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普通高中课程标准实验教科书（必修）

英语 5

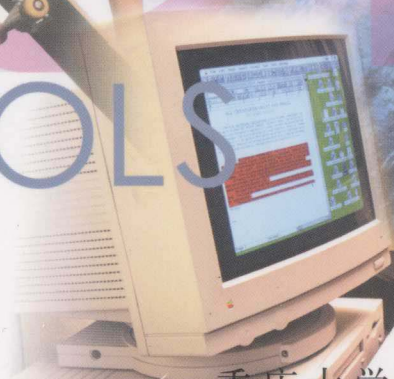
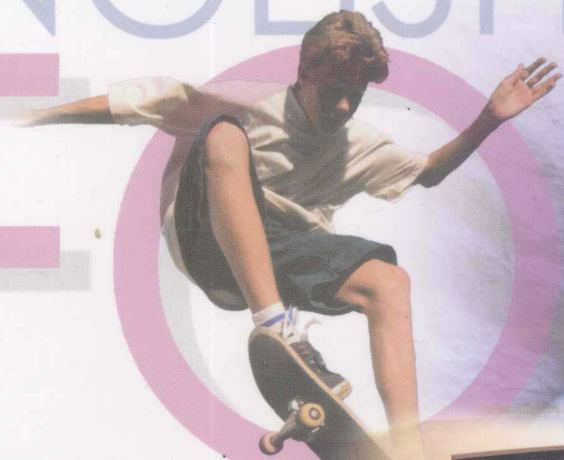
二年级

SENIOR ENGLISH FOR SCHOOLS
STUDENT'S BOOK 5

主 编 杨晓钰

主 审 Gina Sebastian

SENIOR
ENGLISH
FOR
SCHOOLS



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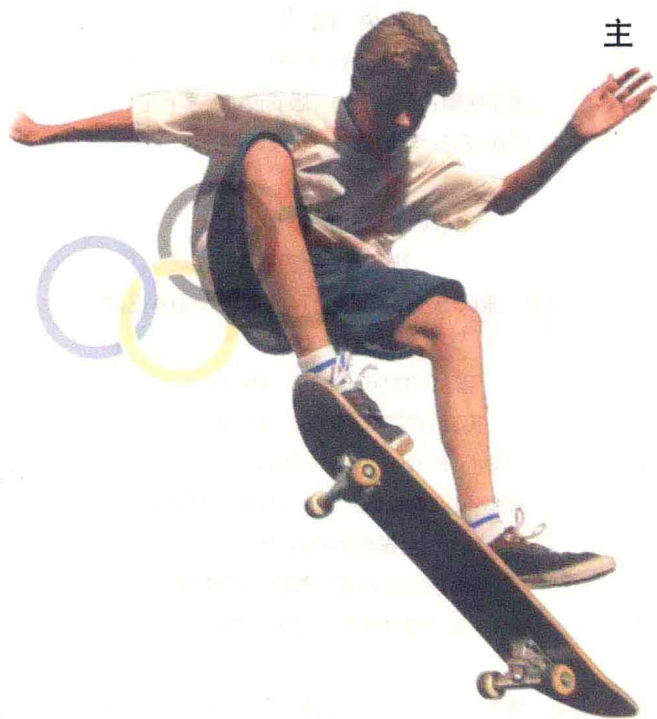
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制作各类出版物及配套用书，违者必究。

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

History of the Olympic Games

The Olympic values are participation, equality, cooperation and fair play.









Looking Ahead

- Learn some facts about the Olympic Games.
- Review word formation.
- Use past participles as attributives.
- Practise expressing opinions.
- Practise writing a sports meet poster.

