be considered when teachers accept a student?
- (2) What has China achieved in the field of education in recent years?
- (3) What do you expect of a teacher?
- (4) What would you do to show respect to your teachers?

EXPRESSIONS

(1) *according to*

...“equal education for all and teaching *according to* students’ learning style.”

Everything went off *according to* plan.

According to the teacher, Xiao Wang is an excellent student.

(2) *because of*

In practice, he never refused a student *because of* his low social class.

They didn’t go for a walk *because of* the rain.

He refused the invitation to a party *because of* illness.

(3) *require*

All the great master *required* from his students had been a desire and determination to learn.

The administrator *required* that the committee reconsider its decision.

Passengers *are required* by law to wear seat belts.

(4) *not only...but also...*

Today, people *not only* remember Confucius, *but also* show respect to all teachers for their hard work.

Xiao Wang is *not only* good at learning, *but also* good at playing basketball.

John has *not only* a skateboard, *but also* a bike.

(5) *help sb. (to) do sth.*

The government has also been *helping* young and middle-aged illiterate citizens *(to)* learn to read and write.

I have *helped* the Project Hope *(to)* raise a lot of money.

I used to *help* my mom *(to)* cook meals for the children.

Choose the right word for each blank.

(1) He required only that the system _____ (work/works).

(2) He lives according _____ (to/by) his principles.

(3) Everyone in the village helped us _____ (build/builds) the new Youth Center.

(4) Confucius has been highly honored _____ (out of/because of) his practice in teaching.

(5) She demanded that I _____ (paid/pay) her immediately.

(6) Our monitor is _____ (not/not only) tall, but also strong.

(7) According _____ (for/to) my mom, I can have 5 yuan every week.

- (8) Many teachers have been honored _____ (because of/since) their hard work.
 (9) Can anyone help me _____ (to move/moves) this desk?
 (10) He has not only a TV, _____ (but/but also) a computer.

WORD STUDY

Word formation: -tion/sion, -ic, -ful

Increase your vocabulary by adding a suffix to a verb or a noun.



Learning Tip 1

By adding “-tion/sion” to the end of a verb (and making necessary changes in the ending of the verb), you can form a noun.



Example:

organize (verb) + -tion



organization (noun)



Learning Tip 2

By adding “-ic” or “-ful” to the end of a noun (and making necessary changes in the ending of the noun), you can form an adjective.



Example:

color (noun) + -ful



colorful (adjective)

Now can you fill in the chart with the required forms?

Verb ↔ Noun		Noun ↔ Adjective	
educate			scientific
	completion	Arab	
discuss		peace	
contribute		beauty	
	decision	power	
violate			dutiful
organize		poet	

GRAMMAR

Step-by-step grammar: sentence types

As you have learned when you were in the junior high school, English words or word groups can be basically organized into five sentence types according to their grammatical functions (Subject, Verb, Object, Complement), as illustrated by the following examples.

An awful thing has happened. (S + V)

Confucius has always been a model for all teachers. (S + V + P)

Confucius had more than three thousand students. (S + V + O)

Gao Ming gave Christina a gift. (S + V + O + O)

The students made Gao Ming the monitor. (S + V + O + C)

In addition to these, we can also find the following type.

There is a man at the door. (There + be)

Can you find out the sentence type for each of the following sentences?

- (1) She never refused a helping hand.
- (2) My head aches.
- (3) Let's give the teachers our respect.
- (4) There will be a meeting tomorrow.
- (5) William's jokes made her uneasy.
- (6) The baby cried.
- (7) They will always be our teachers.
- (8) Do you find this book interesting?
- (9) There is no Fool's Day in China.
- (10) Since 1985, we have been celebrating Teachers' Day every year on September 10.
- (11) Confucius gave us a good example.
- (12) There is a car parked outside.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING



1. Listening.

There are two students, Gao Ming and Christina, an Australian girl. They are new students in Class 1, Grade 10 of Evergreen International High School.



(1) Listen. Then check those words that you hear in the conversation.

① grade/great	② evergreen/every man	③ mix/miss
④ life/live	⑤ soldier/social	⑥ memories/memos
⑦ hop/hope	⑧ kite/kind	⑨ comes/can't

(2) Listen again. Then fill in the blanks with the main ideas you hear from the conversation.

- 1) Gao Ming and Christina are students in a _____.
- 2) They miss their teachers in their _____.
- 3) They _____ from their teachers in the junior high school.
- 4) The teachers have been helpful to them _____.
- 5) Mrs. Lin is their _____.

(3) Answer the following questions in groups.

