

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

## New Vision English

# 新思维英语

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## 前言》

随着经济的不断全球化,作为世界上使用最广泛的语言,英语日益成为一种世界通用语言和国际交往的重要工具。2005年国务院颁布了《国务院关于大力发展职业教育的决定》,把发展职业教育特别是中等职业教育作为经济社会发展的重要基础和教育工作的战略重点。为满足职业学校教学的需求,经过充分调研和论证,我们编写了《新思维英语》这套教材。

《新思维英语》共四册,每册都配有教师用书和磁带。本教材主要适用于以初中毕业为起点的中高职学生以及具有初中以上水平的广大英语爱好者。第一、二册注重基础训练和强化,第三、四册意在巩固和提高。该教材以教育部《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》为依据,以培养学生实际应用英语的能力为目标,贯彻以人为本、因材施教、循序渐进的编写理念,旨在增强学生的实践能力及适应社会的能力,使其更好地掌握科学文化知识,提高其思想道德品质和身心素质,帮助学生培养良好的审美情趣、创新精神,从而全面发展,成为社会主义建设需要的高素质人才。

教育是育人的事业,也是建设社会主义和谐社会的基础,是实现社会和谐的重要手段。只有和谐的教育才能培育出和谐的人,只有和谐的人才能构建和谐社会。爱因斯坦说:"学校的目标始终应当是:青年人在离开学校时,是作为一个和谐的人,而不是作为一个专家。"我国历史上把教育的职责概括为:传道、授业、解惑。显然,人的心灵的陶冶、品格的塑造、素质的提高是教育的要旨。《新思维英语》教材以素质教育作为指导思想,以培养学生多元的思维方式和积极的生活态度为宗旨,听说及课文部分所选语料融科学性、知识性、哲理性、趣味性为一体,内容涉及自然、地理、历史、文化、体育、身心健康、社会生活等多方面,不仅可以使学生轻松地掌握英语知识,而且在潜移默化中培育学生学会怎么做人、做事;语法以"够用"为度,表述通俗、易懂、易学;练习针对性强,题量适当,课上练习与课后作业并重,写作形式多样,实用性强,教师用书解释详尽,重点突出,条理清晰。整套教材使学生在愉悦之中接受教育、掌握知识,全面提高英语应用能力及综合素质。



寓教于乐,激发学习兴趣是《新思维英语》的基本原则。本套教材体系设计新颖,每册共八个单元,每单元分为 Learn to Say, Learn to Read, Learn to Use 和 Learn to Write 四大板块。每四个单元后提供一套试题,该试题以"全国英语等级考试 (PETS)"为依据设计题型,并融所学知识于其中。如果每周四课时,建议每单元在七个学时内完成,剩余课时可用于学生自测及教师讲评。其中听说部分两个课时,阅读部分三个课时,语法和写作部分各占一个课时。各校也可以根据实际课时数灵活调整教学进度和教学计划。

《新思维英语》由郑仰成任总主编,史洁、毛文学任副总主编。第一册由赵萱主编,第二册由崔建农主编,第三册由张萍主编,第四册由史洁主编。全书听说部分由崔建农和孔祥燕执笔,正文和练习部分由史洁、张梅英执笔,语法部分由张萍、陈亚杰执笔,写作部分由赵萱、刘利斌执笔。最后,由总主编和副总主编对全书进行了统稿。

本书编写中欠妥之处在所难免,希望广大读者及教育界同仁批评指正,以便 修订时加以完善。

> 编 者 2006年3月

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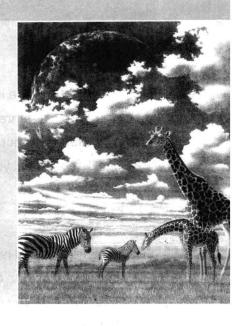
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## UNIT 1





## Learn to Say

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## Speaking and Listening ... Studying Abroad

## Dialog 1

Interviewer: Miss Fan Lin, can you tell me why you want to get a visa to the United States?

Fan Lin: To study. I'm going to the University of Tampa to do a postgraduate course for three years.

Interviewer: Do you have your letter of acceptance from the university with you?

Fan Lin: Yes. Here it is.

Interviewer: Thank you very much. And do you have any proof of financial support for the three years?

Fan Lin: I've got a letter from the bank here. It shows I'm able to support myself during these three years of study.

Interviewer: May I have a look at it, please?

Fan Lin: Yes. Here you are.

Interviewer: Thanks. Well, I'll be able to give you a visa for one year—a student visa, that is.

Fan Lin: Oh. But mine is a three-year program.

