

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 2

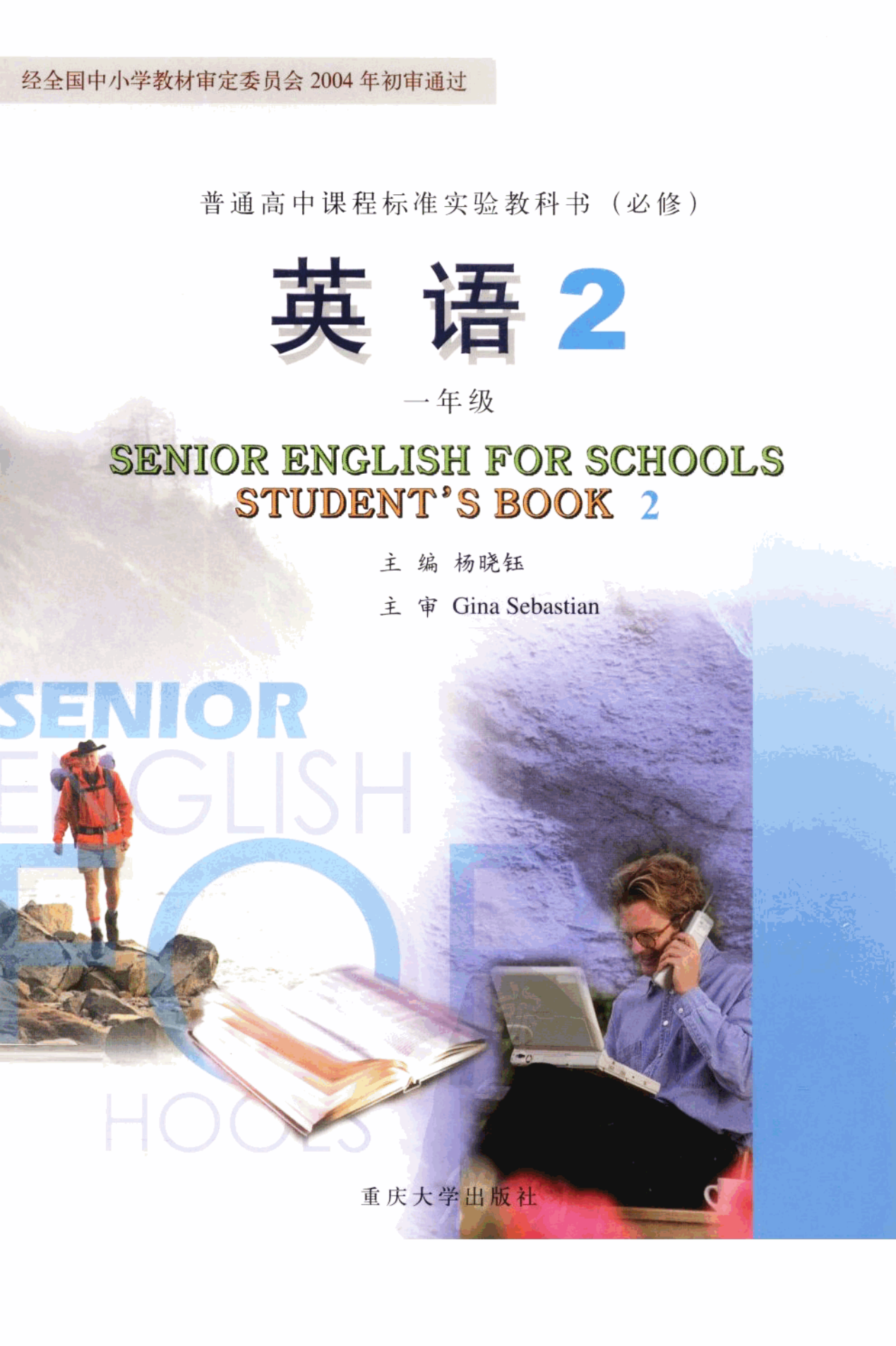
一年级

SENIOR ENGLISH FOR SCHOOLS
STUDENT'S BOOK 2

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SENIOR
ENGLISH
SCHOOLS

The cover features a collage of images. On the left, a hiker in an orange jacket and hat stands on a rocky trail. In the center, an open book is shown. On the right, a man with glasses is sitting at a desk, talking on a mobile phone while looking at a laptop. The background is a mix of light and dark blue washes.

