

新视野

New Horizon
English Course

英语教程

第三版

Third Edition

总主编：郑树棠 周国强

读写教程

Reading and Writing

2



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

新视野 New Horizon English Course

英语教程 第三版 Third Edition



2

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前言

《新视野英语教程》自出版以来，以其明确的用户定位、先进的教学理念、完备的教材体系和丰富的教学资源广受全国各地高职高专院校师生的好评。该系列教材历经多年教学实践的检验，通过持续优化与完善，已发展成为高职院校口碑相传的经典教材。

为适应我国高等职业教育发展的新形势，满足建设有中国特色的现代职业教育体系的新要求，深化英语教学改革，提高英语教学质量，实现培养高素质劳动者和技术技能人才的目标，编者对《新视野英语教程》（第二版）开展了全面修订，在单元主题、素材内容、习题活动和配套资源等方面均进行了突破与创新，开发了《新视野英语教程》（第三版）。

《新视野英语教程》（第三版）以《高等职业教育英语课程教学基本要求》（试行）为指导，以“培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是在职场环境下运用英语的基本能力”为目标。同时，培养学生的学习兴趣和自主学习能力，提高学生的综合文化素养和跨文化交际意识，为提升学生的就业竞争力和未来的可持续发展打下必要的基础。

《新视野英语教程》（第三版）的编写基于对使用院校广泛、详细而深入的调研，充分考虑新时期学生的性格特点、学习习惯和院校的教学现状与需求，在延续了教材“重视语言基础、培养综合能力”这一优势的同时，更加注重选材的时代感和趣味性、练习的针对性和多样性，以及教学的方便性和可行性。

教材体系

《新视野英语教程》（第三版）由两条主线（《读写教程》和《听说教程》）、五种载体（课本、学习光盘、教学课件、网络课程、音带）和五个级别（预备级和1—4级）构成。

《读写教程》由学生用书、教师用书和《综合练习》组成，每级10个单元，每单元围绕主题提供立体而丰富的素材和练习，旨在提高学生英语读、写、译三方面的能力；《综合练习》与《读写教程》配套使用，巩固和拓展《读写教程》中所学到的语言知识和技能，并紧密结合A、B级考试，设计了期中、期末两套实考题，帮助学生在仿真环境下自测和学习，也可用于教师考核和测试。

《听说教程》由学生用书和教师用书组成，配合《读写教程》各单元的主题展开多种形式的听说训练，旨在培养学生就日常话题和与职业相关话题用英语进行交流的能力。同时，《听说教程》还配有网络自学平台：语音部分设计有辨音练习、跟读练习和录音功能等；听力部分以试题形式呈现，有判卷功能，学生可进行自我评估；口语部分以学生喜欢的flash动画呈现，有跟读、角色扮演等功能，可实现模拟情境会话。学习光盘中每个单元还设计了两段视频短片和相应的听说练习题。

《新视野英语教程》（第三版）提供电子教案、PPT助教课件：电子教案教学目标明确，步骤清晰，重点突出；PPT助教课件拓展内容丰富，界面直观生动，操作便捷。电子教案和助教课件方便教师备课与授课，并赋予教师个性化的教学空间。同时，《新视野英语教程》（第三版）提供配套试题库和试卷，方便教师在教学过程中检验学生的学习效果，以评促教。

教材特色

贯彻“分类指导、因材施教”的原则，满足个性化教学的需求

由于我国高职高专院校的学校类型、培养目标、师资力量与学生水平各不相同，教师应更新观念，理性面对差异，关注个性需求。《新视野英语教程》（第三版）的《读写教程》和《听说教程》两个系列既自成一体，又相辅相成，各级别的教材既有始有终，又自然衔接。使用院校可根据实际情况和教学目标选择相应的级别与教程，以激发不同学生的学习潜能。

学校可以根据学生的入学英语水平选择从预备级或第一级开始，通过学习先达到B级要求，再进一步达到A级要求；也可以选择从第二级或第三级开始学习，直接达到A级要求，进而转入职业英语课程学习，实现基础英语与职业英语的自然衔接。

借鉴优秀的语言教学理论

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合理的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题。文章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，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》（第三版）对选篇和素材的长度进行了有效控制，如《读写教程》第一级的课文词数在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%—7%。同时，教材涵盖高职英语教学所要求掌握的核心词汇与常用表达，并注重在练习中引导学生灵活运用，逐步提高语言的实际应用能力。