Interviewer: Yes, it's a three-year program, but you can renew the visa each year in the

States. It's our usual procedure.

Fan Lin: I see. Thank you.

### Dialog 2

Li: Hello, Mr. Wang. I heard you've just come back from England, and I'm going to study there in a fortnight. Can you give me a few tips about going abroad?

Wang: Sure. What do you want to know?

Li: Well, what do you think I should take with me?

Wang: How long are you going to stay there?

Li: Three years.

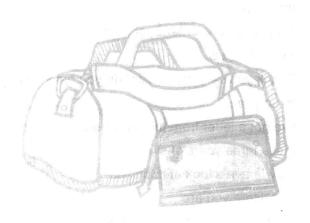
Wang: Oh, in that case you'll need to take clothes for every season. But don't take too many with you. You can buy clothes quite cheap in England.

Li: OK. What kind of gifts should I bring along?

Wang: Anything that is Chinese. But since your luggage allowance is only 20 kilos, you'd better buy things that don't weigh too much. Things like silk scarves and paper-cuts are light, and they make lovely presents.

Li: These are really useful. Thanks.

Wang: My pleasure.



## Speaking Practice

■ Role-play (角色扮演)

Work in pairs to create a short dialog according to the given situation, referring to the useful words and expressions if necessory. (根据提供的情境进行对话,可参 考给出的单词或表达。)



Cambridge University (剑桥大学)



Yale University (耶鲁大学)



Oxford University (牛津大学)



Harvard University (哈佛大学)

假设你目前正处于两难选择: 你身边的一些朋友都在忙着准备出国考试。他们热切地 想出国深造,同时也劝你加入其行列。相反,你的另外一些朋友坚信你留在国内会有更好 的发展和更美好的未来。是去是留,就此话题根据提示与你的同伴展开讨论,并写出对话。

Role A: You are a student who is in a dilemma (两难选择) about whether or not to study abroad.

Role B: You encourage A to go abroad.

Role C: You persuade (劝说) A to stay in China.

#### Useful Words and Phrases

culture shock 文化冲击

TOEFL 托福考试

statement of financial support 经济担保书

self-reliance 依靠自己,独立

self-fulfilment 自我实现

homesickness 思乡病

visa 签证

financial aid 经济资助

scholarship 奖学金

advisor 导师

passport 护照

#### **Useful Expressions**

#### A:

- I don't know whether to study abroad or not. 我不知道是否要出国留学。
- It's too hard to decide. 这太难决定了。
- I'm in a dilemma. 我左右为难。

#### B:

- You'll meet new people and make new friends. 你可以认识别人,结交新朋友。
- Your language proficiency will be improved. 你的语言水平可以得到提高。
- You'll learn how to deal with everything by yourself. 你可以学着独立地处理每一件事。
- You'll learn how to appreciate and adapt to the new culture. 你将学会欣赏并适应新的文化。

#### C:

- You'll have to bury yourself in English books and test papers. 你将不得不埋头于英语书籍和试卷之中。
- The tuition will be very expensive/dear because of high exchange rate of the U.S. dollar/ the British pound against the RMB. 由于美元/英镑对人民币的兑换率很高, 学费将会非常高。

- The tuition is cheaper in China. 中国的学费低些。
- Culture shock may make you feel depressed/homesick. 文化冲击可能会使你感到沮丧/想家。
- It will take you at least one year to study their native language. 你至少要用一年的时间来学习当地的语言。

#### **①** Ask and answer the following questions in pairs. (相互提问和回答。)

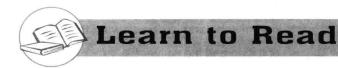
- 1. In your opinion, why do young people like to go abroad for study?
- 2. Do you know how to apply for a visa?
- 3. How do we achieve an economic support before going abroad for study?
- 4. In American universities and colleges, what kind of scholarship do you want to apply for, fellowship (学院助学金), scholarship (奖学金) or tuition and fee waiver (学杂费全免)? Why?
- 5. What necessities do you think should be taken if you go abroad?

### Listening Practice

- **①** Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each question. (听对话, 选择最佳答案。)
  - 1. What are they talking about?
    - A. Study.

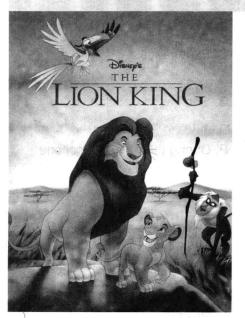
- B. Living abroad.
- C. Experience.
- 2. What kind of college is Wang going to apply to?
  - A. Business school.
- B. Medical school.
- C. She hasn't decided yet.
- 3. When is the proper time to study abroad according to the woman?
  - A. During the period of high school.
- B. During the period of college.
- C. After high school or undergraduate courses.
- 4. According to the man, why is English very important for Chinese students who want to study in English-speaking countries?
  - A. They can communicate with others.
- B. Their lives will be easier.
- C. They will concentrate more on their studies.
- 5. What's the man's attitude towards studying abroad?
  - A. Doubtful.
- B. Negative.
- C. Positive.

- ① Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (听短文, 判断对错。)
  - ( ) 1. Zhao Lingdong is a private middle school student in Beijing.
  - ( ) 2. Zhao Lingdong has concrete goals that he wants to achieve.
  - ( ) 3. Zhao Lingdong is going to the U.S. to study.
  - ( ) 4. Zhao Lingdong is eager to study abroad and he has been ready for it.
  - ( ) 5. Yu Minhong thinks students are better off waiting to study abroad until they have a specific studying plan.



### Reading for Progress

#### The Circle of Life



(An excerpt from The Lion King)

(Endless African plain. The sun is bright, the trees are green and the animals live happily.)

Mufasa (M for short): Look, Simba, everything the light touches is our kingdom.

Simba (S for short): Wow!

- M. A king's time as a ruler rises and falls like the sun. One day, Simba, the sun will set on my time here and will rise with you as the new king.
- S: And this will all be mine?
- M: Everything!

- S: Everything the light touches! What about that shadowy place?
- M: That's beyond our borders. You must never go there, Simba.
- S: But I thought a king can do whatever he wants.
- M: Oh, there's more to being a king than getting your way all the time.
- S: There's more?
- M: Simba, everything you see exists together in a delicate balance. As king, you need to understand that balance and respect all the creatures from the crawling ant to the leaping antelope.
- S: But dad, don't we eat the antelope?
- M: Yes, Simba. But let me explain. When we die, our bodies become the grass and the antelopes eat the grass, and so we are all connected in a great circle of life.
- M: Simba, let me tell you something that my father told me. Look at the stars .The great kings of the past look down on us from those stars.
- S: Really?
- M: Yes, so whenever you feel alone, just remember that those kings will always be there to guide you, and so will I.

## Words and Expressions

circle /'sa:kl/

endless /endlis/

plain /plein/

touch /tnt[/

kingdom /kɪndəm/

ruler / ru:lə(r)/

set /set/

shadowy / [ædəuɪ/

border /bo:da(r)/

n. 循环 周期

adj. 无垠的,无穷尽的,无止境的

n. 平原, 旷野

vt. 触摸;接触

*n.* 王国

n. 统治者

vi. (日、月等)落,下沉

adj. 有阴影的;幽暗的;朦胧的,模糊的

*n*. 边界

exist /ɪgˈzɪst/

delicate /'delikat/

balance /bælens/

respect /rɪˈspekt/

creature /'kri:tfə(r)/

crawl /kro:1/

leap /lisp/

antelope / entrlaup/

connect /kə'nekt/

guide /gaɪd/

beyond one's border

get one's way

all the time

in a delicate balance

from... to

look down

vi. 存在;生存

adj. 微妙的;细微的

n. 平衡

vt. 尊重; 敬重

n. 生物

vi. 爬行;缓慢地行进

vi. 跳跃

n. 羚羊

vt. 联系;结合

vt. 指引, 引导

越过了……的界限

随心所欲,想怎样就怎样

一直,始终

在微妙的平衡中

从……到

往下看

#### Note

生态平衡是指生态系统内两个方面的稳定:一方面是生物种类(即动物、植物、微生物)的组成和数量比例相对稳定;另一方面是非生物环境(包括空气、阳光、水、土壤等)保持相对稳定。生态平衡是一种动态平衡。比如,生物个体会不断发生更替,但总体上看系统保持稳定,生物数量没有剧烈变化。

生态系统一旦失去平衡,就会发生非常严重的连锁性后果,生态系统一旦失去平衡,就会发生非常严重的连锁性后果,甚至导致生态危机。欧洲移民刚到澳大利亚时,发现那里青草甚至导致生态危机。欧洲移民刚到澳大利亚时,造成牧草退化,蝇类茵茵,于是大力发展养牛。后来牛粪成灾,造成牧草退化,蝇类滋生,只得引进以粪便为食物的蜣螂,才使牧场恢复原貌。

生态的平衡往往是大自然经过了很长时间才建立起来的动生态的平衡往往是大自然经过了很长时间才建立起来的动态平衡。一旦受到破坏,有些平衡就无法重建了,带来的恶果可能是人的努力所无法弥补的。因此人类要尊重并努力维护生态平衡,绝不要破坏它。