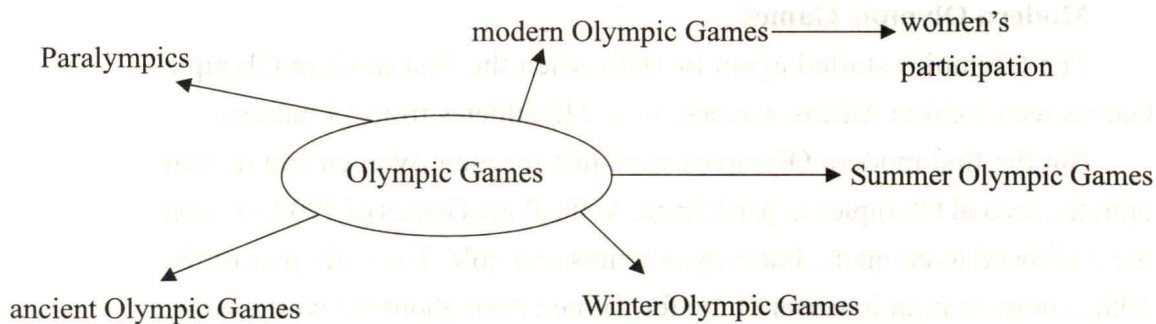


Getting Ready

1. Do you know what sports these pictures stand for? Choose from the list a proper name for each picture and write it on the line provided.

<p>table tennis</p> <p>basketball</p> <p>swimming</p> <p>badminton</p>	<p>football</p> <p>volleyball</p> <p>weightlifting</p> <p>gymnastics</p>	 <hr/>	 <hr/>	 <hr/>	 <hr/>
		 <hr/>	 <hr/>	 <hr/>	 <hr/>

2. Here are some information related to the Olympic Games.



Based on the information above, write down your questions about the Olympic Games. The first one has been done for you. Share your answers with your partner.

- 1) When did the ancient Olympic Games start? 2) _____ ?
- 3) _____ ? 4) _____ ?



Reading

The Olympic Games

Ancient Olympic Games

The first recorded ancient Olympic Games were held in 776 BC in ancient Greece and were closely connected to the worship of the gods and heroes. From 776 BC the Greeks began to keep their calendar by **Olympiads**, or four-year periods between games. The ancient Greeks were highly competitive and believed strongly in the concept of competition. The final Greek goal was to be the best. All aspects of life, especially athletics, were centered round this concept. It was therefore considered one of the greatest honors to win a victory at Olympia. An **olive wreath** as the only prize given at **Olympia** suggested that the athletes competed for honor, not for material goods.

There were a lot of games in the ancient **Olympics**. Many of those games are the ancestors of our modern Olympic Games and had rules and playing conditions modern athletes would not be unfamiliar with.



The ancient Olympic Games were held every four years without a break for more than a thousand years. They continued even after Greece had come under the rule of the Romans. In 393 AD, a Roman emperor stopped the Games. But the symbolic power of the Games lived on and came to life again in modern times.

Modern Olympic Games

The Olympics started again in 1896 when the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece, with 245 athletes from 14 nations.

But the first modern Olympics were just for men. Women had to wait until the second Olympics to participate. At the Paris Games of 1900, women were allowed to compete, but only in tennis and golf. The early part of the 20th century was an important time for women throughout the world. Now, women's sports are more popular than ever. For the first time in the history of the Games, women and men compete in the same number of events.

Winter sports were added to the Olympic Games as early as 1908 with **figure skating**. In 1924 the first separate Winter Olympic Games were held in France. Beginning in 1994, it was decided that the Winter Olympic Games

TIPS

Words must be learned in language contexts.

Guess the meaning of the word *Olympiad* [əʊ'limpiəd] from the context.

It means _____.



olive wreath
[ˈɒlɪv riːθ]

Olympia

[əʊ'limpiə] *n.*

It means _____ in Chinese.

Olympics

[əʊ'limpiks] *n.*

It means _____ in Chinese.



would be in different years from the Summer Games, so now there are the Olympic Games every two years, **alternating** winter and summer.

In 1948, Sir Ludwig Guttman organized a sports competition involving World War II disabled soldiers in England. Four years later, competitors from Holland joined the Games, and the international movement, now known as the **Paralympics**, was born. Olympic-style games for athletes with a **disability** were organized for the first time in Rome in 1960. In Toronto in 1976, other disability groups were added and the idea of having different disability groups together for international sports competitions was born. In the same year, the first Paralympic Winter Games took place in Sweden.

alternate: to do or happen one thing after another

Paralympics
[ˌpærəˈlɪmpɪks]
n. 残奥会

dis-: opposite of
Disability means _____ in Chinese.

