



普通高等教育 “十一五” 国家级规划教材

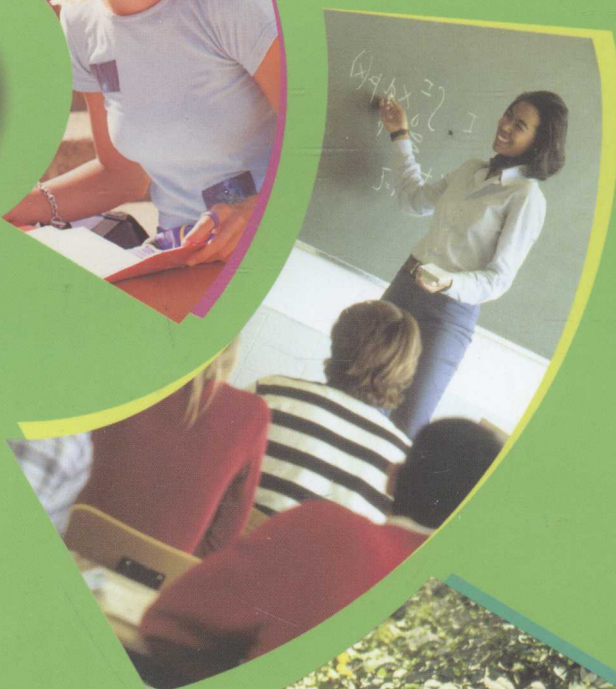
NEW HORIZON ENGLISH COURSE

新视野英语教程

读写教程

总主编：郑树棠 周国强

预备级



外语教学与研究出版社

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NEW HORIZON ENGLISH COURSE

新视野 英语教程

读写教程 预备级

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前言



简介.....

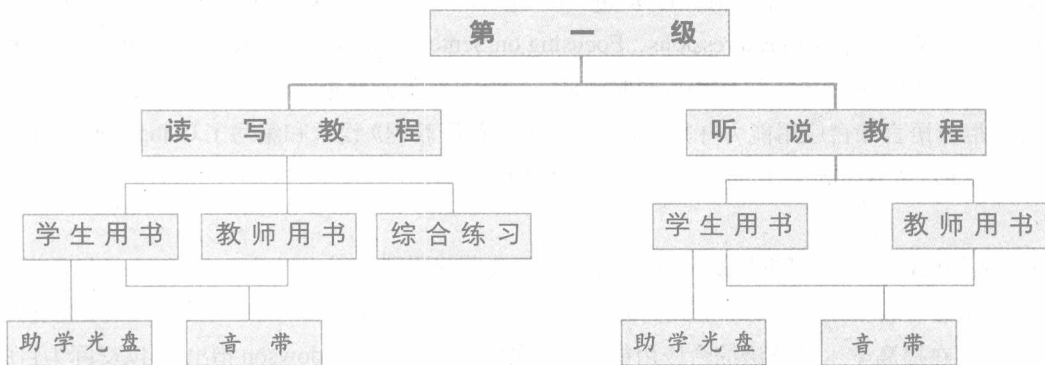
《新视野英语教程》按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)(以下简称《基本要求》)编写而成,是一套专供全国高职高专院校使用的英语教材。它体现了《基本要求》提出的教学目的,覆盖了所要求掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能,突出了“实用为主”的原则。

《新视野英语教程》是一套完整的系列教材,由两条主线、三种载体、四个级别构成。《新视野英语教程》有《读写教程》和《听说教程》两条主线:《读写教程》由学生用书、教师用书和《综合练习》组成,《听说教程》由学生用书和教师用书组成;《新视野英语教程》是由课本、音带和光盘三种载体构成的立体化教学资源;《新视野英语教程》从1级到4级,由浅入深构成一套完整的系列教材。

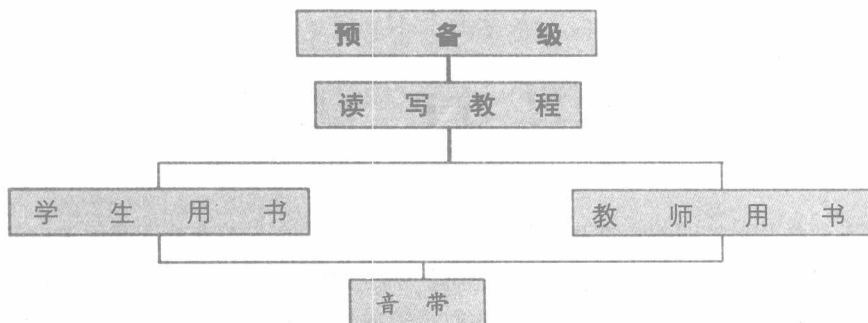
鉴于高职高专学生入学时英语水平参差不齐,《新视野英语教程》的教学要求分为A、B两级,以利于实行分类指导和分级教学。《新视野英语教程》还专门编有预备级教程,可供入学时起点较低的学生使用。

