

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

（模块六·高二上学期）

凤凰出版传媒集团
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Student's Book

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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！

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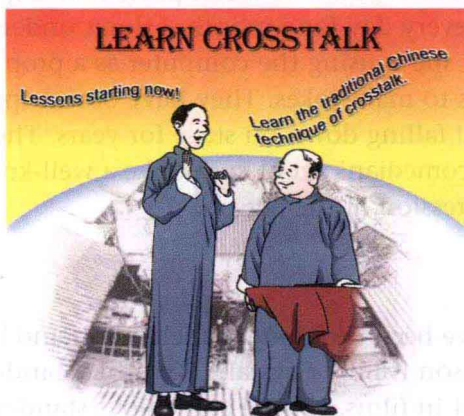
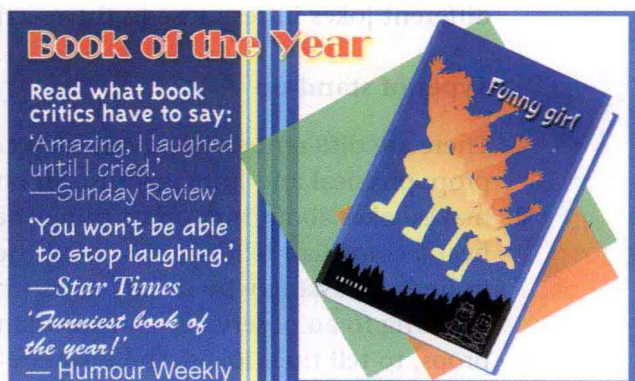
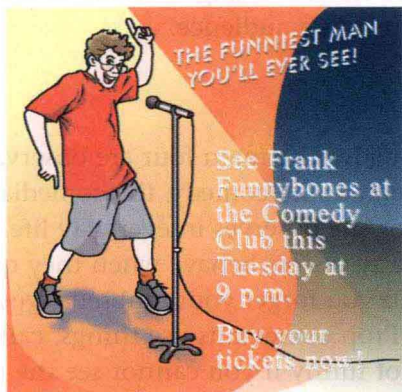
Laughter is good for you

In this unit, you will

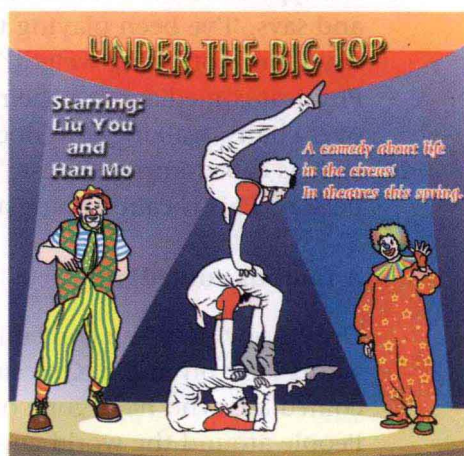
- ◆ read a magazine article about stand-up comedy and two short plays
- ◆ listen to an answering machine message and a radio talk show
- ◆ discuss comedy and famous crosstalk performers
- ◆ write an e-mail about crosstalk
- ◆ perform a short play

Welcome to the unit

People around the world love to laugh. Everyone agrees that laughter is good for you. Look at these posters and discuss the following questions with a partner.



Call 5555-1234 for course schedule and fees



- 1 Which of the events above do you think will be the funniest? Why?
- 2 Who is your favourite comedian? Why do you like him or her?
- 3 Why do people like funny things?

Reading

A Read the following magazine article quickly and answer these questions.

- 1 What is the article about? _____
- 2 How many types of stand-up are there? _____
- 3 What is laughter good for? _____



B Stand-up is a popular form of comedy from the West. Read this magazine article about stand-up comedy and why people love it.

Stand-up for your health!

People have always enjoyed laughing, and there has always been humour. One of the most well-known and well-loved types of comedy is called stand-up. Stand-up comedy is special because the comedian is right there in front of the audience and may talk directly to audience members. A stand-up comedian
 5 may make fun of an audience member, or he or she might decide to tell different jokes in response to the reactions of an audience.