重庆大学出版社

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

Theme A Learning to Know

Unit 1	Learning English	1
	<i>Getting Ready</i>	1
	<i>Reading</i>	2
	<i>Comprehension</i>	3
	<i>Language Focus</i>	4
	<i>Listening and Speaking</i>	7
	<i>Writing</i>	8
	<i>Challenging Yourself</i>	9
Unit 2	Dictionary	12
	<i>Getting Ready</i>	12
	<i>Reading</i>	13
	<i>Comprehension</i>	14
	<i>Language Focus</i>	15
	<i>Listening and Speaking</i>	17
	<i>Writing</i>	19
	<i>Challenging Yourself</i>	20
Unit 3	The Story of Helen Keller	23
	<i>Getting Ready</i>	23
	<i>Reading</i>	24
	<i>Comprehension</i>	25
	<i>Language Focus</i>	26
	<i>Listening and Speaking</i>	29
	<i>Writing</i>	30
	<i>Challenging Yourself</i>	31

Theme B Learning to Be

Unit 4	Confidence	33
	<i>Getting Ready</i>	33
	<i>Reading</i>	34
	<i>Comprehension</i>	35
	<i>Language Focus</i>	36
	<i>Listening and Speaking</i>	39
	<i>Writing</i>	40
	<i>Challenging Yourself</i>	40
Unit 5	Honesty	43
	<i>Getting Ready</i>	43
	<i>Reading</i>	44
	<i>Comprehension</i>	45

<i>Language Focus</i>	46
<i>Listening and Speaking</i>	49
<i>Writing</i>	50
<i>Challenging Yourself</i>	51

Unit 6 Helping People **53**

<i>Getting Ready</i>	53
<i>Reading</i>	54
<i>Comprehension</i>	55
<i>Language Focus</i>	56
<i>Listening and Speaking</i>	59
<i>Writing</i>	60
<i>Challenging Yourself</i>	61

Theme C Learning to Live

Unit 7 Holidays **63**

<i>Getting Ready</i>	63
<i>Reading</i>	64
<i>Comprehension</i>	65
<i>Language Focus</i>	66
<i>Listening and Speaking</i>	70
<i>Writing</i>	71
<i>Challenging Yourself</i>	72

Unit 8 Food **74**

<i>Getting Ready</i>	74
<i>Reading</i>	75
<i>Comprehension</i>	76
<i>Language Focus</i>	77
<i>Listening and Speaking</i>	80
<i>Writing</i>	81
<i>Challenging Yourself</i>	81

Unit 9 Travel **84**

<i>Getting Ready</i>	84
<i>Reading</i>	85
<i>Comprehension</i>	86
<i>Language Focus</i>	87
<i>Listening and Speaking</i>	90
<i>Writing</i>	91
<i>Challenging Yourself</i>	92

Appendices **95**

<i>Notes</i>	95
<i>Word List</i>	104
<i>Vocabulary</i>	114
<i>Useful Expressions</i>	122
<i>Irregular Verbs</i>	125
<i>The Changes in International Phonetic Symbols for English</i> ...	129



Learning English

Learning without thought is labor lost.

Looking Ahead

- Talk about learning English and learning strategies.
- Form nouns by adding *-ion, -ation, -tion, -sion* to verbs.
- Practise using modal verbs *must, may, should* and *will*.
- Practise expressing opinions.
- Make a study plan.

Getting Ready

1. The following questionnaire may help you know your learning style. Tick (✓) the boxes. Then add up your points.

	Usually	Sometimes	(Almost) Never	Don't Know
1) Did / Do you get good results on grammar tests?				
2) Do you have a good memory for new words?				
3) Do you hate making mistakes?				
4) In class, are you upset when mistakes are not corrected?				
5) Is your pronunciation better when you read aloud than when you have a conversation?				
6) Do you wish to have more time to think before you speak?				
7) Do you enjoy being in an English class?				
8) Do you find it difficult to pick up more than two or three words of a dialect when you travel in another place?				
9) Do you like to learn new grammar rules by heart?				
	3 points	2 points	1 point	0 point

Your score: _____

2. Are you interested in knowing what kind of learner you are? Do you need any advice? Read the text below and you will know what learner type you are and get some advice.