在《新视野英语教程》编写过程中,编者曾在全国多所高职高专院校组织了多次访谈,收集、整理和分析了多位高职高专院校英语教师的意见,在此基础上几易其稿,最后制定了编写提纲和重点。全国十多所大学,包括专门从事高职高专教学的院校在内的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师参与了《新视野英语教程》的编写和制作。参加《新视野英语教程》编写的作者都是长期从事英语教学和研究的教师,熟悉高职高专的英语教学实际,了解学生的英语水平和需求,保证了教材编写与高职高专层次的英语教学规律紧密结合。

结构.....



* 第二、三、四级同第一级结构



编写特色·····

1. 《新视野英语教程》提供立体化教学资源

《新视野英语教程》提供由课本、音带和光盘三种载体构成的立体化教学资源。为学生提供多媒体助学光盘,有利于发挥学生自主学习的积极性,提供个性化学习的空间,促进教学模式的转变。使用《新视野英语教程》的院校、教师和学生可根据自身条件选择不同的组合。可供选择的方式有:课本、音带组合的传统教学方式;课本、光盘组合的计算机辅助教学方式。第二种方式适用于提供计算机的院校或有条件使用计算机的学生。

2. 《新视野英语教程》贯彻分类指导、因材施教的原则

全国高职高专院校的情况千差万别,学校类型有明显不同,办学条件、师资力量和学生入学水平也各不相同,即使在同一学校内学生的入学水平也有很大差别。使用《新视野英语教程》,不同层次的学校可以根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)的总体要求,在教学安排中明确各自的目标,实事求是,因材施教,实现分类指导和分级教学。对于入学时英语水平较低的学生,可从预备级开始学习,先达到B级要求,再进一步达到A级要求;对于入学时英语水平较高的学生,可直接达到A级要求,并可进一步转入与专业相关的英语课程。

3. 《新视野英语教程》遵循“实用为主,够用为度”的原则

《新视野英语教程》以打好语言基础为主要目标,设计和编写了许多项目,帮助学生牢固掌握基础语言知识和基本技能,例如 Reading Through, Reading Out, Getting the Message, Using the Right Word, Working with Expressions, Focusing on Sentence Structure, Translating 和 Basic Writing Skills 等。但《新视野英语教程》同时强调,打好语言基础要遵循“实用为主,够用为度”的原则,与培养语言综合能力并重。为此《新视野英语教程》设计和编写了 Using Topic-related Terms, Practical Writing 等项目,体现了语言应用的教学。

4. 《新视野英语教程》贯彻以交际为目的的语言教学的原则

《新视野英语教程》的编写全面贯彻了以应用为本,听、说、读、写、译多位一体的教材设计理念,旨在提高学生的英语综合能力。著名的语言学家 Widdowson 指出,“以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法,把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。”《新视野英语教程》在加强基础语言知识传授和基本技能训练的同时,重视培养学生用英语进行交际的实用能力。其主干

教材《读写教程》与《听说教程》在语言技能和交际能力上紧密联系,听、说、读、写、译5种技能互为铺垫,相辅相成,以全面培养学生综合应用能力为目的。

5. 《新视野英语教程》将语言教学理论应用于教学实践和教材设计中

根据第二语言或外语习得理论,阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题。课文过长,会造成课堂教学操作上的困难;文章过于短小,会使生词相对集中,生词量过多,造成学生理解上的困难,挫伤其阅读积极性。《新视野英语教程》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制,如《读写教程》第一级的课文词数一般在350~400左右,第二级的课文词数在400~500左右,第三、四级的课文词数则控制在500~600左右。每篇课文出现的生词数量控制在课文总词量的5%至7%左右。

光盘介绍 ·····

《新视野英语教程》助学光盘与课本相配套,为学生课堂学习之外的自主学习提供辅导和帮助。光盘界面设计亲切,条理清晰。内容不仅与课本紧密结合,而且适当增加了课外学习、娱乐的内容。光盘运用先进的科学技术将英语的听、说、读、写、译有机地融为一体,实现人机互动,更好地辅助学生进行自主学习。

读写教程助学光盘与课本配套,由10个单元构成,每单元包括课文录音、译文、语言点讲解、生词讲解、背景知识、实用写作、练习题等。在课文学习中可以实现单句、单段及全文录音播放。语言点与生词讲解内容充实,例句丰富。阅读技能与实用写作部分运用flash技术,形式生动直观。练习题类型多样,操作方便,与课本相辅相成。