Types of stand-up

- There are different styles of stand-up comedy. The main four are observational, prop, physical and impressionist. In observational comedy, the comedian
 10 makes jokes about humorous things he or she observes in everyday life. If you hear a comedian telling jokes about the way people behave when they queue up in lines, or asking why it only rains when you forget your umbrella, you are listening to an observational comedian. Prop comedians use things, called props, to tell their jokes. The jokes are not funny if you cannot see the prop. It
 15 is a type of visual humour. If a comedian points to a computer tennis game and says, 'I've been playing tennis every day for a month. I don't understand why I am not losing weight!', he or she is using the computer as a prop. Physical comedians use their bodies to make jokes. They have been tripping over chairs, walking into doors, and falling down on stage for years. The last
 20 style is called impressionist. These comedians act or speak like a well-known person. This is called doing an impression of the person.

A famous comedian

- Only a few stand-up comedians have become famous as television and film actors later on in life. One such person is Billy Crystal. Like other stand-up
 25 comedians who have gone on to act in films, Crystal still enjoys stand-up. People around the world enjoy watching him when he hosts the Academy Awards. He has hosted the show eight times. Each time, he performs his stand-up routine in front of millions of people when the show is broadcast live on TV. One little-known fact is that when Crystal is the host of the Academy

- 30 Awards, he always keeps a toothbrush in his pocket for good luck! He says it is because when he started practising stand-up as a child, he told himself jokes while standing in front of the mirror, brushing his teeth! One reason Crystal has become so famous is his outstanding ability to improvise. He is very good at thinking quickly and making new jokes about the people and things around him. When Crystal was the host of the 2004 Academy Awards, a very old actor, who had acted in films before they had sound, gave a speech. He talked for several minutes, but forgot to first turn on the microphone. No one in the audience could hear him. They could only see him standing there moving his lips. Instead of telling the joke he had planned, Crystal made up a new one. He said, 'It seems appropriate that he got his start in silent films!' The audience howled with laughter.
- Crystal's popularity with all age groups and his ability to amuse people all over the world prove that stand-up can be enjoyed by everyone. You can expect to hear a lot more from Billy Crystal—he has no plans to stop making films, or to stop telling jokes. He hopes to follow in the footsteps of other famous comedians, such as Bob Hope and George Burns, who lived to be 100 years old and kept working until the end of their lives.

Laughter is good for your health!

- Nowadays, stand-up comedy is popular all over the world. Doctors have been researching what effect stand-up and other forms of comedy have on us. What they found is surprising. Doctors have discovered that people who laugh a lot live longer! They say this is because when you laugh, your brain sends chemicals around your body that are good for you. Laughing helps your body stay healthy and can even help you fight pain. Maybe this explains the long lives of men like Bob Hope and George Burns! Whatever the reason, research shows that in the end, the English saying 'Laughter is the best medicine' may be true after all. So go and make someone laugh—it just might help them (and you) live longer!

Reading strategy: guessing the meaning of a word from the context

When reading a text that contains many new words, try not to look up each new one. Instead, try to guess the meanings of unfamiliar words from the context. To do this, you can read the sentences before and after the one containing the new word. Often, the author will give the meaning of difficult or technical vocabulary surrounding it, e.g., 'Prop comedians use things, called props, to tell their jokes.' You can try to look at the words around an unknown word, and see if the sentence makes sense, e.g., in the sentence 'Each time, he performs his stand-up routines in front of millions of people when the show is broadcast live on TV.' Looking at the words around the word 'routine' makes it easier to understand that 'routine' here means something like 'performance'.

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

- 1 What is special about stand-up comedy? _____
- 2 What are the four main types of stand-up? _____
- 3 When did Billy Crystal begin practising stand-up? _____
- 4 What is one reason Billy Crystal has become so famous? _____
- 5 How many times has Billy Crystal hosted the Academy Awards? _____
- 6 Who were Bob Hope and George Burns? _____
- 7 What does your brain do when you laugh? _____
- 8 What is the English idiom about laughter mentioned in the text? _____

C2 The four main types of stand-up comedy are explained in the article. Match each type with an appropriate example. Write the correct letter in the brackets.

