

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（上）

NEW SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA
STUDENT'S BOOK 1A

课程教材研究所 编著
英语课程教材研究开发中心



人民教育出版社

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人民教育出版社 出版发行

（北京沙滩后街 55 号 邮编：100009）

网址：<http://www.pep.com.cn>

北京中科印刷有限公司印装 全国新华书店经销

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开本：890 毫米×1 194 毫米 1/16 印张：12.25 字数：285 000

2002 年 8 月第 1 版 2003 年 8 月第 2 次印刷

ISBN 7-107-15891-0 定价：14.10 元
G·8981(课)

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版式设计 刘 昀

封面设计 王俊宏

平面制作 北京人教聚珍图文制作有限公司

CONTENTS

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Topics</i>	<i>Functional items</i>
1 Friendship P1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends and Friendship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes • Agreement & disagreement • Certainty
2 English around the world P8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English language and its development • Different kinds of English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language difficulties in communication
3 Travel journal P15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travelling • Describing a journey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good wishes • Means of transportation
4 Earthquakes P22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic knowledge of the earthquake • How to protect oneself and help others in disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about past experience • Sequence
5 Nelson Mandela—a modern hero P29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The qualities of a great person • The lives of some great people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving opinions • Making comments
6 Cultural relics P36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural relics protection • Famous cultural relics in China and abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking for opinions • Giving opinions
7 The Olympic Games P43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History and basic knowledge of the Olympic Games 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about interests and hobbies
8 Computers P50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History and basic knowledge of computers • Robots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making decisions
9 Wildlife protection P57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of wildlife protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentions & purposes
10 Music P64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Music • Different types of music 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving advice
<i>Appendices</i>	Notes to the texts	P141
	Grammar	P161
	Words and expressions in each unit	P169
	Vocabulary	P178
	Irregular verbs	p187

Structures	Reading	Writing	Workbook
Direct Speech & Indirect Speech(I): Statements and questions <i>陈述 提问</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anne's best friend • Friendship in Hawaii 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining 	P71
Indirect Speech (II): Requests & commands <i>请求 要求</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road to modern English • Oxford English dictionary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brainstorming 	P78
The Present Progressive Tense expressing futurity <i>pro'gresiv 进行 future 将来</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journey down the Mekong • A night in the mountains • The end of our journey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing places 	P85
The Attributive Clause (<i>that, which, who, whose</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A night the earth didn't sleep • The story of an eyewitness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlining 	P92
The Attributive Clause (<i>where, when</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elias's story • The rest of Elias's story • Two ideas of Bill Gates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing people 	P99
The Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Attributive Clause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In search of the Amber Room • Big Feng to the rescue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persuasive writing 	P106
The Future Passive Voice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An interview • The stories of Atlanta • Daily chronicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing ideas 	P113
The Present Perfect Passive Voice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who am I? • Andy – the Android • The sporting robot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narration 	P120
The Present Progressive Passive Voice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How Daisy learned to help wildlife • The return of Milu deer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraphing 	P127
The Attributive Clause (<i>in / for / with / by + which / whom</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The band that wasn't • Cat's in the cradle • More of Freddie's life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note-taking 	P134

Warming up

What do you do to be a good friend? Are you good to your friends? Make the following survey. Add up your score and see how many points you can get.

- You want to see a very interesting film with your friend, but your friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning the bicycle. You will
 - go without your friend.
 - help your friend clean the bicycle so he/she can leave early.
 - ☒ plan to go another time.
- Your friend asks to borrow your favourite camera. The last time he/she borrowed it, he/she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired. You will
 - say no.
 - let your friend borrow it without saying anything.
 - ☒ let your friend borrow it, but tell him/her that if the camera is broken again, he/she will have to pay to get it repaired.
- Your friend comes to school very **upset**. The bell rings so you need to go to class. You will
 - ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to **calm** your friend **down**.
 - tell your friend that you've got to go to class.
 - ☒ tell your friend that you **are concerned about** him/her but you have to go to class. You two will meet after class and talk then.
- Your friend has gone on holiday and asked you to take care of her/his dog. While **walking the dog**, you were **careless** and it got **loose** and was hit by a car. The dog broke its leg. You will
 - ☒ take the dog to the vet and pay for the bill yourself.
 - ask your parents to take the dog to the vet and pay for it.
 - take the dog to the vet but give the bill to your friend to pay.
- You are taking your end-of-term exam. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him/her **cheat** in the exam by looking at your paper. You will
 - let him/her look at your paper.
 - ☒ tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so you don't let your friend look at your paper.
 - tell him/her to look at someone else's paper.

