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New Vision English 2

新思维英语

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新思维英语

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前言

本套教材是根据《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》,并参照目前普通初级中学所推行的英语课程标准编写的,其起点与普通初中英语教学相衔接,是中等职业学校英语教学基础阶段用书。

本套教材充分考虑目前中等职业学校的英语教学现状、特点和需求等多方面因素,旨在使学生在初中所学英语的基础上,继续扩大英语知识面,提高听、说、读、写、译的综合技能,体现素质教育,注重培养学生实际使用英语的能力,为将来学习专业英语、参加对口升学考试和从事未来的工作打下基础。

在教材的编写过程中,我们广泛听取了中等职业学校英语教学一线教师的意见,在贯彻中等职业学校英语教学基本要求的前提下,吸取了此前众多中等职业学校英语教材的长处,降低了难度,增加了趣味性和实用性。每个单元的各个组成部分极具弹性,教师在教学实践中,可根据不同水平、不同专业学生的需要,加以灵活处理。在教材内容的设置上,注重语言的规范性和应用性,尽量减少生僻词汇,使之更加适用于中等职业学校学生。

全套教材共四册,每册十个单元,每个单元的教学活动都围绕一个与学生日常生活相关的话题展开。每个单元包含 Warm-up、Listening & Speaking、Reading、Grammar 和 Writing 五个模块。

Warm-up: 包括词汇分类和回答问题两部分。设置“词汇分类”的目的是使学生熟悉与本单元话题相关的词汇,扩大词汇量。设置“回答问题”的目的是引导学生进一步深入本单元的话题,为学习课文打下基础。

Listening & Speaking: 突出实用,注重开发学生的语言能力,培养学生运用英语交际的能力。设计了真实的语言环境,便于教学操作,使学生愿意交流、能够交流。对于本部分内容,教师可以根据学生的不同专业进行课时调整。

Reading: 包括 Comprehensive Reading 和 Reading for Enjoyment 两部分,前者侧重知识性,后者侧重趣味性。话题涉及广泛,文章体裁多样。在教学实践中,对于本部分内容,教师可以灵活处理,既可以将两个模块都作为精讲内容,也可以只将 Comprehensive Reading 作为精讲课文,而将 Reading for Enjoyment 作为趣味性阅读材料供学生课后阅读。

Grammar: 围绕基本的语法项目, 以表格的形式展开, 并进行简单明确的说明和举例, 便于学生学习、理解、查阅和记忆。

Writing: 简明介绍英语写作的基础理论, 通过写作实践, 使学生较系统地掌握基础写作技能, 继而掌握各类常用应用文的写作技巧。

本套教材的编写成员有: 葛正利(河北化工医药职业技术学院)、周正达(石家庄市职业教育中心)、张忠良(河北农业工程学校)、董淑芹(邯郸市第二财经学校)、朱金玲(保定市职业教育中心)、陈洁(石家庄市职业教育中心)。

本书为第一册, 由葛正利任主编, 周正达任副主编。

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UNIT 1



Learn to Say

Speaking and Listening ▶ Asking the Way

Dialog

Adam: Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the railway station?

Ann: Yes, you'll have to take a No. 16 bus.

Adam: Does the bus take me straight to the station?

Ann: Yes, when you get off the bus, you will find the station just in front of you.

Adam: Good, but where is the bus stop?

Ann: Go straight along the road and turn right at the first crossing. You can't miss it.

Adam: Thank you. How soon can I get there?

Ann: Well, if the streets are not too crowded, you'll get there in about 10 minutes.

Adam: Thanks a lot.

Speaking Practice

I 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 necessary. (根据提供的情境进行对话, 可参考给出的单词或表达。)

Role A: You are a newcomer in your school. One afternoon, after class, you want to go to your school's playground to play basketball. Ask B to show you how to get there.

Role B: You are a student in Grade 2 of your school. Tell A how to get to the playground.