1 Observational ()	a A comedian stands on stage and holds a banana to his ear. He says, 'Hello? Hello? I'm sorry I can't hear you. Something must be wrong with my phone!'
2 Prop ()	b A comedian puts on glasses, changes his or her voice and pretends to be someone else.
3 Physical ()	c A comedian walks on stage. As she introduces herself, she falls down.
4 Impressionist ()	d A comedian says, 'My grandmother started walking 1 km a day when she turned 60. She's 89 now, and we don't know where she is!'

D Find these new words and expressions in the article. Guess their meanings from the context. Then match them with the correct definitions.

1 main (line 8)	_____	a correct or right for the situation, suitable
2 humorous (line 10)	_____	b major, chief
3 queue up (line 11)	_____	c cried out loud, either laughing or crying
4 outstanding (line 33)	_____	d funny and entertaining
5 improvise (line 33)	_____	e stand in line, line up
6 appropriate (line 40)	_____	f make somebody laugh or smile
7 howled (line 41)	_____	g perform without preparation
8 amuse (line 42)	_____	h very good, excellent

E Gao Hua is writing a biography of Billy Crystal for his English class. Help him complete it.

comedian
improvise

appropriate
healthy

observe
actors

television
host

American
comedy

Billy Crystal is a well-known ⁽¹⁾ _____ stand-up comedian. He has been praised for his ability to ⁽²⁾ _____ the people and events around him and make ⁽³⁾ _____ funny comments.

Only a few comedians become famous and get jobs as television and film actors later on in life. Billy Crystal first started doing stand-up ⁽⁴⁾ _____ in New York and then in California in the 1970s. Soon after, he got a job in ⁽⁵⁾ _____. He made an advertisement for Pepsi in the 1980s that became very popular. Billy Crystal also acts in films. Other ⁽⁶⁾ _____ say that often he does not read the script. Instead, he will ⁽⁷⁾ _____ and say something different. Somehow, the new things he thinks of are always funnier than what he was supposed to say!

Billy Crystal is also famous for being the ⁽⁸⁾ _____ of the Academy Awards. He enjoys this job, and every year spends many months preparing his jokes and thinking of funny things to say.

I think humour is a vital form of entertainment, because it makes us laugh and laughing keeps us ⁽⁹⁾ _____. I like Billy Crystal a lot. He is my favourite stand-up ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____, and I enjoy watching him on television and in films. If he ever comes to China, I hope I can meet him!

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

Do you enjoy watching stand-up comedy?

Yes, I do. I like it when the comedian talks to people in the audience. Do you like it?

Not really. I prefer to watch funny films.

Why?

Stand-up comedians often make jokes about people in the audience. I don't want anyone to make a joke about me!

...

- 1 What kind of comedy do you enjoy the most? Why?
- 2 Laughter is good for you and for everyone else. How do you make other people laugh?
- 3 Tell a funny story to your classmates.