听说教程助学光盘与每级课本配套,包括10个单元的学习内容。在语音学习部分,设计有辨音练习、跟读练习、录音功能等,帮助学生把握好每一个语音,为日后的英语学习打下坚实基础。听力部分以试题形式进行训练,设计有判卷功能,学生做完练习后马上可以知道得分,从而评估出自己的听力水平,进一步进行训练。在口语学习部分,设计有跟读、角色扮演等功能,学生可以先进行模仿,然后进入情景会话练习。此外,助学光盘还安排有英文歌曲、幽默故事等内容,让学生在轻松的氛围中圆满完成一个单元的学习。

编写队伍 ·····

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参加《新视野英语教程》编写的单位有上海交通大学、东北大学、上海第二工业大学、哈尔滨学院、山东交通学院、沈阳广播电视大学、沈阳大学师范学院、安徽池州师范专科学校、上海电机技术高等专科学校、上海东海职业技术学院、上海交通大学高等职业技术学校、同济大学、上海对外贸易学院、华东政法学院等。

编写说明



《新视野英语教程：读写教程》(预备级)的编写目的是帮助一部分刚进入高职高专学校时英语程度尚待提高的学生，使他们在相对较短的时间内，较系统而概括地学习、掌握必要的英语知识和英语技能，从而能顺利地开始使用本系列教程第一级。

《新视野英语教程：读写教程》(预备级)共8个单元，每单元由Section A、Section B和Section C组成。Section A与Section B各包含一篇课文及相关练习；Section C为听力训练。每单元所选课文贴近学生生活和学生关注的热点，反映时代特点，具有一定深意。课后结合课文内容安排有阅读理解、词汇和短语学习、句子结构、翻译等练习。此外，每单元会系统介绍一至两项语法知识，并进行练习，帮助学生打好语法基础。Section C提供英语听写和听力理解题，所选听力文章或对话的主题也同时围绕每单元课文的主题，让学生通过听力练习进一步巩固课文内容。

《新视野英语教程：读写教程》(预备级)每单元的基本内容包括：

1. 话题导入和探索 (配有练习，引导学生积极参与本单元的话题讨论)；
2. 课文A；
3. 练习 (针对课文A的阅读理解、词汇、短语、句型、句子翻译的练习)；
4. 语法知识学习以及练习；
5. 课文B；
6. 练习 (针对课文B的阅读理解、词汇、短语的练习)；
7. 英语听写和听力理解练习。

《新视野英语教程：读写教程》(预备级)作为与第一级相衔接的过渡教材，供一年级第一学期使用。已直接使用第一级的学生，倘有需要，也可采用本预备级教材作为补充材料，以复习巩固已有的英语知识。

《新视野英语教程：读写教程》(预备级)总主编为郑树棠、周国强。

《新视野英语教程：读写教程》(预备级)主编为何小凤。参加编写的有何琼、顾凯等。

《新视野英语教程：读写教程》(预备级)由周国强、加拿大籍教师Jill Bonnell和美籍教师Earnestine Bruce审定修改。

编者

2004年3月

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1



Section A

LEADING IN AND EXPLORING THE TOPIC

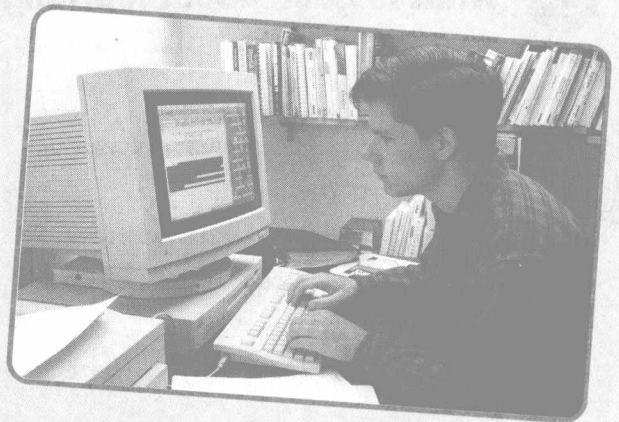
Topic: Online Learning



Leading In

Introduction to the Topic

What if you could go to school online? Some children in Florida are being given that chance. Perhaps it is every student's dream not to have to get up so early in the morning. Imagine going to school in your pajamas (睡衣). Read the story and imagine the possibilities.



Exploring

You've been spending most of your life in schools so far. But have you ever tried online learning, a totally new way of learning: learning through the Internet?