TIPS

Learn to find out specific information by paying attention to numbers and years.



Comprehension

1. Complete the chart with the information from the text.

Year	What happened?	Place
776 BC		
	Ancient Games were stopped.	
1896		
	Women were allowed to compete.	
1908		
1924		
1948		
	First Paralympic Winter Games took place.	

2. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- ___ 1) Winning material goods was one of the final Greek goals.
- ___ 2) The concept of competition was reflected in all aspects of life of the ancient Greeks.
- ___ 3) Some of the rules and playing conditions in the ancient Olympics have been passed down and can be found in the modern Olympics.
- ___ 4) The ancient Olympics stopped immediately when Greece was under the rule of the Romans.
- ___ 5) Women's sports developed greatly at the very beginning of the modern Olympics.
- ___ 6) In 1976 the first Paralympics Summer Games took place in Sweden.

3. Complete the passage with the information from the text.

The ancient Olympic Games began in 776 BC in _____ and were held _____ for more than a thousand years. The purpose of the Games was to _____. It was a great honor for people to _____ in the competition. This spirit lived on and

came to life again in the modern Olympic Games which were held in 1896 in Greece with athletes from _____. The first modern Olympics were just for _____. Now things have changed a lot and women and men can compete in the same number of events. The modern Olympic Games also have experienced great changes. _____ for disabled people was added to the Games. Today we have the Olympic Games every _____ years, alternating _____.

4. Talk with your partner about the origin and development of the Olympics. You may begin your conversation like this:

- A: Do you know how the Olympic Games got its name?
 B: I have no idea about it. Can you tell me?
 A: In ancient Greece the Games were held in honor of the God, Zeus.
 B: Zeus?
 A: Yes, and it was said that Zeus lived at the top of Mount Olympia. To show their respect, the ancient Greek people held the games at Olympia so the games were called the Olympic Games.
 B: Oh, I see. Then when were the first games held?
 A: ...



Language Focus

► Word Power

1. Tell in what way you learn the following words.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| A. previous knowledge | B. context | C. pictures | D. object |
| E. word formation | F. dictionaries | G. word list | H. others |

Word	Meaning	How you learn it
1) compete	_____	_____
2) competitor	_____	_____
3) organize	_____	_____
4) ancestor	_____	_____
5) participate	_____	_____
6) event	_____	_____
7) athlete	_____	_____
8) disabled	_____	_____

TIPS

Here are some ways to help increase your awareness of how to learn new words.

2. Find an appropriate phrase from the list below to fill in each of the following sentences. Change the form where necessary.

- compete for live on believe in come to life take place be familiar with

- 1) She _____ after they poured some water on her face.
- 2) — A: Do you _____ everything that the Bible says?
— B: No, I don't.
- 3) The moving story the teacher told us _____ in ancient Rome.
- 4) My grandparents spent their childhood in the countryside and so they _____ the life there.
- 5) The two girls _____ with each other _____ the highest marks.
- 6) These people _____ meat and milk.

3. Study the differences of the following pairs of words. Then complete the sentences with the proper forms of these words.

- 1) record *v.* record *n.*

The doctor keeps a _____ of all the serious illnesses in the village.

The songs _____ by the radio company.

- 2) compete *v.* competition *n.*

A total of 10,500 athletes _____ in 28 sports in the 2004 Olympic Games.

He takes part in a swimming _____.

- 3) center *v.* center *n.*

Beijing is the political, economic and cultural _____ of China.

Our thoughts _____ on how to finish the work ahead of time.

- 4) break *v.* break *n.*

The window _____ by the stone.

After a short _____ the play continued.

- 5) symbol *n.* symbolic *adj.*

Red is regarded as the _____ of happiness in China.

It is very difficult for her to understand the _____ art.

- 6) disabled *adj.* disability *n.*

He was an old _____ soldier.

He gets a _____ pension (抚恤金) from the government every year.

- 7) participate *v.* participation *n.*

How many countries _____ in Beijing 2008 Olympic Games?

