

全日制普通高级中学课程标准实验教科书

新高中英语

第一册 (下)

NEW SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA
STUDENT'S BOOK 1B

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Unit 11

Festivals around the world

Warming Up

Festivals are meant to celebrate something. Work in groups and list five Chinese festivals that you know. Discuss when they **take place**, what they celebrate and one thing that people do at that time. The first one is given to you as an example.

Festivals	Time of year / date	What does it celebrate?	What do people do?
Mid-Autumn Festival	Autumn / fall	The beauty of the full moon, harvest, time with family and friends	Give / eat mooncakes and watch the full moon with family members and friends

Pre-reading

- 1 What is your favourite holiday of the year? Why?
- 2 What festivals or celebrations do you enjoy in your city or town? Do you like spending festivals with your family or with friends? What part of festivals do you like best—the music, the things to see, the visits or the food?

Reading



FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

Ancient Festivals

Festivals and celebrations of all kinds are held everywhere. The most ancient festivals would celebrate the end of the cold weather, planting in spring and harvest in autumn. Other celebrations were held when hunters could catch animals. Ancient people did not understand nature. They would often **starve** because food was difficult to find, so they celebrated when they had food. They lit fires and made music because they thought these festivals would bring a year of **plenty**.



Festivals of the Dead

Other festivals are held to honour the dead, and **satisfy** and please their **ancestors**, who could return either

do good to sb.
= be good for sb. *do harm to sb. = harm sb = be harmful to sb.*

to help or to **do harm**. The festival in Japan is called **Obon**, when people should go to clean the graves and light **incense** to the memory of their ancestors. They light **lamps** and play music because they think that this will **lead** the ancestors back to earth. In Mexico they have the Day of the Dead in early November. On this important feast day, people might eat food in the shape of skulls, and cakes with "**bones**" on them. They offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. The festival of Halloween had its **origin** as an **event in memory** of the dead. It is now a children's festival, where they can go to their neighbours' homes and ask for sweets. They **dress up** and try to frighten people. If they are not given anything, the children might play a **trick**.



Festivals to Honour People

Festivals can be held as an honour to famous people or to the gods. One of these is the Dragon Boat Festival in China, which honours the **poet** Qu Yuan. Another is Columbus Day in the USA, in memory of the **arrival** of Christopher Columbus in America. In India there is a **national** festival on October 2 to honour Mahatma Gandhi, the leader who helped **gain** India's **independence** from Britain.



Harvest Festivals

Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very happy events. People are grateful that their food is **gathered** for the winter, and that a season of **agricultural** work is over. In **European** countries it is the **custom** to decorate churches and town halls with flowers and fruits, and people get together to have meals. Some people might win **awards** for their animals, flowers, fruit and vegetables, like the biggest **watermelon** or the most **handsome rooster**. In China and Japan there are mid-autumn festivals when people can **admire** the moon and give gifts of mooncakes.



Spring Festivals

The most **energetic** and important festivals are the ones that **look forward to** the end of winter and to spring. At the Spring Festival in China, people eat special dumplings, fish and meat, and may give children **lucky money** in red paper. There are dragon dances and **carnivals**, and families celebrate the lunar New Year together. In some Western countries there are very exciting carnivals, which take



place forty days before **Easter**, usually in February. They might include parades, dancing in the streets **day and night**, loud music and colourful **clothing** of all kinds. Easter is an important **religious** and **social** festival in **Christian** countries. It celebrates the return of Jesus for Christians and it also celebrates the coming of spring. In Japan, the Cherry Blossom Festival happens a little later. The country

is covered with cherry tree flowers so that it looks **as though** it might be covered with pink snow.

People love to get together to eat, drink and **have fun with** each other. Festivals let us enjoy life, be proud of our customs and forget our **daily** life for a little while.

Comprehending

1 Think about what you have read. Read the information again and answer these questions:

1 When did ancient people celebrate?

2 What are festivals of the dead for?

3 Why does India have a national festival on October 2?

4 Why are autumn festivals happy events?

5 Name three things people do at spring festivals.

6 What is one important reason to have festivals and celebrations?

2 You have read about several kinds of festivals. With a partner discuss which kinds of festivals you think are the most important and which are the most fun. Using information from the reading passage and your own ideas, fill in the chart.