Of course there are many differences between online learning and traditional face-to-face classroom learning, but how do they differ?

Please notice that the following questions are open-ended with no right or wrong answers. You should work in pairs and ask each other the questions, while checking (✓) the answers and/or providing your own opinions in the blanks.

1 What is good about classroom learning?



My opinion

- ☐ It feels warm to sit in the classroom with my friends.
- ☐ We can see and hear the teacher clearly.
- ☐ We can talk to each other/ the teacher face-to-face.
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____



My classmate's opinion

- ☐ It feels warm to sit in the classroom with my friends.
- ☐ We can see and hear the teacher clearly.
- ☐ We can talk to each other/ the teacher face-to-face.
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

2 What is good about learning online?



My opinion

- ☐ We can study whenever we want to.
- ☐ We can study at home.
- ☐ We can talk to our friends far away.
- ☐ It's fun learning online.
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____



My classmate's opinion

- ☐ We can study whenever we want to.
- ☐ We can study at home.
- ☐ We can talk to our friends far away.
- ☐ It's fun learning online.
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____



READING THROUGH

Text A



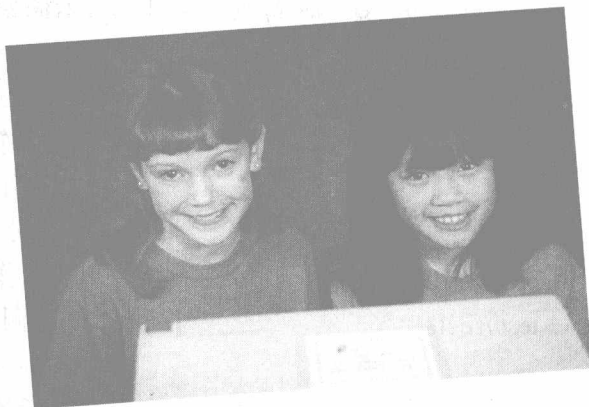
Students Learn at Home in an Online School

1 Is it hard for you to get up early and get ready for class? Some students at Winter Park High School just roll out of bed and go to class in their own bedrooms. Of course, the teachers and classmates do not see each other because all the class work is done on the **computer**.

2 This Florida high school, the state's only online school, has 250 students who are taking classes at home.

3 "I'm a lot more **comfortable** at home," says Luke Smith, a 16-year-old who is taking a computer class online. He thinks the school's computer room is so noisy that he can't study well. "Home is much better."

4 Students in this first online **program** take classes in math, **chemistry**, computer, and **economics**. They have to go to school to take other classes.



5 When a student is ready to begin a class, he or she will turn on the computer, read the teacher's **instructions**, and begin working on the lesson for the day. The student and the teacher talk to each other every day through e-mail or by telephone. For example, when Luke opened the daily e-mail from his computer teacher, he had her instructions for the day's computer lesson. When he was **finished**, he e-mailed the work back to her for **grading**.

6 Is it easy for students to **cheat** on **tests** when they're working at home? The teachers have already thought about this. Students must take the **final** exams in person in the classroom.

7 "You see most of the same things online that you see in a **regular** classroom," says Linda Hayes, a teacher. "You can know the students online. You know who really work hard and who don't."

8 If this first online program goes well, in three years Florida high school students will be able to take all their classes by computer. When that happens, students will be able to get their high school **diplomas** without having to set foot in a classroom.

(Words: 334)

New Words

| | | |
|---------------------------|------|---|
| online /'ɒn laɪn/ | adj. | 联机的; 联线的 |
| | adv. | 联机地; 联线地 |
| computer /kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)/ | n. | [C] 计算机; 电脑 |
| comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/ | adj. | 轻松的; 舒服的 |
| program /'prəʊgræm/ | n. | 1. [C] 计划; 方案 2. [C] 节目 |
| | vt. | 为(计算机)编制程序 |
| chemistry /'kemɪstrɪ/ | n. | [U] 化学 |
| economics /,ɪkə'nɒmɪks/ | n. | [U] 经济学 |
| instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃən/ | n. | 1. [U] 讲授; 指导; 教学 2. [C] 命令; 指示 |
| finished /'fɪnɪʃt/ | adj. | 完成的; 结束的 |
| grade /greɪd/ | vt. | 批改(作业等); 评分; 将……分等(分级) |
| | n. | 1. [C; U] (按品质分的) 等级 2. [C] 分数; 等第; 成绩 |
| cheat /tʃi:t/ | v. | 欺骗; 作弊 |
| test /test/ | n. | 1. [C] 测验; 考查 2. [C] 考验 |
| final /'faɪnəl/ | adj. | 1. 最后的, 最终的 2. 决定性的; 不可变更的 |
| regular /'regjələ(r)/ | adj. | 1. 平常的; 普通的 2. 规则的; 有规律的 |
| diploma /dɪ'pləʊmə/ | n. | [C] 毕业文凭; 学位证书; 执照 |

Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| at home | 在家 |
| get up | 起床 |
| get ready for | 准备好…… |
| go to class | 去上课 |
| take class | 上课 |



so...that...