Word power

Words used in play scripts

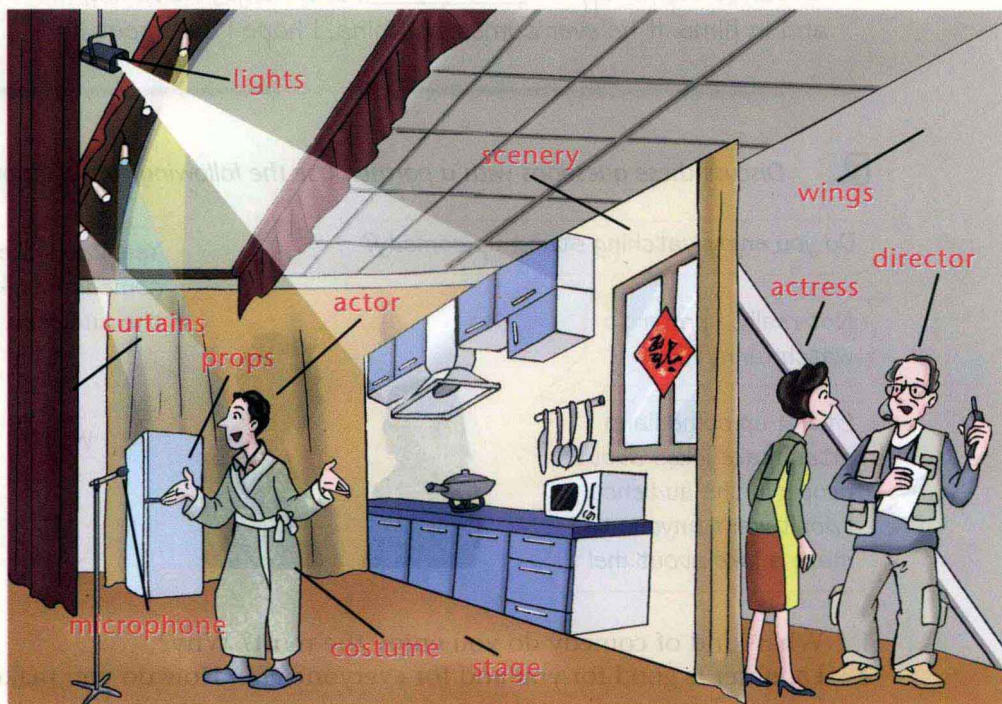
A Gao Hua has joined the school Drama Club and wants to learn more about performing, so he goes to the library and finds a book about acting.

To be a successful actor, you need to learn the vocabulary used on stage. All the actors in a play are called the **cast**. The person in charge is the **director**. He or she gives the actors instructions about how to perform. The words that the actors say are called their **lines**, and they can be found in the **script**.

If you are an actor, you need to know where your character is supposed to stand on the stage. The director will tell you, and sometimes the script will contain instructions. A piece of information like this is called a **stage direction**.

The script is divided into sections, called **acts** and **scenes**. Plays are made up of several acts. Acts are like chapters in a book and are made up of different scenes. Scenes are like paragraphs in a book. The scene changes when the action of a play moves to a different place. Very short plays are often called **one-act** plays. This means all the action occurs at one time, in one place. You will need to know these terms in order to be a successful actor.

B Gao Hua also finds this diagram showing things on a stage.





Gao Hua is writing a speech for his drama club. Help him fill in the blanks using words from page 6.

If you want to be an (1) _____, there are certain things you will need to know before you can be in a play. The first is to always listen to the (2) _____. He or she will help you learn your (3) _____ and say them in the most believable way possible. The other members of the (4) _____ can also help you. When you get your (5) _____ and are ready to begin learning your lines, start by finding out when your character is on (6) _____. Look at your script, and make a list of which (7) _____ and (8) _____ you are in. You will be expected to be dressed in your (9) _____ and waiting in the (10) _____ at least one scene before you go on stage. If your character uses any (11) _____, make sure you know where they are before you go on stage.

When you get on stage, you may be surprised by how bright the (12) _____ are and how different the stage looks with the (13) _____. Don't worry, just follow the (14) _____ that you learnt, and say your lines, and you will do fine!



Gao Hua finds some idioms about smiling and laughing. Look at the idioms and the sentences below. Then see if you can find any more idioms about smiling or laughing and write sentences using them in the space provided.

- 1 **to laugh one's head off** To laugh one's head off means to laugh very hard.
I went to see the new comedy. It made me laugh my head off.
- 2 **to smile on someone** When luck is smiling on you, it means you are lucky or fortunate.
Luck was smiling on me that day as I won first place in the competition.

Grammar and usage

Overview of tenses 1: present tenses

Present tenses are used to talk about the present time. These tenses include simple present, present continuous, present perfect and present perfect continuous.

1 We use the simple present tense to talk about things that:

- are true now or are always true.

I **am** at a comedy show.

The sun **rises** in the east.

- occur regularly.

The Academy Awards show **is** on television every year.

Every time a prop comedian **tells** a joke, he or she **uses** a thing, called a prop.