Useful Expressions

A:

- Excuse me. I'm new here. How can I get to...? 对不起, 打扰了。我是新生。去……怎么走?
- Where is the playground? 运动场在哪儿?
- Is... far away from here? ……离这儿远吗?
- How long does it take to go there? 到那儿需要用多长时间?
- It's very kind of you. 你真好。

B:

- Go along this road and turn right at the second crossing. 沿着这条路往下走, 在第二个十字路口处右拐。
- It's next to the Teaching Building 2. 它就在第二教学楼旁边。
- Turn left at the first corner. 在第一个拐角处左拐。
- It's very near. You'll get there in 5 minutes. 很近, 你五分钟就能到那儿。

II Ask and answer the following questions in pairs, using the words given. (相互提问和回答。)

the post office

the museum

the train station

the Holiday Inn

the People's Park

by air/ship/bus/bike

on the right/left

two blocks

on/at the corner

turn right/left

an hour's walk

twenty minutes' ride

1. Could you tell me where the bank is?
2. Would you please show me the way to the book store?
3. How do we get there?
4. Are you going there by bus or on foot?
5. How long does it take to go there?

Listening Practice

I Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each question. (听对话, 选择最佳答案。)

1. Where does the man want to go?
A. Railway station. B. Fast food restaurant. C. Post office.
2. How can the woman get there?
A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By taxi.
3. Where will the woman probably go?
A. KFC. B. Railway station. C. Post office.
4. Where is the car wash?
A. It's on the corner of the Third Street and the Second Avenue.
B. It's on the corner of the First Street and the Second Avenue.
C. It's on the corner of the First Street and the First Avenue.
5. Where is the English Department?
A. It's on the fifth floor. B. It's on the sixth floor. C. It's at the corner.

II Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (听短文, 判断对错。)

- () 1. The United States is a very large country.
- () 2. The Atlantic Ocean is on the west coast.
- () 3. There are fifty-five states in the country today.
- () 4. New York is the largest city in the United States.
- () 5. The most important city in the U.S. is Washington, D.C., the capital.



Learn to Read

Reading for Progress

Giving Full Play to Your Talent



There was a man playing the piano in a bar. He was a good piano player. People came just to hear him play. But one night, a customer told him he didn't want to hear him just play any more. He wanted him to sing a song.

The man said, "I don't sing."

But the customer was insistent. He told the bartender, "I'm tired of listening to the piano. I want that guy to sing!"

The bartender shouted across the room, "Hey! If you want to get paid, sing a song. The customers are asking you to sing!"

So he did. He sang a song. A piano player who had never sung in public did so for the very first time. And nobody had ever heard the song *Mona Lisa* sung the way it was sung that night by Nat King Cole!

He had talent he was sitting on! He may have lived the rest of his life as a no-name piano player in a no-name bar, but because he had to sing, he went on to become one of the best-known singers in America.

You, too, have skills and abilities. You may not feel as if your "talent" is particularly great, but it may be better than you think! And with persistence, most skills can be improved. You may as well have no ability at all, however, if you sit on whatever talent you possess! The better question is not "What ability do I have that is real?" It is rather "How will I use whatever ability I have?"

Words and Expressions

bar /bɑ:(r)/

player /'pleɪə(r)/

insistent /ɪn'sɪstənt/

bartender /'bɑ:tendə(r)/

guy /gaɪ/

hey /hei/

very /'veri/

talent /'tælənt/

rest /rest/

skill /skɪl/

ability /ə'bɪləti/

particularly /pə'tɪkjələli/

persistence /pə'sɪstəns/

whatever /hwa'tevə(r)/

possess /pə'zes/

not... any more

be tired of

for the first time

sit on

may as well

n. 酒吧

n. 演奏者

adj. 极力主张的, 坚持的

n. 酒吧男招待

n. [美口] 男人, 家伙

int. (用以唤起注意) 嘿! 喂!

adv. (表强调) 完全地, 正是

n. (与生俱来的) 才能, 天分

n. 其余, 剩余部分

n. (专门) 技术, 技能

n. 才能, 能力

adv. 特别地, 格外地

n. 坚持, 坚忍不拔, 不屈不挠

adj. 任何……的; 无论怎样的

vt. 具有(品质、特性等); 拥有

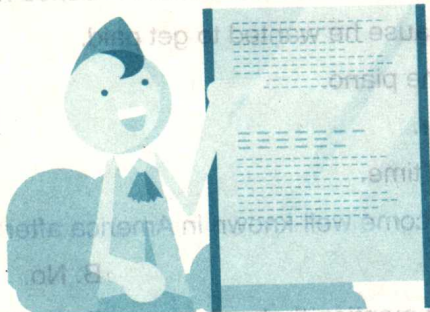
不再……

对……感到厌烦

首次, 初次地

搁置, 积压

倒不如; 不妨, 无妨



Note

信念使人不同凡响，只要你相信自己能够成功，你就一定会有成就。每天用肯定你的自我价值的言语，在你心中不断灌输积极的思想，你就能超越平凡，出类拔萃。对自己说：“我是有价值的，我一定会有非凡成就的。”这样，自然就能将你体内的潜能释放出来，成为你达到成功与快乐境地的资本。