Reading

What Kind of Language Learner Are You?

If your score is between 23 and 27, you are probably an **analytic** learner. You may feel it is very important to be as **accurate** as possible all the time. You can improve your language learning by trying to speak more. You do not have to worry too much about your mistakes. Trying to be correct all the time is hard work and it can stop you from communicating well. Remember that the people you speak to will not listen for your mistakes, but for what you are trying to say.

If you score somewhere between 9 and 13, you are probably a **relaxed** learner. You seem to learn languages without really working hard and like to talk with people. However, you probably feel that you should learn more grammar rules, but you do not enjoy this and quickly lose interest. So you need to find more time to learn and **organize** a regular time for learning. You probably need to correct yourself more. If you can correct the mistakes that you have often made, you will find it easier to do something about them.

If your score is between 14 and 22, you are a mixture. You have both the strong points and weaknesses of the analytic learner and the relaxed learner. You learn in different ways and at different time depending on the situation and what you are learning. The advice that you can take is that you should study the **descriptions** of the analytic and relaxed learners. This might help you to decide what your weaknesses are and what subjects you are good at. Then you should **overcome** your weaknesses and **exert** your strong points to the utmost.

What kind of English learner am I?



If your score is between 0 and 8, it does not mean that you are not a good language learner. Perhaps this is the first time you have thought of the way in which you learn. You may **observe** how other students learn English and read some books that tell you how to learn a foreign language.

analytic |ə'nɒlɪk|

adj. 分析的

accurate: careful and exact

Relaxed here means _____.

- A. not feeling worried or anxious, etc.
B. feeling worried

organize: to make preparation for

description: n. saying in words what something is like

Overcome here means _____.

- A. to succeed in a struggle against sth.
B. to fail in a struggle against sth.

exert: to bring into use

to the utmost: to the greatest degree

Observe here means _____.

- A. to listen carefully
B. to watch carefully



Comprehension

1. Find the key words in each paragraph that suggest the main idea of it. The key words in Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 4 have been written out for you as an example.

Paragraph 1: score between 23 and 27, an analytic learner.

Paragraph 2: _____

Paragraph 3: _____

Paragraph 4: score between 0 and 8, learner type not clear.

TIPS

You can often find the main idea in the first or the last sentence.

2. Read through the text again and use some simple words to describe each learner type and give advice to them.

What Kind of Language Learner Are You?

Learner Type	Style Description	Advice
an analytic learner		
a relaxed learner		
a mixture		
a learner whose type is not clear		

3. Read through the text once again and choose the best answers.

- 1) Which of the following statements best sums up the passage?
- The passage divides language learners into four types and regards the first type as the best learner.
 - The passage divides language learners into four types and gives advice to each of them.
 - The passage suggests that a higher score means a better English learner.
 - The passage suggests that a higher score means poorer English.

TIPS

Do not read every word. Just read the title, the first and the last sentence of each paragraph.

- 2) The writer probably wishes us to know that _____.
- A. one learner type is better than another
 B. no single learner type is good
 C. it is very important to know what learner type you are and to use proper methods
 D. it is very important to get high points in exams

- 3) The writer's tone is probably _____.
- A. subjective
 B. objective
 C. neutral (中立的)
 D. not clear

4. Reflect on your way of learning English and discuss with your partner on what learner type you are and how you can improve your English. Then write a report to your teacher.



Language Focus

► Word Power

1. Choose one word to complete each of the following sentences. Change the form if necessary.

score	accurate	relaxed	depend	advice
stop	communicate	organize	regular	overcome

- 1) Can you give me any _____ on how to learn English?
- 2) Is the watch _____ ?
- 3) He said he did well in the exam and he would probably _____ between 95 and 99.
- 4) I like to enjoy music in a _____ situation.
- 5) We learn English in order to _____ with English speakers.
- 6) — Shall we go on a picnic tomorrow?
 — It _____ on the weather.
- 7) The heavy rain _____ them from going on a picnic.
- 8) She bought the same skirt at a lower price at the same shop where I bought mine because she was a _____ customer.
- 9) Jane _____ the party. She asked people to come and bought the food and drinks.
- 10) Are you ready to _____ difficulties?