Work out your score on page 7.

Pre-reading

Discuss the following questions in groups.

- 1 Why do you need friends? Make a list of **reasons** why friends are important to you.
- 2 What do you think a good friend should be like? **List** what a good friend should do and **share** the list with your partners.
- 3 Does a friend always have to be a person? What else can be your friend?
- 4 Do you think a diary can become your friend? Why or why not?

Reading



the subject of this lesson is

ANNE'S BEST FRIEND

(attributive)

Do you want to have a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or just can't understand what you are going through? Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend.

Anne lived in Amsterdam in the Netherlands during World War II. Her family was Jewish so they

had to hide or would be

caught by the German

Nazis. She and her family

hid away for two

years before they were

discovered. During this

time the only true friend

was her diary. She said,

"I don't want to set

down a series of facts

in a diary like most

people do, but I want

this diary itself to be my

friend, and I shall call

my friend Kitty." Now

read how she felt after

being in the

hiding place for

over a year.

Thursday 15, June, 1944

Dear Kitty,

I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. That's changed since I was here.

...For example, when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window. Another time some months ago, I happened to be upstairs one evening when the window was open. I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power: it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face....

Yours,

Anne



Comprehending

Read Anne's Diary again carefully and do these exercises.

1 Join the correct parts of the sentences.

- 1 Anne kept a diary because A she couldn't meet her friends.
2 She felt very lonely because B Jews were caught by Nazis and put away.
3 They had to hide because C she could tell everything to it.
4 Anne named her diary Kitty because D they were discovered at last.
5 They were finally caught because E she thought it was her best friend.

2 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Anne Frank and her family hid away for _____.
A over a year
B over two years
C three years
D one year and a half
- 2 According to Anne, a true friend is a person _____.
A that would laugh at you
B who makes you happy
C whom you can trust
D who could save your life
- 3 Anne said that she had grown crazy about nature because _____.
A she had always been so
B her interest in nature had grown
C she had been outdoors too long
D she had been indoors too long
- 4 She didn't dare open the window when the moon was bright. That's because _____.
A they might be discovered
B her family might be disturbed
C it was very cold
D a thief might get into the room
- 5 Anne and her family were caught by German Nazis _____.
A about January 1945
B about February 1945
C about December 1944
D about November 1944

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions.

From the reading passage, find the words and expressions with the following meaning.

1 Trust believe

2 Spelt feeling disturbed

3 Free free, not tied up

4 Calm down make one become calm

5 Grow crazy very interested in something
about

6 Set down write down

7 Go through suffer something

8 On purpose with the purpose of doing something

9 Face to face staying close to somebody

10 _____ as stated by somebody or something

Discovering useful structures

1 Look at these sentences. Can you find out the difference between direct speech and indirect speech?

"I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary," said Anne.

Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary.

"Do you think a diary can become your friend?" the writer asks us.

The writer asks us if we think a diary can become our friend.

"What do you call your diary?" Anne's sister asked her?

Anne's sister asked her what she called her diary.

"When did you go to bed last night?" Father said to Anne.

Father asked Anne when she went to bed the night before.

2 Please change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1 "I'm going to hide from the Germans on 8 July, 1942," Anne said.

2 "I don't know the address of my new home," said Anne.

3 "I cannot ask my father because it is not safe to know," she said.

4 "I had to pack up my things very quickly," the girl said.

5 "Why did you choose your diary and old letters?" Dad asked her.

6 "Are you very hot with so many clothes on?" Mum said to her.

7 "What else have you got?" Margot asked her.

8 “When shall we go back home?” Anne asked Father.

9 “How can I see my friends?” Anne asked her sister.

10 “Why did you go to bed so late last night?” Mother asked Anne.

Using Language



Reading, listening and writing

- 1 Lisa wrote a letter to Miss Wang of *Radio for Teenagers* and told them what was upsetting her. Read the letter.

Dear Miss Wang,

I am having some trouble with my classmates at the moment. I'm getting along well with a boy in my class. We often do homework together and we enjoy helping each other. We have become really good friends. But other students have started **gossiping**. They say that this boy and I have **fallen in love**. This has made me angry. I don't want to end the friendship, but I hate others gossiping. What should I do?