2 We use the present continuous tense to talk about actions that:

- are happening or in progress now.

The audience **is laughing** at the joke.

I don't understand why I **am** not **losing** weight!

- are being planned now, but will happen in the future.

The Comedy Club **is giving** a lecture about stand-up next month.

They **are going** to the Academy Awards show in February.

- happen repeatedly, used with *always*, usually with a negative connotation.

You **are always making** the same mistakes!

Sue **is always changing** her mind.

3 We use the present perfect tense to talk about how the past and present are connected. We use it for:

- experiences that are repeated.

He **has hosted** the show eight times.

Billy Crystal **has been** in many films and television shows.

- things that happened in the past, but have an effect on the present.

Doctors **have found** that people who laugh a lot live longer!

Some stand-up comedians **have become** famous as television and film actors later on in life.

- things that started in the past and are still happening now.

People **have** always **enjoyed** laughing.

Comedians **have** always **told** jokes and **performed** comic acts.

4 We use the present perfect continuous tense to talk about actions that started in the past, have lasted up to now and will probably continue to happen.

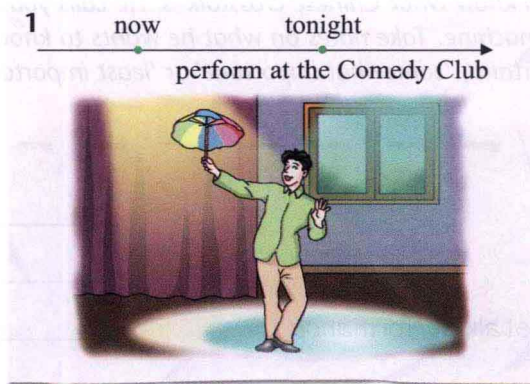
Doctors **have been researching** that question.

The curtains finally open—the audience **have been waiting** an hour for the show to start.

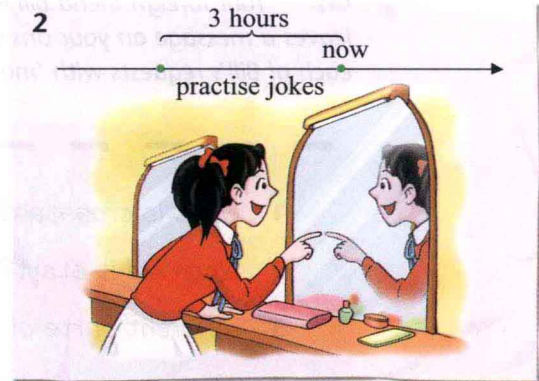
A Robert is an author. He is writing about his latest project in his diary. Help him complete his entry by writing the correct forms of the tenses in brackets.

I ⁽¹⁾ _____ (be) tired, but happy today. I ⁽²⁾ _____ (write) my play since January, and now I ⁽³⁾ _____ (look) for actors to perform in it. It ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (be) exciting to think of them saying the words I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (imagine) for months. I have already found one enthusiastic actor who ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (be) super. He ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (make) a film right now, but ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (plan) to be in a play for many years. I ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (design) several advertisements for my play. We ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (print) them next week. Tickets ⁽¹¹⁾ _____ (go) on sale next month. Writing ⁽¹²⁾ _____ (be) tough work, but I ⁽¹³⁾ _____ (hope) it will all be worthwhile, and I will be famous when the play ⁽¹⁴⁾ _____ (open)!

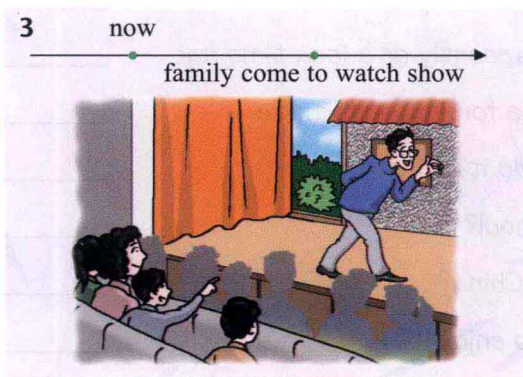
B Look at the following timelines and pictures and complete the sentences.