- 1) What are Gao Ming and Christina talking about?
- 2) Do they like their teachers in their high school?
- 3) What do they expect of their new teachers?
- 4) Do you miss your former teachers?
- 5) What's your impression of your new class?

2. Speaking.

(1) Listen and read the dialogue.

Gao Ming: Good afternoon, Christina!

Christina: Hi, Gao Ming!

Gao Ming: I'm so happy that we're now both students in Class 1, Grade 10.

Christina: So am I, Gao Ming. Everything is new for us.

Gao Ming: But I still miss my junior high teachers very much.

Christina: Yes. I will never forget my teachers' good influence on my life.

Gao Ming: Oh? How did they influence you?



Christina: Now I've got into senior high school, and I feel I have been very well prepared both for my studies and for social relations with classmates.

Gao Ming: That's right. We owe so much to what our junior high teachers have taught us.

Christina: I have such fond memories of them and of their lessons.

Gao Ming: Me too! My junior high teachers really helped me in many different ways.

Christina: I sure hope that our new teachers here will be as kind to us as our junior high teachers were.

Gao Ming: Oh, here comes our new English teacher, Mrs. Lin. Let's go and say hello to her.

Christina/Gao Ming: Good afternoon, Mrs. Lin!

Mrs. Lin: Good afternoon!

(2) Social communication skills: greetings

1) Gao Ming: Good afternoon, Christina!

Christina: Hi, Gao Ming!

2) Christina/Gao Ming: Good afternoon, Mrs. Lin!

Mrs. Lin: Good afternoon!

When meeting people on your way, you may use one of the following expressions.


A	B
Hi!	Hi!
Hello!	Hello!
Good morning/afternoon/evening!	Good morning/afternoon/evening!
How are you?	I'm OK.
	Fine, thanks. And you?
How are you doing?	Very well, thank you.

(3) Do role-play in pairs according to the dialogue in the tape. You are welcome to add your own ideas in your talk.

TASK 1

Send a postcard or write a letter to one of your teachers in the junior high school. You are encouraged to use the following expressions:

holiday, miss, learn a lot, owe a lot to, good health, honor, September 10, progress, education, development, etc.

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TASK 2

Describe the celebration events of Teachers' Day in your school. You can write something about:

- how your school celebrated Teachers' Day.
- how your teachers enjoyed their holiday.
- what you and your classmates did for your teachers.
- what your impression of this Teachers' Day was.
- what you know about Teachers' Day in other countries.

If you can write 100 words or even more, it's a good beginning.



SELF-ASSESSMENT

1. Record a short speech of your own about Teachers' Day. Listen to your own voice. If you enjoy your own speech, why not ask your classmates to listen to it and share your wonderful work? You may also receive helpful feedback from them.

2. You should have no problem in giving examples for simple sentence types:

SV _____

SVP _____

SVO _____

SVOO _____

SVOC _____

There be _____

FUN TIME

The social studies teacher had just finished a unit on war and peace. “How many of you,” he asked, “would say you’re opposed to war?”

Not surprisingly, all hands went up. The teacher asked, “Who’ll give us the reason for being opposed to war?”

A large, bored-looking boy in the back of the room raised his hand.

“Johnny?” the teacher said.

“I hate war,” Johnny said, “because wars make history, and then some poor, innocent kid has to memorize everything about it.”



GUERNICA 1938
Pablo Picasso

FURTHER READING

Confucius and His Students

Among the 3,000 young men who studied under Confucius, the most devoted was Zi Lu. He was by nature rather confident, direct, and very courageous, but lacked tactical skills.

Zi Lu developed into a person with political insight. He traveled to the State of Wei with Confucius; when Confucius left, Zi Lu and another student stayed on to serve the Duke of Wei in important positions. Later, when Confucius heard that there was trouble in the State of Wei and that one of his students had to die, Confucius knew the one to die would be Zi Lu. He knew that this honest and upright man would not “turn with the tide”(i.e., abandon his principles). Soon news came that Zi Lu had been killed in a battle.

Another student who enjoyed some fame was Yan Hui, the one said to have carried out Confucius' ideas most faithfully. He led a hard life but never let it get into his studies. Confucius once said of him, “I doubt if I can find another person who is as attentive, diligent, and consistent in his studies as Yan Hui. He eats coarse grain, drinks nothing but water, and lives in a small house. Yan Hui is always happy and always studies hard.” But Confucius criticized Yan Hui for being too obedient and not having independent views. “Yan Hui accepts everything I say,” he observed. “That’s good neither for him nor for me.”