	Type of festival	Example of festival	Reasons for your choice
Most important			
Most fun			

3 Re-read the passage and pick out three things that most festivals seem to have in common. Write down these three things, and with a partner talk about why you think they might be important to people everywhere. Then fill in the chart.

Three common things	Reasons why they are important to people everywhere
1	
2	
3	

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

1 Find the words or expressions in the reading passage that mean the same as these.

Alternative words and expressions	Words and expressions from the text
people who catch animals for food	
something that causes hurt or pain	harm
very old	
feel excited about something that is going to happen	
have a good time with	
usual way of doing something	
connected with farming	
old relatives who have died	

2 Find the word or expression in the text that fits the sentence.

- 1 When people go to the temple, they light _____.
- 2 Thank you for the gifts. I am _____ your kindness.
- 3 My father is very tired. He has been working _____.
- 4 Winter in Harbin is very cold. The streets are _____ snow.
- 5 I get up, go to school, do homework and go to bed. That is my _____ life.

Discovering useful structures

1 The modal verbs *may, might, will, would, can, could, shall, should, must* and *need* are used for many purposes. Write five different sentences with modal verbs from the reading passage in the space. For example: If they are not given anything, the children might play a trick.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

2 Here are some examples of how these modal verbs are used.

1 *can* and *could*

Jin *can* speak English well. (ability)

No one *could* finish the test last week. (ability)

The teacher said that we *could* not leave early. (**permission**)

The hunters are lost. They *could* starve. (possibility)

Could you please show me the way to Beihai Park? (request)

2 *may* and *might*

May we see the awards for the teams? (permission; request)

She *might* give you some new clothing. (**possibility**)

3 *will* and *would*

The Spring Festival is the most fun. The whole family *will* come for a meal. (promise; agreement)

Often he *would* dress up like a rich man. (past habit; custom)

Would you like to join us for dinner? (request)

4 *shall* and *should*

The harvest festival begins on Saturday. We *shall* be there with our friends. (promise; agreement)

You *should* arrive at the airport two hours before he goes. (advice)

It's nearly five o'clock. The taxi *should* be here soon. (prediction)

5 *must* and *can*

Wang Feng wins an award every year. He *must* be very strong. (speculation)

The dumplings are in the shape of little balls. That *can* be because people like round food. (guessing)

3 Working in pairs, ask your partner questions using modal verbs. Use each verb only once. Your partner should use them in the answer. Be ready to present your questions and answers to the class.

1 A: _____ you like to go to a special event with us on Saturday?

B: Yes, I _____.

2 A: _____ Xiao Feng find his shoes after the last game?

B: No, he _____.

3 A: _____ I go with my friends to the harvest festival?

B: Yes, you _____.

4 A: If I want to be a doctor _____ I study science?

B: Yes, you _____.

5 A: He is very strong. _____ he lift 150 kilograms?

B: No, he _____.

6 A: The neighbour's children are older this year. _____ they stop playing tricks at Halloween?

B: Perhaps, they _____.

Using Language

Listening



There is a big and famous carnival in Trinidad every February. Li Mei and Wu Ping are visiting Trinidad and they are getting ready to go to the carnival parade. Listen to the tape and find out what the plans for the parade are. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What is the advice that Carla gives Li Mei?
- 2 What do they find when they arrive at the park?
- 3 Why is it important for them to have water?
- 4 Why can't they hear each other?
- 5 Why do they plan to meet at the parking lot?



Speaking

You have been visiting Carla and Hari's home in Trinidad and you've returned home to Jilin. You are phoning their mother to thank her for the visit. These expressions might help you.

Could / would you please...?

It's very kind of you....

Thank you very much / thanks a lot.

You're most welcome.

I look forward to....

I appreciate....

It was a pleasure....

Don't mention it.

Make some notes about what you might say with a partner in class who will be Xiao Feng. Write a conversation of at least five sentences from you and five from Xiao Feng. Be ready to present your conversation to the class.

The conversation is started for you:

YOU: Hello, Xiao Feng, it's _____ calling from Jilin. Can you hear me?

XIAO FENG: Oh hello _____. How nice to hear from you.

....

Reading



A SAD LOVE STORY



Li Fang was sad. His heart was broken. It was Valentine's Day and Hu Jin had said she would meet him at the coffee shop after work. Now she was not there. She could be with her friends right now laughing at him. She said she would be there at seven o'clock, and he thought she would **keep her word**. He had looked forward to meeting her all day, and now he was alone with his roses and chocolates, like a **fool**. Well, he was not going to **hold his breath** for her to **apologize**. He would **drown** his **sadness** in coffee.