太……以致于……

turn on

打开（收音机等）

in person

亲自

go well

进展顺利

set foot in

进入；踏进

Proper Names

Winter Park High School

温特帕克中学（美国佛罗里达州一所中学）

Florida

（美国）佛罗里达州

Luke Smith

卢克·史密斯

Linda Hayes

琳达·海斯

EXERCISES

Reading Out



Fill in the blanks without referring to the original text. Then check your answers against the text. After that, read the passage aloud until you can say it from memory.

When a student is 1 to begin a class, he or she will turn 2 the computer, read the teacher's 3, and begin working on the lesson for the day. The student and the teacher talk to each other every day 4 e-mail or by telephone. For example, when Luke 5 the daily e-mail from his computer teacher, he had her instructions for the day's computer lesson. When he was 6, he e-mailed the work back to her for grading.

Getting the Message

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. Some students at Winter Park High School stay in their own bedrooms in the morning because _____.

- A. they are too ill to go out
- B. they study online
- C. they are not working hard
- D. they are not seen by their teachers and classmates

2. How do those students studying online take their final exams?

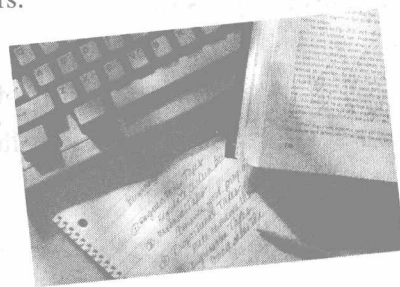
- A. On the Internet.
- B. Through e-mail.
- C. By telephone.
- D. In a classroom.

3. What will happen to Florida students if this first online program goes well?

- A. All courses will be given online next year.
- B. Half the students will study online next year.
- C. Students can have all the courses online after three years.
- D. Students can take tests online.

4. Which course is not taken in the first online program?

- A. English.
- B. Computer.
- C. Math.
- D. Economics.



5. Which of the following is NOT true about online learning according to the passage?

- A. The teacher talks with the students through e-mail every day.
- B. The teacher does not need to grade the students' work.
- C. The students send back their work through e-mail to the teacher.
- D. The students get instructions from the teacher on the computer.



Using the Right Word

Complete each of the following sentences by deciding on the most appropriate word from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

- There are certain clothes which we feel _____ in and we wear most.
A. comfortable B. regular
C. expensive D. bad
- Doctors in London decided to _____ his eyes.
A. cheat B. open
C. test D. close
- I have no direct _____ from the teacher on what to do next.
A. courses B. instructions
C. classes D. lessons
- She didn't have a degree, a _____ or any piece of paper.
A. diploma B. grade
C. lesson D. class
- Planting flowers is not an easy process and the flowers will need _____ watering.
A. final B. good
C. regular D. open
- He didn't _____ his homework until midnight.
A. finish B. think
C. learn D. roll
- I think _____ on tests is bad.
A. cheating B. learning
C. programming D. grading
- He is studying _____ at college.
A. economics B. economy
C. economies D. economic

Working with Expressions

Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

- He turned _____ the TV when he got home.
- They must give you notice _____ person.
- It's bad to cheat _____ tests, so I won't do that.
- He has never set foot _____ England and yet says that he knows the English people quite well.
- I have to get _____ at 5:30 tomorrow morning to fly to New York.
- Buying air tickets _____ telephone will save you much time.
- Do follow the instructions _____ cooking soup.
- I'll be twenty _____ three years.

Focusing on Sentence Structure

A Rewrite the following sentences after the model, using “so... that...”.

Model:

➡ The school's computer room is very noisy. He can't study well.

The school's computer room is so noisy that he can't study well.



1. The first text is very easy. Every one of us can understand it.
2. It is too dark. I can't find my bike.
3. That dictionary is very expensive. No one in our class is going to buy it.

B Rewrite the following sentences after the model, using “make somebody do”.

Model:

➡ Students are asked to take their final exams in person in the classroom.

They make students take their final exams in person in the classroom.



1. Children are asked to do so many pieces of work every week.
2. He was asked to collect the money.
3. Everyone is asked to fill in a form.