_____ in the Games is looked on not only as an achievement, but also as an honor.

TIPS

When you learn a new word in English, it is helpful to learn words in the same "family" that form different parts of speech. Learning all these parts of speech can help you to build your vocabulary.

4. Find out from the text the related form of each word listed below and study together with your partner how these words change their forms.

connection	_____	belief	_____
suggestion	_____	familiarity	_____
consideration	_____	continuation	_____
organization	_____	popularity	_____

TIPS

Reviewing the word formation regularly is a good way to study vocabulary.

▶ Grammar

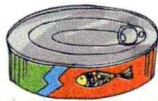
Past Participles as Attributives

Study the rule

Look at the pictures below and study the examples.



fallen leaves



canned food



steamed bread



tea made in China

Examples:

The playground was covered with **fallen leaves**.

They bought the tea **made in China**.

TIPS

A participle is usually put before a noun if it is a part of the noun; when the participle forms part of a phrase or has more of a verbal than an adjectival quality it follows the noun.

Find the rule

Fill in the blanks after studying the examples.

When past participles are used as attributives, their positions can be _____ or _____ a noun.

Apply the rule

1. Tick the sentences below in which the past participles are used as attributives.

- ___ 1) She was surprised to see the beautiful horse in front of the house.
- ___ 2) He knew he had met her before.
- ___ 3) Most of the people invited to the party were my old friends.
- ___ 4) Things seen are mightier than things heard.
- ___ 5) Tired out, the group of workers stopped to have a rest.
- ___ 6) She shouted in a pleased voice when she heard the good news.
- ___ 7) Frightened by the barking dog, the little girl cried loudly.
- ___ 8) The injured passengers were immediately sent to the city hospital.
- ___ 9) I'm often asked to do this job.
- ___ 10) The river mentioned in the song is actually slightly to the east of Virginia.

2. Translate the following phrases into Chinese.

- 1) written language _____
- 2) uninvited guests _____
- 3) boiled water _____
- 4) smoked fish _____
- 5) armed forces _____
- 6) qualified teachers _____
- 7) man-made satellite _____
- 8) developed countries _____

- 9) recorded history _____
 10) disabled soldiers _____

3. Follow the example and rewrite each of the sentences. Pay attention to the position of the past participle.

Example:

The letter which was posted today will reach him the day after tomorrow.

→ The letter posted today will reach him the day after tomorrow.

1) I don't like to read a letter which is written in pencil.

_____.

2) All the guests who are invited are here now.

_____.

3) They are the problems which have been left over by history.

_____.

4) The plan which has been made might be changed.

_____.

5) They finally came to the areas that had been liberated.

_____.



Listening and Speaking

Expressing Opinions

1. Listen to the 1988 Seoul Olympics theme song "Hand in Hand" and fill in the blanks, then sing along.

We see _____ in the sky,
 We feel the beating of _____ together.
 This is our time _____ above,
 We know _____ is here to live forever,
 For all time.

_____ we stand,

All _____ the land.

We can make this world a better place in which _____.

Hand in hand we can, _____,

Breaking down _____,

That come between us for all time.

A-ri-rang!

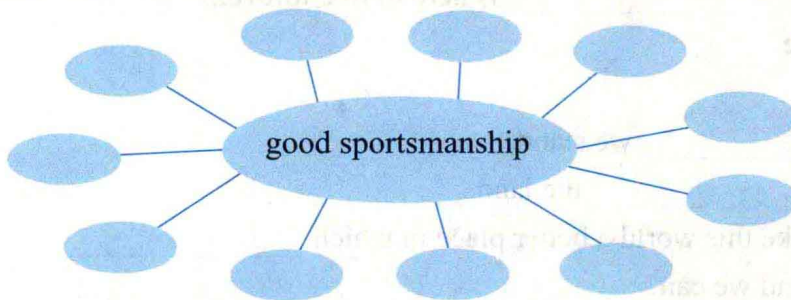
Every time we give it all,
 We feel the flame eternally _____ us.
 Lift _____ up to the sky.
 The morning calm helps us to live in harmony,
 For all time.