It was **obvious** that the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave — he **wiped** the tables, then sat down and turned on the TV. Just what Li Fang needed! A sad Chinese story about lost love.

The seventh daughter of the Goddess of Heaven visited the earth. Her name was Zhinü, the weaving girl, and she was the most **lovely** of the daughters. While she was on the earth she met the herd boy Niulang and they fell in love. ("Just like me and Hu Jin," thought Li Fang.) They got married secretly, and they were very happy. ("We could be like that," thought Li Fang.) When the Goddess of Heaven realized that her daughter was married to a human, she became very angry and made the weaving girl return to Heaven. Niulang tried to follow her, but the river of stars, the Milky Way, stopped him. Zhinü was so sad that her mother decided to let the **couple** cross the Milky Way to meet once a year, when the stars Vega and Altair meet in the Heaven. Now magpies make a bridge of their wings and the lovers can cross the river to meet on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month. People in China hope that the weather will be fine on that day, because if it is raining, it means that Zhinü is **weeping** and the two lovers won't be able to meet.

The **announcer** said, "This is the story of Qiqiaojie — it is what we call the Chinese Valentine's story. It's a fine day today, so I hope you all can meet the one you love."

As Li Fang **set off** for home, he thought, "I guess Hu Jin doesn't love me. I'll just throw these flowers and chocolates away. I don't want them to remind me of her." So he did.

As he sadly passed the tea shop on the corner on his way home, he heard a voice calling his name. There was Hu Jin waving at him and calling, "Why are you so late? I've been waiting for you for a long time! And I have a gift for you!"

What would he do? He had given away her Valentine's gifts! She would never **forgive** him. This would not be a happy Valentine's Festival!

Discussing

With a partner, find the answers to these questions and be prepared to explain your answers to the class. There may be more than one way to answer the questions.

- 1 Explain why Li Fang felt like a fool.
- 2 What was Li Fang afraid that Hu Jin was doing?
- 3 How did Li Fang know the manager wanted to shut the coffee shop?
- 4 Why do people want the weather to be fine on Qi Qiao Jie?
- 5 What is the reason why Li Fang and Hu Jin did not meet on time?
- 6 Why was Li Fang so worried at the end of the story?
- 7 If you were Li Fang or Hu Jin, what would you do to change the situation?

Writing

Write a different ending to the story of Li Fang, beginning with:

As he sadly passed the tea shop on the corner on his way....

To prepare for writing, you should do the following.

- 1 Re-read the story.
- 2 Think of what Hu Jin will say when she finds out that the flowers and chocolates are gone.
- 3 Think of an ending to the story that will solve Li Fang's problem. Will he be happy or sad?

SUMMING UP

Write down what you have learned from this unit.

- 1 New information
- 2 New words and expressions
- 3 New structures



LEARNING TIP

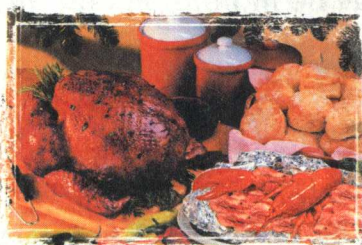
Read the 21st Century Student Post and collect information about festivals and events around the world. In this way you can expand your vocabulary. You can also search for similar information on the Internet.

Unit 12

Healthy eating

Warming Up

Everybody has to eat, but do you eat a healthy **diet**? Do you know that the food you eat helps you grow in different ways?



Foods to give you energy		Foods to grow bones (eg body-building foods)	Foods that give fibre for digestion and health
Fast energy foods	Slow energy foods		
rice noodles spaghetti	sugar potato bread	butter cream oils nuts	all vegetables (eg beans, cucumbers, mushrooms, peas, ...) all fruit (eg apples, oranges, lemons, ...)

Which of these groups of foods do you like best? Which of them do you eat most often? Do you think we should eat each kind of food? What will happen if you do not eat a **balanced** diet?