遵循“以交际为目的”的教学设计，夯实语言基础，培养应用能力

著名语言学家 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》（第三版）的编写遵循了以应用为本、听、说、读、写、译多位一体的教材设计理念，在加强语言知识传授和技能训练的同时，重视培养学生用英语进行交际的实用能力。

《新视野英语教程》（第三版）的多个板块，如 Reading Through, Reading Out, Getting the Message, Using the Right Word, Working with Expressions, Focusing on Sentence Structure, Basic Writing Skills, Telling Apart, Reading Aloud 和 Testing Your Ears 等，帮助学生牢固掌握基础语言知识与基本技能；同时，专门设计了 Using Topic-related Terms, Translating, Practical Writing, Opening Your Mouth, Talking Together 等应用性较强的板块，训练学生的语言应用能力。

体现社会发展与时代特色，激发学习兴趣

关注是知识的门户，兴趣是最好的老师。在新媒体和新技术如此发达的今天，信息的生动和有效驱动了解和学习。《新视野英语教程》（第三版）的选材特别针对学生的性格特点和兴趣爱好，注重信息性、趣味性、职业性、时代感和多样化，以鲜活的内容激发学生对语言的求知、探索与实践欲望。

教材选材既能折射社会的发展，例如看电影学英语、网坛明星李娜等话题走入教材；同时也能展现辩证思维的魅力，例如探讨所谓的“现代省时器”是否真正省时，鼓励学生辩证、全面地思考问题。

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参加《新视野英语教程》(第三版)编写的院校有上海交通大学、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、安徽池州学院、上海电机学院、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、上海对外经贸大学、华东政法大学等。

编写说明

《读写教程》为《新视野英语教程》(第三版)的主干教材,分为预备级和1—4级,每级10个单元,供一个学期使用。

编写原则

《读写教程》贯彻教育部高职高专英语教学改革的精神,体现以“学生为中心”、融“教、学、做”为一体的教学理念。本套教材针对高等职业教育英语课程所要求掌握的英语语言知识和交际技能,通过丰富的语言输入与多样的练习形式巩固学生的语言基础,提高他们在不同情境下的语言应用能力。

《读写教程》所选主题广泛,贴近学生生活,关注时代热点,体现职业特色,注重信息性、实用性和趣味性。课文体裁多样,语言地道、规范,课后练习紧扣课文内容,包括词汇、语法、翻译、写作、阅读、完形填空等多种练习,既注重各项能力训练之间的衔接和互补,也注重篇章层次上的一体化技能训练。

《读写教程》第三版在第二版基础上对各单元主题进一步提炼,更换了部分主题和选篇,调整了部分课后练习,使选材更富时代性,练习更具针对性,从而更有效地提高学生的语言应用能力。

内容构成

《读写教程》每单元围绕一个主题编写,由 Leading In and Exploring the Topic, Section A, Section B 和 Section C 四大部分构成。

Leading In and Exploring the Topic 为话题导入和探索部分,提供与单元主题相关的讨论话题、会话及听力练习,引导学生熟悉主题并积极参与本单元的话题讨论。

Section A 包含课文 A 和相关的阅读理解、词汇、短语、句型、句子翻译等练习。这一部分中的基本写作训练(Basic Writing Skills)旨在巩固学生的语法知识,提高学生的基本写作能力。

Section B 包含课文 B 和相关的阅读理解、词汇、短语等练习。

Section C 为实用写作训练，旨在培养学生阅读、写作和翻译应用文的能力，内容包括表格、名片、贺卡、简历、信函、广告、公告及产品介绍等多种常见应用文体。预备级为听写和听力理解题，选材围绕课文主题，让学生进一步巩固课文内容。

编者队伍

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《读写教程 2》由周国强、加拿大籍教师 Jill Maxine Bonnell 和美籍教师 Earnestine Bruce 审定。

编者

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1 Symbols of Culture

Unit

Leading In and Exploring the Topic

Leading In

When talking about the symbols of American culture, probably we will never leave out McDonald's and Disney. McDonald's is the world's leading fast food service retailer. Nowadays, it has more than 30,000 restaurants in over 100 countries serving millions of customers each day. That explains why the tearing down of the first McDonald's restaurant had caused such a big stir in the minds of many Americans.

And, according to most Americans, **Disney Mirrors American Culture**. There are so many products with the Disney brand: films, books, songs, TV shows and records. There are even Disney hotels and Disney stores. Americans may have mixed feelings about Disney, but even those who strongly oppose it are Disney customers themselves.

Exploring the Topic

Nowadays, not only McDonald’s but also some other fast food restaurants are getting more and more popular. Why is it so? Let’s do a survey.