Lisa

- 2 Play the tape and listen to what Miss Wang says, and then answer the following questions.

- 1 What does Miss Wang say about their friendship?

She says that _____.

- 2 Why does Miss Wang think it would be a foolish thing to do if they end their friendship?

She thinks that _____.

- 3 How does she explain why Lisa's classmates gossip about their friendship?

She says _____.

- 4 What is Miss Wang's advice?

She asks Lisa to _____.

Speaking

Work in groups of 4. Design a questionnaire to find out what kind of friends your classmates are. Use the quiz in the **Warming up** to help you. Here are the steps you may follow.

- Step 1 In your group, let each member think of one situation between friends. Design a question **accordingly** with three possible answers.

Step 2 Put the four members' questions together and make a questionnaire.

Step 3 Check the questionnaire through and try it out on your own group.

Step 4 Share your questionnaires with one or two other groups and try each other's questionnaires.

Reading and writing

The 21st Century English paper is very popular among teenagers in China. If you have any problem, you can write to the editor and ask for advice. Here is a letter from a student.

Write your advice to Xiaodong as an editor.
The following points may help you.

- Make an effort to change the situation
- Start talking to people about what you both like
- Join in people's discussion
- Show your interest in their talk
- Try to make friends with one or two classmates

Dear editor,
 I'm a student from the Suzhou Senior High School. I have a problem. I'm not very good at **communicating** with people. Although I really try to talk to my classmates, I still find it hard to make good friends with them. So I feel quite lonely sometimes. I do want to change this situation, but I don't know how. I would be grateful if you could give me some advice.

Xiaodong

*Writing for fun

Write a few lines to describe your best friend or a person you know. Here is an example for you.



George who has no friends
 Once had as many as you or me.
 His mother said you will lose them all
 If you continue to treat them badly.
 For he spread their secrets far and wide
 And paid no attention to their pride.
 He did not help or support when he should,
 But looked to his own concerns instead.
 So it was not him they wanted to see
 And they all avoided his company.

George who has no friends
 But once had as many as you or me.
 Now sits alone and weeps
 About what he's done in the past.

SUMMING UP

Write down what you have learned from this unit.

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



LEARNING TIP

It is a good **habit** for you to keep a diary. It can help you remember past happenings. You can express your feelings and thoughts to it. It will help you improve your English if you write your diary in English. Why not have a try?

Scoring sheet for the survey on page 1

1 A 1
B 3
C 2

2 A 1
B 2
C 3

3 A 1
B 2
C 3

4 A 3
B 2
C 1

5 A 0
B 6
C 0

Unit 2

English around the world

Warming up

Did you know that there is more than one kind of English in the world? In some important ways they are very different from one another. They are called world Englishes and they include Canadian, British, American, Australian and Indian English. World Englishes come from those countries (where English **plays** an important **role**) as a first or second language, either because of foreign rule or because of its special role as an international language. So when you hear two **native** speakers of English, they may still not speak the same kind of English. Look at these examples:

British English

lift

flat

American English

elevator

apartment

Now try to guess which of the following words is British English and which is American English:

mum / mom

on a team / in a team

rubber / eraser

petrol / gas

Pre-reading

- 1 How many people speak English in the world today?
- 2 Why do so many people speak English?

Reading



THE ROAD TO MODERN ENGLISH

At the end of the 16th century, about five to seven million people spoke English. Nearly all of them lived in England. In the next century, people from England started moving to other parts of the world, so English began to be spoken in many other countries. Today, more people speak English as their first, second or foreign language than ever before. China may have the largest number of foreign language speakers of English.

Native English speakers can understand each other even if they don't speak the same kind of English. However, they may not be able to understand everything. For example, a British person may say to her friends, "Would you please **come up** to my flat for a visit?" One of her American friends may then ask her, "Come up where?" Her Canadian friend might explain, "She means we should

come up to her apartment."

So why has English changed over time? All languages change when cultures communicate with one another. The English spoken between about 450 and 1150 was very different from the English spoken today.

Actually, it was based more on German than present day English. Then from about 1150 to 1500 English changed even more. It became less like German, and more like French because those (who ruled England at that time) spoke French. It became closer to the language (you are learning now). In the 1600's, Shakespeare made use of a wider vocabulary than ever before. One big change in English usage happened when Noah Webster wrote the *American Dictionary of the English Language*, giving American English its own identity. Later, when some British people came to Australia, English began to be spoken there. Now Australian English has its own identity.