Pre-reading

1 In pairs get students to discuss these questions.

Which food contains more...?	Examples of food	Answer
sugar	chocolate or grapes	
	cakes or bananas	
fat	cream or rice	
	chocolate or chicken	
fibre	peas or cabbage	
	pork or nuts	
protein	potato crisps or ham	
	eggs or cream	

- 2 Which of the following foods contain the most fat? Put them in order from 1 (most fat) to 5 (least fat):

rice ice-cream eggs chicken peaches

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

Reading



COME AND EAT HERE (1)

Wang Pengwei sat in his empty restaurant feeling very frustrated. It had been a very strange morning. Usually he got up early and prepared his menu of **mutton** kebabs, **roast** pork and fried rice. Then by lunchtime they would all be sold. His restaurant **ought to** be full of people. But not today! Why was that? What could have happened? He thought of his mutton kebabs and fatty pork cooked in the hottest, finest oil. His fried rice was hot but did not taste of fat. His cola was sugary and cold and his ice cream was made with eggs, milk, cream and fruit. Nothing could have been better, he thought. Suddenly he saw his friend Li Maochang hurrying by. "Hello, Maochang," he called, "Your usual?" But Maochang seemed not to hear. What was the matter? It must be serious if Maochang was not coming to eat with him as he always did.

Pengwei followed Li Maochang into a newly-opened small restaurant at the end of the street. There was a **sign** in the window: "**Tired of all that fat? Want to be thinner? Come inside to Yong Hui's *slimming* restaurant. Only *slimming* foods served here. Make yourself thin again!**" **Curiosity** made Wang Pengwei step inside. It was full of people. A very thin lady came forward. "Welcome!" she said, "My name is Yong Hui. I will take all that fat off you in two weeks if you eat here every day." Then she pushed a menu into Wang Pengwei's hand. There were only two kinds of food and one drink on it: **raw** vegetables, fruit and water. Wang Pengwei was amazed at this and especially at the prices. It cost more than a good meal in his own restaurant. He could not believe his eyes! He **threw away** the menu and hurried outside. On his way home he thought about his own menu. Did it make people fat? He wondered if he should go to the library to find out? He couldn't have Yong Hui **getting away with** telling people **lies**! He had better do some **research**!

Finally he realised what was wrong with Yong Hui's restaurant. It was not giving its **customers** energy-giving food! After eating in her restaurant people would become tired very quickly. Perhaps this was a way to win his customers back! Pengwei wrote his own sign. It said: *You have to eat good food to feel fit. Come and eat here. We will sell you food that gives you energy all day!* The **competition** between the two restaurants was on!



Comprehending

- 1 Think about these statements and tick the correct box.

- 1 Usually Wang Pengwei's restaurant was full of people.
2 He provided a balanced diet in his menu.

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 3 Yong Hui provided a balanced diet. ☐ ☐
- 4 Yong Hui could make people thin in two weeks by giving them a good diet. ☐ ☐
- 5 Wang Pengwei's customers often became fat after eating in his restaurant. ☐ ☐
- 6 Yong Hui's menu gave them energy foods. ☐ ☐
- 7 Wang Pengwei's menu gave them foods containing fibre. ☐ ☐
- 8 Wang Pengwei **admired** Yong Hui's restaurant when he saw the menu. ☐ ☐
- 9 Wang Pengwei decided to copy Yong Hui's menu. ☐ ☐

2 Answer these questions.

- 1 The **weakness** of the diet in Wang Pengwei's restaurant was _____
- 2 The **strength** of the diet in Wang Pengwei's restaurant was _____
- 3 The weakness of the diet at Yong Hui's restaurant was _____
- 4 The strength of the diet at Yong Hui's restaurant was _____

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

- 1 Look at the reading again to find words and expressions that mean the same.

Alternative expressions	Words and expressions from the text
cook in oil	
something to make you thin by eating it	
wish to know about something	
get rid of something	
no energy and feel like sleeping	
parts of plants that help food move quickly through the body	
changing food into something the body can use	
information posted for the public to see	
proper amount of different kinds of food needed for good health	

2 Some words can be used in different parts of speech.

Verb	Adjective	Noun
weaken		
strengthen		
beautify		
	digestive	
		balance
		amazement

Discovering useful structures

1 Please pick out all the sentences containing modal verbs from the reading passage and list them. The first one is given. Match the function words in the box with each of the sentences. Then make three new sentences.