从现在起，决心做一个积极进取的奋斗者；时时刻刻你都是一个充满自信、斗志昂扬、生机勃勃的人，没有一种情况你不能牢牢把握，没有一件事情不能做得十分完善。

Reading Practice

I Read the text and choose the correct answer to each question. (阅读课文，选择正确答案。)

1. Why did people come to the bar?

- A. Because they could drink good wine here.
- B. Because they came here just to hear a man play the piano.
- C. Because they could have a good time.
- D. Because they could stay here until midnight.

2. What did the piano player do when the customer asked him to sing a song?

- A. He sang a song because he wanted to get paid.
- B. He refused to play the piano.
- C. Finally he left the bar.
- D. He kept silent all the time.

3. Did the piano player become well-known in America after a few years?

- A. Yes.
- B. No.
- C. The passage doesn't mention that.
- D. Perhaps.

4. What did the author think of skills and abilities?

- A. He was negative about them.
- B. Most people didn't have any skills and abilities.
- C. He advised people to give up.
- D. With persistence, most skills can be improved.

5. What's the main idea of the text?

- A. We're anxious about having no ability.
- B. Skills are equal to abilities.
- C. How will we use whatever ability we have?
- D. Skills are not equal to abilities.

II Fill in the blanks with the words given below and change the form where necessary.

(用下列单词的适当形式填空。)

insistent

rest

ability

very

possess

skill

1. He was _____ on seeing her.
2. This is cloth of the _____ best quality.
3. You can eat up the _____ of the meal.
4. He _____ five acres of land.
5. Skiing requires _____ as well as strength.
6. I don't doubt your _____ to solve problems.

III Translate the following sentences into English. (将下列句子译成英语。)

1. 我吃腻了煎鸡蛋。(be tired of)
2. 你还不如在楼上等他。(may as well)
3. 他站起来似乎要离开。(as if)
4. 我没什么音乐天分。(talent)
5. 不要积压向我们求助的信函。(sit on)

IV Cloze (完形填空)

My son Joey was born club feet. The doctors said that with 1 he would be able to walk 2 —but would never run very well.

The 3 in our neighborhood ran around during play, and Joey would jump right in and play, too. We didn't tell him that he 4 wouldn't be able to run as well as the others.

In the seventh grade he 5 to go out for the cross-country team. Every day he 6 with the team. He worked 7 and ran more than any of the others—perhaps he sensed that the 8 that seemed to come 9 to so many others did not come to him. 10 the entire team ran, only the top seven runners had the 11 to score points for the school. We didn't tell him he probably would never 12 the team.

He continued to run four to five miles a day—even the day he had a 103-degree fever. I was 13, so I went to 14 him after school. I found him 15 all alone. I asked him how he 16. “Okay,” he said. The sweat ran down his face and his eyes were glassy from his fever. Yet he 17 straight ahead and kept running. We 18 told him he couldn't run four miles with a 103-degree fever.

Two weeks later, the 19 of the team runners were called. Joey was number six on the list. He was in seventh grade—the other six team members were all eighth-graders. We never told him he couldn't do it... so he didn't 20. He just did it.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| () 1. A. help | B. courage | C. effort | D. treatment |
| () 2. A. recently | B. normally | C. strangely | D. carefully |
| () 3. A. runners | B. neighbors | C. children | D. friends |
| () 4. A. differently | B. probably | C. clearly | D. finally |
| () 5. A. decided | B. agreed | C. promised | D. continued |
| () 6. A. compared | B. met | C. trained | D. stayed |
| () 7. A. faster | B. better | C. earlier | D. harder |
| () 8. A. chances | B. abilities | C. victories | D. disadvantages |
| () 9. A. secretly | B. frequently | C. properly | D. naturally |
| () 10. A. Although | B. Because | C. If | D. Unless |
| () 11. A. right | B. ambition | C. potential | D. duty |
| () 12. A. disappoint | B. forget | C. change | D. make |