2. Read the short passage below and fill in the blanks with proper words.

Language learners can be divided into four types. An analytic learner always thinks it very important to be as (1) _____ as possible (2) _____ the time. He can (3) _____ his

language learning by trying to (4) _____ more. He does not have to (5) _____ too much about his (6) _____. A (7) _____ learner seems to learn language (8) _____ really working hard and likes to (9) _____ with people. If he can (10) _____ the mistakes that he has often (11) _____, he will find it (12) _____ to do something about them. A mixture has the (13) _____ points and (14) _____ of the analytic learner and the relaxed learner. By studying the (15) _____ of the analytic and the relaxed learner, he can decide what he is (16) _____ in and what he is (17) _____ at. The fourth type refers to the person who may think of the way he learns for the first time. The advice he can (18) _____ is to (19) _____ how other students learn English and to read some books (20) _____ foreign language learning.

3. *The following word chains can help you to enlarge your vocabulary. Study them carefully and then fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words.*

analyse → analytic → analysis

relax → relaxed → relaxation

mix → mixed → mixture

observe → observer → observation

weak → weakly → weakness

accurate → accurately → accuracy

- Jack is an analytic learner. He often _____ a sentence word by word. Every time he speaks, he tries to be as accurate as possible. When he says something, he must make sure that he says it _____. He thinks _____ is more important than fluency.
- Mary is a relaxed learner. She likes to talk. She seldom corrects her mistakes. She does not work very hard. She likes to _____ herself because she thinks that _____ is good for her health.
- Tom likes to observe the stars at night. He has made several scientific _____. He hopes to work as an _____.
- John likes to do chemical experiments. Sometimes he _____ one chemical with another and then watches the _____ carefully. He watches so closely that he has become near-sighted. He has realized this _____ and will never do that again.

4. *Study the rule of word formation and fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words.*

Rule: v. + -ion / -ation / -tion / -sion → n. e.g. invent + -ion → invention

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1) _____ speaks louder than words. | act |
| 2) He is a man of keen _____. | observe |
| 3) Will you please make a self-_____? | introduce |
| 4) It is a shame to cheat in _____. | examine |
| 5) You'd better make a _____ right now. The star may not be seen in a few minutes. | decide |
| 6) We sometimes read books for _____. | relax |
| 7) I have read that American novel in its Chinese _____. | translate |
| 8) Do you think _____ of mistakes is important? | correct |

▶ Grammar

Modal Verbs : I I

must, may, should, will

Study the rule

Study the following sentences, trying to understand the meanings of the colored words.

- 1) It may rain tomorrow.
- 2) May I open the window?
- 3) The tour to New York should be leaving in a few minutes.
- 4) You should be careful when you go out at night.
- 5) You must be very tired after all that walking.
- 6) Visitors to New York must leave the hotel before 6 p.m.
- 7) Will you give this to Elle, please?

Find the rule

Tell which sentence above is performing one of the following functions. Write the correct sentence number on the line. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- 4) 1) Giving advice.
- 2) Saying that something is necessary.
- 3) Politely asking someone to do something.
- 4) Asking someone for permission to do something.
- 5) Saying that perhaps something will happen.
- 6) Saying that something will almost certainly happen, as long as nothing unexpected stops it.
- 7) Expressing an opinion about something that the speaker is very sure about.

Apply the rule

1. Complete the following sentences with may, should, must or will .

- 1) What? You say you can't see those lights? You _____ be blind!
- 2) If it is raining, you _____ take an umbrella with you.
- 3) Excuse me, but _____ I ask you a very personal question?
- 4) I can't be sure, but I _____ be late this evening. So don't wait for me.
- 5) Listen! You really _____ give this to Mary! It's very important!
- 6) The train _____ be here any minute now but you never know.
- 7) Excuse me, but _____ you please stay away from the grass?

2. Make sentences with may, should, must or will, based on the following situations.

- 1) Ask your teacher for permission to leave the school early tomorrow.