A *Intention* B *Duty* C *Prohibition* D *Possibility*

1 By lunchtime they *would* all be sold. (D)

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____

12 You *have to*

13 We *needn't*

14 They *do not have to*

2 Make as many sentences as possible from the two boxes.

You must	eat a balanced diet to stay healthy.
You should	do some exercise every day to stay fit.
You ought to	cook fresh vegetables and meat without too much fat if you want to stay slim.
You have to	eat three meals a day if you want to be able to study hard.

You must not	eat fatty foods at each meal if you wish to stay slim.
You should not	drink sugary drinks if you wish to have strong, white teeth.
You ought not	eat the same kind of food at every meal.
You do not have to	miss meals if you wish to stay slim.
You needn't	do research in the library to eat a balanced diet.

Using Language

Listening



Listen to the tape and then fill in the charts.

Energy-giving foods	Body-building foods	Protective foods

Owner of restaurant	Problems with foods offered	Foods to be offered
Wang Pengwei		
Yong Hui		

What is Wang Pengwei's suggestion for solving the problem? _____

Reading



COME AND EAT HERE (2)

The next day Wang Pengwei's restaurant was nearly full and he felt happier. Perhaps he would be able to **earn his living** after all and not find himself out of work. He did not look forward to being **in debt** because his restaurant was no longer popular. He smiled. But the smile left his face when he saw Yong Hui walk in. She did not look happy but **glared** at him as she moved round the customers. "May I ask what you were doing in my restaurant yesterday? I thought you were a new customer and now I find you only came to spy on me and my menu," she shouted. "Please excuse me," he **gently** explained, "I wanted to know where all my customers had gone yesterday. I followed one of them and found them in your restaurant. I don't want to upset you but I found your menu so **limited** that I stopped worrying and started advertising the benefits of my food. Why don't you sit down and try a meal?"

Yong Hui agreed to stay and before long they were both enjoying the dumplings, fatty pork and cola. When they got to the ice cream Yong Hui began to look ill. "I feel sick with all this fat and heavy food," she

said, "I miss my vegetables and fruit." Wang Pengwei was just enjoying a second plate of dumplings so he **sighed**. "Yes," he added, "and I would miss my dumplings and fatty pork. But don't you get tired quickly?" "Well, now you mention it I do have to rest a lot," admitted Yong Hui. "But don't you think it would be better if you were a bit thinner?" she asked Wang Pengwei. "I'm sure you would feel much healthier."

They began chatting about menus and balanced diets. "My research has shown me that neither your restaurant nor mine offers a balanced diet," explained Pengwei, "I don't offer enough fibre and you don't offer enough body-building or energy-giving foods. Perhaps we ought to **combine** our menus and provide a balanced menu with foods full of energy, body-building and fibre." So that is what they did. They served raw vegetables with the hamburgers and boiled the potatoes rather than fried them. Then they served fresh fruit with ice cream. In this way they cut down the fat and increased the fibre in the meal. Their balanced menu became such a success that in time Wang Pengwei became slimmer and Yong Hui fatter. After a while the two found that their business cooperation had turned into a personal one. Finally they got married and lived happily ever after!



Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- Pengwei was worried when he thought his restaurant would no longer be popular because _____.
 A he would be in debt
 B he could no longer earn his living
 C he would lose his job
 D his friends would not visit him
- Yong Hui was very angry when she came to Pengwei's restaurant because _____.
 A she thought he was a new customer
 B she thought he had spied her restaurant
 C she was told he was a spy
 D he was too fat
- Pengwei's research showed _____.
 A his menu was balanced
 B both menus were balanced
 C Yong Hui's menu was balanced
 D neither menu was balanced
- He suggested they provide a combined menu because _____.
 A he liked Yong Hui
 B he didn't want to lose his customers
 C he thought her menu was better
 D this would provide a balanced diet

Speaking and writing

In pairs, discuss what makes an enjoyable Chinese meal. Then make two Chinese menus, one from the north and one from the south of China. Remember to make your menus different but show the dishes of those areas. Then work out whether these menus are balanced or not.

Menu 1

Meal	Main kind(s) of food
rice	energy-giving

Items of energy-giving food: _____

Items of body-building food: _____

Items of protective food: _____

Do you think it is a balanced menu? _____

Give a reason _____

Menu 2

Meal	Main kind(s) of food
rice	energy-giving

Items of energy-giving food: _____

Items of body-building food: _____

Items of protective food: _____

Do you think it is a balanced menu? _____

Give a reason _____

SUMMING UP

Write down what you have learned from this unit.