English is also spoken as a foreign or second language in South Asia. India has a very large number of English speakers. This is because Britain ruled India from 1765 to 1947. During this time English became the language for government and education. English is also spoken in many other countries in Africa and Asia, such as South Africa, Singapore and Malaysia. In China, English has been used in Hong Kong since about 1842. Today the number of people learning English in China is increasing rapidly. Will Chinese English become one of the world Englishes? Only time will tell.



Comprehending

Choose the correct answer.

- English has / had the most speakers _____.
 A now
 B when the British ruled many parts of the world
 C in the time of Shakespeare
 D in the 12th century
- Which of the following statements is true?
 A Languages always stay the same.
 B Languages change only after wars.
 C Languages no longer change.
 D Languages change when cultures change.
- From 450 to 1150, English sounded more like _____.
 A French
 B Chinese
 C German
 D Russian
- Shakespeare's English was spoken around _____.
 A 1400's
 B 1150's
 C 450's
 D 1600's
- Which country has the fastest growing number of English speakers in the world?
 A Australia.
 B China.
 C India.
 D Britain.

Learning about Language

Discovering useful words and expressions

1 Match the new words and expressions with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 actually | A for example |
| 2 elevator | B a set of rooms for living in |
| 3 native English speaker | C really, in fact |
| 4 come up to place | D a machine used for moving people or things up and down |
| 5 such as | E person who has spoken English since birth |
| 6 apartment | F visit a place |
| 7 play a role in | G all the words and phrases you learn |
| 8 vocabulary | H the way that words are used in a language |
| 9 include | I have something or somebody as one of a group |
| 10 usage | J have a part in |

2 Listen to these dialogues. Find the British and American words which are different but have the same meaning.

- 1 LITTLE GIRL: Hi, I'd like some sweets, please.
 STORE OWNER: No problem. All the **candy** we sell is sweet.
 LITTLE GIRL: I see, so you sell sweet sweets.
- 2 BRITISH BOY: Let's take the **lorry** for a trip into the countryside.
 AMERICAN GIRL: Of course, I **expect** you to take me!
 BRITISH BOY: Oh, I'm sorry, Lori, I meant my truck.
- 3 BRITISH BOY: What a lovely autumn day!
 AMERICAN LADY: Yes, it is a nice fall day, isn't it?



Discovering useful structures

1 Can you find the following command and request from **Warming up** and **Reading**? Let's see how to retell them in indirect speech.

Examples: "Look at these examples," the teacher said to us.

The teacher told us to look at these examples.

"Would you please come up to my flat for a visit?" she said.

She asked me to go up to her flat for a visit.

- 2** In English, **giving commands** is less **polite** than making a **request**. Not everyone should give commands. People who often give commands are **bosses**, teachers and parents. There are **less polite** ways and **more polite** ways to give a command.

Not polite

Very polite

Open the window.

Please open the window.

Would you please open the window?

In pairs look at the commands. Then look at the different expressions for making requests. One student gives the command to another. The other then changes it into a request.

Commands	Requests
Close the door!	Please....
Get me something to drink!	Could you please...?
Take the dog for a walk!	Would you please...?
Speak louder!	
Clean your room!	

Read these dialogues and do the same with the other four commands/requests.

A: Close the door.

B: What did he/she say?

C: He/She told you to close the door.

A: Could you please close the door?

B: What did he/she say?

C: He/She asked you to close the door.

Using Language

generally speaking
frankly speaking
to be honest
Reading and talking

such as (adv) + 7
so (adv) so + 7

What is **standard** English? Is it spoken in Britain, the US, Canada, Australia, India and New Zealand? Believe it or not, there is no such thing as standard English. Many people believe the English spoken on TV and the radio is standard English. This is because in the early days of radio, those who reported the news were expected to speak excellent English. However, even on TV and the radio you will hear differences in the way people speak.

When people use words and expressions different from “standard language”, it is called a **dialect**. American English has many dialects, especially the **Midwestern**, **Southern**, **Black** and **Spanish** dialects. In some parts of the US, two people from neighbouring towns can have a little different dialect. American English has so many dialects because people have come from all over the world.

Geography also plays a part in making dialects. Some people who live in the mountains of the **eastern** US speak with an older kind of English dialect. When Americans moved from one place to another, they took their dialects with them. So people from the mountains in the **southeastern** US