- 2) Advise your friend to study harder.
- 3) You are a doctor. Tell a patient it is really necessary to take all the medicine.
- 4) Someone asks you the time. You haven't got a watch but you're sure it's ten o'clock.
- 5) Someone asks you if it will rain tomorrow. You don't know. But you think it is possible.
- 6) Your phone is ringing. You are busy. Politely ask a friend to answer it.
- 7) You are a stewardess. A passenger wants you to tell him / her the arrival time in Paris. You tell him / her the plane will almost certainly arrive at 12:00 a.m. if nothing goes wrong.



Listening and Speaking

Expressing Opinions

1. Get familiar with the following words before you listen the recording. In this way, you will find it easier to understand the speakers.

experiment immediately grasp entirely in deep thought independent

2. Tick (✓) six of the qualities that you think are most important to a good English learner. Compare your choices with your partner's.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) grasping every chance to speak English | <input type="checkbox"/> 5) doing homework on time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) not afraid of making mistakes | <input type="checkbox"/> 6) reading a lot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) paying much attention to pronunciation | <input type="checkbox"/> 7) learning grammar rules by heart |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) practising using everything he / she learns | <input type="checkbox"/> 8) asking questions |

3. Now listen to a discussion on "What is a good English learner?" between an English teacher and his student. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- ___ 1) Anna met her teacher in the evening.
- ___ 2) Anna seemed to be absent-minded.
- ___ 3) Anna apologized to her teacher.
- ___ 4) Anna completely agreed with her teacher.
- ___ 5) Anna had a discussion with her roommates.



4. Listen to the dialogue again and take notes on what the dialogue says about a good English learner. Compare your notes with your partner's.

- 1) A good English learner is usually not afraid of _____.
- 2) A good learner is _____ experiment with everything he learns. After he has learned a new structure or a new word, he immediately _____.
- 3) He is _____ the mistakes he has made. He is not afraid of making them.
- 4) He often grasps the chance _____ and asks questions.
- 5) A good learner is most independent. He doesn't _____ the teacher.
- 6) He reads a lot and he works _____.

5. Use the information from both the reading passage and the listening material to have a discussion on the topic "One Learner Type Is Better than Another". Do you agree or disagree? Use the following suggested expressions in your discussion.

I (honestly / really) think / believe / feel (that)...	I see what you mean, but...
In my opinion, ...	I agree with you in a sense, but...
I think so, too.	I don't (quite) agree (with you).
I agree with you.	I'm afraid I don't agree with you.



Writing

1. Read the following passage and try to find out how to make a study plan.

Making a Study Plan

1) Begin with a plan.

Time is today, not tomorrow or next week. Start your plan at the beginning of the term.

2) Form a habit of using a notebook.

Go and buy a notebook today. Use it to plan your study time every day. Once a weekly study plan is made, follow it with small changes. Sunday is a good day to make a plan for the following week.

3) Be realistic (实际的, 与事实相符的).

Often you know from experience how long it takes to study for a quiz or to review for a final exam. When you plan time for these things, be realistic. Think of things that may happen unexpectedly.

4) Keep your plan **flexible**.

It is important that you plan your time every week so that you can make some changes when necessary. For example, before mid-term or final exams, you may need more time for review. A good plan must be a little flexible so that special tasks can be done well.

5) Study for a certain amount of time each school day.

Some study each day is better than many study hours in one day and nothing the next day. When you work out your plan, try to include at least two study hours each day.

6) Free on Saturday and study on Sunday.

It is good to stop all study activities for one full day. Many students choose Saturday for sports and other activities. Sunday, on the other hand, seems to be the best study day for many students. It is a good day to do some reading.



2. *Work out your weekly study plan for learning English. Then talk about your plan with your partner and ask him / her to help you make small changes if necessary.*

Days of the Week

What Time

What to Do

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday



Challenging Yourself

1. *You have been learning English for at least three years. What do you think is the most important and effective way to learn English?*

1) Learn a lot of grammar.

2) Keep a lot of words in mind.

3) Read a lot of books.

4) Listen to the recordings.

5) Have conversation practice with others.

6) Or _____

2. *Read the following words before you read the coming article and consult your dictionary if they are new to you.*

obvious

message

automatically

vocabulary

intuition

magic

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

Reading — the Most Important Way to Learn English

Before you can start speaking and writing in English, your brain must get enough correct English sentences. You can't speak English if you have never seen an English sentence in your life. This is obvious. And you can't speak English well if you have not seen a large number of English sentences.