2. Listen again and choose the correct answer to the questions. There may be more than one answer in some of them.

- 1) What does “fire” stand for?
 - A. Peace and friendship.
 - B. The light of spirit, knowledge and life.
 - C. Effort for perfection.
 - D. Struggle for victory.
- 2) What does “walls” mean in the song?
 - A. It refers to the sides of a room or building.
 - B. It refers to the upright structures made of stone or brick, that divide one area from another.
 - C. It’s metaphorically used here to refer to barriers to communication and understanding between people.
- 3) What can we do by standing “hand in hand” according to the song?
 - A. Light the fire together.
 - B. Understand each other better.
 - C. Live in the same house forever.
 - D. Become warmer with the fire.
 - E. Help make a better world.
 - F. Hear our hearts beating.
- 4) What is this song mainly about?
 - A. Encouragement.
 - B. Equal rights.
 - C. World peace.
 - D. The Olympic Games.

3. Look at the word list below. Decide which of them are associated with good sportsmanship. Use a dictionary if necessary.

selfish	generous	boring	honest	tough	courageous
confident	hateful	cheating	cooperative	modest	sad
unfair	sincere	peaceful	violent	equal	understanding



4. Discuss with your partner about why unity (团结) is so important to them. You can pick any one of them to talk about.

footballers figure skaters mountaineers volleyball players

5. "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part; the essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well." Work in groups and share the understanding with your partners.

It is clear that...

There is no doubt that...

Don't you agree that...

You may begin like this:

My understanding of this sentence is...

It's hard to say.

Yes, you are quite right, but...

I'm afraid not.



Writing

A Sports Meet Poster

Read the sports meet poster and see what items are included in it. Then try to design a school sports meet poster.

Olympic Stadium

Location: Sydney Olympic Park, Honebush Bay

Distance from Sydney City: 14 km

Olympic Games Events and Sports

Opening and closing ceremonies, athletics, football

Dates

Opening ceremony: 15 September

Athletics: 22 September — 1 October

Football: 30 September

...

Closing ceremony: 1 October

TIPS

Posters are mostly written to make known something about to happen. Such a poster should include: _____

- A. place
- B. activity
- C. time

Your design

School Sports Meet



Challenging Yourself

1. Get to know the words by matching them with their Chinese meanings.

altar

[ˈtʃæriət]

战车

coliseum

[ˈmæskət]

吉祥物

chariot

[ˈɔːltə]

祭坛

mascot

[tɔːtʃ ˈriːleɪ]

火炬接力

torch relay

[ˌkɒliˈsiəm]

大体育馆

2. Look at the pictures and discuss with your partners what are on the Olympic gold medal.



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

Facts About the Olympics

Olympic flag: Introduced in 1908, the modern Olympic flag consists of five linked colored rings on a white background. These rings represent the five gods worshipped in Babylon and then represent the union of the continents — the Americas, Africa, Asia, Oceania and Europe and the meeting of athletes throughout the world at the Olympic Games. The colors — red, green, black, yellow and blue — were chosen because every nation of the world has one of these colors in its flag. The rings are joined together as a sign of unity.

Olympic oath: Introduced in 1920, it says:

“In the name of all competitors, I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules that govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams.”

Torch and torch relay: The torch was first introduced in the 1932 Los Angeles Games. It was lit from the sun’s rays at Olympia, Greece, and stayed lit until the games were completed. The torch relay was first organized at the 1936 Berlin Games. The original torch is lit at Olympia, Greece, and then carried to the host city. The last runner carries the torch into the Olympic stadium during the opening ceremony. The flame is then lit from the torch and will remain lit until it is put out during the closing ceremony. The torch relay symbolizes the passing of Olympic traditions from ancient games to modern games, from one generation to another.

Eternal flame: The original flame burned continually on the altar of the goddess Hera (Zeus’ wife). Introduced in the 1928 Amsterdam Games, it represents purity, effort for perfection, struggle for victory, and “peace and friendship”. It also symbolizes “the light of spirit, knowledge, and life”.

Medals: Starting in 1896, silver was awarded to the first place winner, and from 1904 gold draws the first prize. Since 1928 gold medals have had