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



1 WHAT’S YOUR FAVORITE FAST FOOD RESTAURANT?

My favorite is	My partner’s favorite is
<input type="checkbox"/> McDonald’s	<input type="checkbox"/> McDonald’s
<input type="checkbox"/> KFC (Kentucky Fried Chicken)	<input type="checkbox"/> KFC
<input type="checkbox"/> Pizza Hut	<input type="checkbox"/> Pizza Hut
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

2 WHY DO YOU THINK MANY CHINESE PEOPLE LIKE TO GO TO MCDONALD’S OR KFC?

I think it’s because	My partner thinks it’s because
<input type="checkbox"/> the food there is served fast and thus time is saved	<input type="checkbox"/> the food there is served fast and thus time is saved
<input type="checkbox"/> the food there is great	<input type="checkbox"/> the food there is great
<input type="checkbox"/> the food is clean	<input type="checkbox"/> the food is clean
<input type="checkbox"/> it is cheap	<input type="checkbox"/> it is cheap
<input type="checkbox"/> it is different from a Chinese restaurant and gives an exotic (异国情调的) feeling	<input type="checkbox"/> it is different from a Chinese restaurant and gives an exotic (异国情调的) feeling
<input type="checkbox"/> one can learn something about American culture	<input type="checkbox"/> one can learn something about American culture
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Section A Reading Through

Text A

The First McDonald's Restaurant



- 1 Even though the first McDonald's restaurant sold only **hamburgers** and French **fries**, it still became a **cultural symbol**. Now, in the **Southern** California city of Downey, people are trying to save the first McDonald's restaurant in history. McDonald's, though, says the building should be torn down.
- 2 Built in 1953, the restaurant in Downey, California, is the oldest of all the Golden **Arches** in America, and has the earliest McDonald's building design.
- 3 Many people have good memories of that old McDonald's. These people are angry that the building is now in **danger** of being **destroyed**, along with their memories.
- 4 McDonald's explains that the building was **damaged** in an **earthquake**, and therefore needs to be torn down. Many people in the town of Downey don't agree with this line of thinking, though.
- 5 One woman says, "I think it's terrible. They are using the earthquake as an excuse. It's a big lie."
- 6 Another Downey **resident** remarks, "I am so upset. They don't respect the **public** at all. They haven't even tried. They could do some small repairs and make it a good restaurant again."
- 7 McDonald's managers say the restaurant is losing money at that **location**. There is no room for a **drive-thru** window, or for seating inside. After the earthquake, they say it was impossible to fix. The managers want to build a copy of this building at another location instead.
- 8 Building **inspectors**, on the other hand, say that the **structure** can be repaired, but that it will be expensive. Many people say that McDonald's can certainly **afford** to pay that **amount**. Some think that McDonald's real reason for wanting to close down the restaurant has nothing to do with money.

- 9 Modern McDonald's restaurants often have a sign **claiming** that a man named Ray Kroc opened the first McDonald's restaurant in Illinois in 1955. The truth, however, is that Mr. Kroc **actually** learned the fast food business from Dick and Mac McDonald in Downey. Later, Mr. Kroc bought their restaurants. Thus, many people in Downey think McDonald's is trying to change history, though the company **denies** this.
- 10 To **local historians**, this **explanation** makes total sense. One historian said, "We should not **rewrite** the past. Ray Kroc did not invent McDonald's. The McDonald brothers did."
- 11 These days, a group of historians want the building to be added to the **National Register of Historic Places** so that the city of Downey will be able to stop McDonald's from tearing the building down. The McDonald's managers are very angry, and have **abandoned** the structure.
- 12 Everyone hopes that the McDonald's managers and the people of Downey will soon find **peace**. The building is still there, but **boards** cover the windows. Even so, people drive by to remember their McDonald's, taking pictures of a **moment** in history before it gets taken away.