There are two ways to get correct English sentences: listening and reading. Both are good, but reading is usually much easier than listening. With the help of a good dictionary, you will be able to understand English texts much more easily than, for example, English television or movies.

If you read just one book in English, you will see that your English has become much better. You will start using lots of new vocabulary and grammar in your school compositions and e-mail messages. You will be surprised, but English phrases will just come to you when you are writing or speaking! Things like the past simple tense and how to use the word "since" will become part of you. You will use them automatically, without thinking. Correct phrases will just appear in your head.

It will be easy to use English, because your brain will only be repeating the things that it has seen many times. By reading a book in English, you have given your brain thousands of English sentences. They are part of you now. How can you make a mistake and say "I feeled bad", if you have seen the correct phrase ("I felt bad") 250 times in the last book you've read? You simply cannot make that mistake anymore.

This is true for hundreds of words and grammar structures. If you read in English, you can forget about grammar rules. Throw away your grammar book! You don't need to know the rules for the present perfect tense. You don't even have to know the name "present perfect". Instead, read a few books in English, and soon you will feel that "I have seen Paul yesterday" is wrong and "I saw Paul yesterday" is correct. How? Simple. Your brain has seen the second kind of sentences 192 times, and the first kind 0 times.

This is what we call grammar intuition. This is how native speakers know what is correct. It's no magic. You can do it, too. The only difference between you and native speakers is that they have heard and read more English sentences than you have.

1. Read the article carefully and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).
- 1) Before you can speak and write English, you must read a lot of English sentences.
 - 2) The author thinks that reading is more important than listening.
 - 3) You can use things like the simple past tense and the word "since" freely after you read just one book in English.

- ___ 4) If you read the same sentence or sentence structure many times, you can then write correct sentences yourself, without making any mistakes.
- ___ 5) The author thinks that you don't need to learn grammar and you can just throw your grammar book away.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below, changing the forms if necessary.

obvious	with the help of	message	come to	automatically
repeat	throw away	instead	native	magic

- 1) I didn't have a pen, so I used a pencil _____.
- 2) All of a sudden, the words of the song _____ me.
- 3) You will get an increase in pay each year _____.
- 4) It is _____ that even if we can save much energy, we can only delay the energy crisis.
- 5) _____ the neighbours the fire was at last brought under control.
- 6) The man used _____ to produce six rabbits from his hat.
- 7) He _____ several times that he was busy.
- 8) I have sent mother a _____ to tell her I shall be home late.
- 9) You _____ the chance of a good job by your stupidity.
- 10) He was never popular in his _____ Australia.

3. Work in groups to answer the following questions.

- 1) What does the sentence "your brain must get enough correct English sentences" in Paragraph 1 mean?

- 2) What does "This" in Paragraph 1, line 3 refer to?

- 3) In Paragraph 4 and Paragraph 5, the author mentions some numbers as "250 times", "192 times" and "0 times", do you think he is trying to be specific? What do you think he wants to reveal?

- 4) What is the main idea of the article?

- 5) Do you agree with the author? Why or why not?



Dictionary

Your dictionary is your best teacher in your English learning.

Looking Ahead

- Learn about the first American dictionary.
- Distinguish words different in parts of speech.
- Practise using modal verbs *must*, *have to*, and *have got to*.
- Talk about two kinds of dictionaries.
- Write a notice.



Getting Ready

1. Do you have an English dictionary? What dictionary do you have? Complete the following questionnaire by putting a tick (✓) before your answer:

- 1) Do you often use your dictionary? Yes No
- 2) Do you know how to decide if a dictionary is good or not? Yes No
- 3) Do you know what information a dictionary give besides spelling and meaning? Yes No
- 4) Do you know that you can improve your English by making good use of a dictionary? Yes No

2. Study your dictionary carefully and write down the information you get from each entry. And compare yours with your partner's.

My dictionary includes spelling, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

My partner's dictionary includes _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

3. Have you ever seen this dictionary? It is one of the most famous dictionaries in the world. Do you want to know how it came into being? Read the following passage, and you will get the answer.