- 1 Contents
- 2 New words and expressions
- 3 New structures



LEARNING TIP

When you buy items in **packets** or **tins**, you need to look at the side of the packet or tin. It will tell you how much energy-giving food, body-building food and fibre there is in your tin or packet. You will also learn more words and expressions connected with food. You can use this information to help you have a healthier diet as well as increase your vocabulary.

Unit 13

The Million Pound Bank-Note

Warming Up

- 1 What do you know about the American writer Mark Twain?
- 2 Do you know any of his works? Can you name any of them?

Pre-reading

- 1 A rich person gives you a large amount of money to use as you like. What will you do with it? Why?
- 2 Have you ever **made a bet** with a friend? If so, what did you bet on? How did you feel about the bet after it was won or lost?
- 3 Have you ever read the story "The Million Pound Bank-Note"? Have you seen the movie? If so, what did you think of it?

Reading



ACT ONE

Note: **Scenes 1 and 2** are provided in the Teacher's Book.

Scene 3

NARRATOR Now ladies and gentleman, you're about to hear the most incredible **tale**. It is the summer of 1903, and Henry Adams, an American businessman, has had some very bad luck. He is lost in London. He has no money and does not know what he should do. Walking down the street, he hears someone calling him.

RODERICK Young man, would you step inside a moment, please?

HENRY Who? Me, sir?

RODERICK Yes, you.

OLIVER Through the front door on your left.

HENRY (*a servant opens the door for him*) Thanks.

SERVANT Good morning, sir, would you please come in?
Permit me to lead the way, sir.

OLIVER Thank you, James. That will be all.

RODERICK How do you do, Mister — er — ?

HENRY Adams, Henry Adams.

OLIVER Come and sit down, Mr Adams.

HENRY Thank you.



RODERICK You're an American?

HENRY That's right, from San Francisco.

RODERICK How well do you know London?

HENRY Not at all. It's my first trip here.

RODERICK I wonder, Mr Adams, if you'd mind us asking a few questions.

HENRY Go right **ahead**.

RODERICK May we ask what you're doing in this country and what your plans are?

HENRY Well, I can't say that I have any plans. I'm hoping to find work. As a matter of fact, I landed in Britain **by accident**.

OLIVER How is that possible?

HENRY Well, you see, back home I had my own boat. About a month ago I was sailing out of the **bay** — (*his eyes stare at what is left of the brothers' dinner on the table*)

RODERICK Well, go on.

HENRY Oh, yes. Well, towards **nightfall** I found myself carried out to sea by a strong wind. I did not know whether I could survive until morning. The next morning I'd about given myself up for lost when I was **spotted** by a ship.

OLIVER And it was the ship that brought you to England.

HENRY I earned my **passage** by working as an **unpaid** hand, which **accounts for** my **appearance**. (*the brothers smile at each other*)

RODERICK Well, you mustn't worry about that. It's an advantage.

HENRY I'm afraid I don't quite follow you, sir.

RODERICK Tell us, Mr Adams, what sort of work did you do in America?

HENRY I worked for a mining company. Could you offer me some kind of work here?

RODERICK **Patience**, Mr Adams. If you don't mind, may I ask you how much money you have?

HENRY Well, **to be honest**, I have none.

OLIVER (*happily*) What luck! Brother, what luck! (*claps his hands together*)

HENRY Well, it may seem lucky to you but not to me. If this is your idea of some kind of joke, I don't think it's very funny. (*Henry stands up to leave*) Now, if you'll excuse me, I think I'll be on my way.

RODERICK Please don't go, Mr Adams. You mustn't think we don't care about you. Oliver, give him the letter.

OLIVER Yes, the letter. (*gets it from a desk and gives it to Henry like a gift*) The letter.

HENRY (*taking it carefully*) For me?

RODERICK For you. (*Henry starts to open it*) Oh, no, you mustn't open it. Not yet. You may open it at two o'clock.

HENRY Oh, this is **silly**.

RODERICK Not silly. There's money in it. (*calls to the servant*) James?

HENRY Oh, no, I don't want your charity. I just want an honest job.

RODERICK We know you're hard-working. That's why we've given you the letter. James, show Mr Adams out.

OLIVER Good luck, Mr Adams.

HENRY Well, why don't you explain what this is all about?

RODERICK You'll soon know. In exactly an hour and a half.