(Words: 468)

New Words

#hamburger /'hæmbɜːgə/ *n.*

[C] 汉堡包

fry /fraɪ/

n. (chips, BrE) (usually plural) (also French fries) 炸薯条

v. 炸; 煎

#cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/ *adj.*

文化(上)的

symbol /'sɪmbəl/ *n.*

[C] 象征; 标志(物)

southern /'sʌðən/ *adj.*

南方的; 属于南方的

#arch /ɑːtʃ/ *n.*

[C] 圆拱; 拱形物

danger /'deɪndʒə/ *n.*

[U] 危险

destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ *vt.*

毁坏; 破坏

damage /'dæmɪdʒ/

vt. 损坏; 损害

n. [U] 损坏; 损害

earthquake /'ɜːθkweɪk/ *n.*

[C] 地震

*resident /'rezɪdənt/

n. [C] 居民; 定居者

adj. 居住(在某地)的

public /'pʌblɪk/

n. (the ~) 公众; 大众; 民众

adj. 1. 公共的; 公用的

2. 公众事务的

location /ləʊ'keɪʃən/ *n.*

[C] 位置; 场所

#drive-thru /'draɪv,θruː/

n. [C] 免下车餐馆; 免下车银行

inspector /ɪn'spektə/ *n.*

[C] 检查员; 督察员

structure /'strʌktʃə/ *n.*

- 1. [C] 建筑物；结构体
- 2. [C; U] 结构；构造

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ *vt.*

买得起；担负得起

amount /ə'maʊnt/ *n.*

[C; U] 数额；数量；总数

claim /kleɪm/ *v.*

- 1. 声称；断言；宣称
- 2. 认领；要求；索取（应得的权利或财物）

actually /'æktʃuəli/ *adv.*

实际上

deny /dɪ'naɪ/ *vt.*

否认；不承认

local /'ləʊkəl/ *adj.*

当地的；地方性的

[#]historian /hɪ'stɔ:riən/ *n.*

[C] 历史学家

explanation /,ɛksplə'neɪʃən/ *n.*

[C; U] 解释；说明

[#]rewrite /,rɪ'rʌɪt/ *vt.*

重写；修改

national /'næʃənəl/ *adj.*

- 1. 国家的；民族的；国内的
- 2. 国有的；国立的；国营的

register /'redʒɪstə/

- n.* 1. [C] 名册
- 2. [C] 登记簿；记录册
- v.* 登记；注册

[#]historic /hɪ'stɔ:ɪk/ *adj.*

有重大历史意义的；历史性的

^{*}abandon /ə'bændən/

vt. 放弃；中止

peace /pi:s/ *n.*

- 1. [singular; U] 和平；和平共处
- 2. [U] 平静；安宁

board /bɔ:d/

- n.* 1. [C] 长而薄的木板
- 2. [C] 委员会；董事会
- vt.* 登上（船或其他公共交通工具）

moment /'məʊmənt/ *n.*

[C] 片刻；瞬间

无标记的代表 B 级词汇

★ 代表 A 级词汇

代表超纲词汇

Phrases and Expressions

tear down 推倒（尤指建筑物）；拆毁

in danger of 处于……危险之中

agree with 同意；意见一致

line of thinking 思路；想法

can afford to do 花得起；有能力去做（某事）；承担得起

close down （使）停业

have nothing to do with 与……毫无关系

make sense 有道理

stop someone from doing something 阻止某人做某事

even so 尽管如此

take away 带走；拿走；拆毁（旧物）

Proper Names

McDonald's 麦当劳（美国一快餐连锁店）

California 加利福尼亚州（美国西海岸一州名）

Downey 唐尼（加州南部一城市名）

Golden Arches 双拱形金色标志（麦当劳标志）

Ray Kroc 雷·克罗克（麦当劳连锁店创始人）

Illinois 伊利诺伊州（美国州名）

Dick McDonald 迪克·麦当劳（麦当劳的创始人之一）

Mac McDonald 麦克·麦当劳（麦当劳的创始人之一）

National Register of Historic Places 国家历史文物保护单位名册（美国）

生词总量	B级词汇	A级词汇	超纲词汇	课文词数	占课文的比率
32	23	4	5	468	6.84%

Reading Out

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

Everyone hopes that the McDonald's managers and the people of Downey will soon find 1) _____. The building is still there, 2) _____ boards cover the windows. 3) _____, people drive 4) _____ to remember their McDonald's, 5) _____ pictures of a moment 6) _____ history before it gets taken away.

Getting the Message

Read the questions and complete the answers according to the text.

- 1 Where and when was the first McDonald's built?
It was built in _____ in _____.
- 2 Why does McDonald's want to tear down the restaurant?
Because _____.
- 3 Why do some people want to save the first McDonald's?
Because _____.
- 4 According to the local historians, what is McDonald's real purpose to tear down the restaurant?
They believe that McDonald's real purpose is to _____.
- 5 What is the author's purpose of writing this article?
His purpose is to _____.

Using the Right Word

Fill in the blanks with the words given below, changing the form if necessary. Fill in each blank with one word only.

damage	deny	public	inspect	actually
location	structure	claim	register	amount