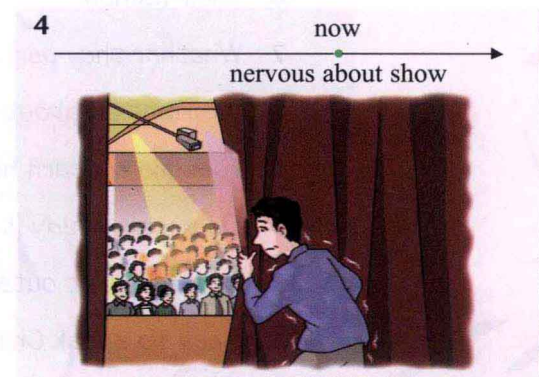
I _____ at the Comedy Club tonight.



I _____ my jokes in front of the mirror for the last three hours.



My family _____ to watch my show.



I _____ nervous about the show.

Task Writing to a foreign friend

Skills building 1: identifying priorities

When you are asked to do something, it is important to identify the most important part of the task. The language used in requests helps you to identify what is most important and what is least important. Below are some of the words you should listen for.

- 1 'I need ...' (most important)
When you hear the word 'need', the request which follows is very important.
- 2 'I want ...' (somewhat important)
The word 'want' tells you that the person thinks the request is important, but it is more something they desire than something that is necessary.
- 3 'I would like ...' (least important)
The use of 'would like' tells you right away that the request is not urgent.

Step 1: answering questions



A Your foreign friend Bill wants to know what Chinese crosstalk is. He calls you and leaves a message on your answering machine. Take notes on what he wants to know. Label each of Bill's requests with 'most important', 'somewhat important' or 'least important'.

1	What is crosstalk?	_____
2	When did it start?	_____
3	Different parts of a crosstalk performance	_____
4	Where to see or hear it?	_____
5	Information about famous performers, living and dead	_____
6	Their names	_____
7	Whether they performed recently or a long time ago	_____
8	Information about famous foreign performers	_____
9	Possible to learn how to do it?	_____
10	Do people study it at school?	_____
11	Can be learnt outside of China?	_____
12	Need to speak Chinese to enjoy it?	_____



B In order to answer Bill's questions, you are listening to a radio talk show about crosstalk. Use the information you hear to correct your notes. Draw a line through the wrong information and write the correct words in the blanks. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 Crosstalk is ~~a new~~ form of comedy. an old
- 2 None of the crosstalk performers became famous. _____
- 3 For many years, you could turn on the TV at any time and find a crosstalk performance. _____
- 4 A crosstalk performance involves talking, imitating, singing and dancing. _____
- 5 Crosstalk can be done by two people only. _____
- 6 If you listen to a crosstalk performance, you will hear part of a story. _____
- 7 Crosstalk is sometimes performed in English. _____
- 8 You do not need to understand the Chinese language and Chinese culture to enjoy crosstalk. _____

C You need more information to answer the rest of Bill's questions. Read the magazine article below and underline any information that will help you answer your friend's questions.

Famous crosstalk master gives lessons to foreigners

Ding Guangquan, a well-known master of crosstalk (a Chinese comedy form), has been teaching this unique art form to foreigners since 1989. Since then, he has taught many students from over 70 different countries. In an interview, he told us that he is always happy to take on new foreign students. His initial requirements are that students must already speak good Putonghua and have an interest in Chinese culture. The students begin their training by listening to and copying traditional pieces of crosstalk. Then they move on to creating crosstalk dialogues in pairs with other students. Finally, if Ding Guangquan thinks they are skilled enough, the foreign students can create crosstalk dialogues with him. Once they have mastered the skills, some of his students go on to become quite well-known themselves. The most famous is the Canadian Mark Roswell, known in China as Da Shan. Other students are David Moser (Mo Dawei) from the USA and Koiac Korio (Ka Erluo) from Yugoslavia.

Ding Guangquan's classes are very popular among foreign students, and they are held in Beijing. So, if you want to try crosstalk lessons, why not study with a real old master!