



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

读写教程

Reading and Writing

[第二版 SECOND EDITION]

新视野英语教程

NEW HORIZON ENGLISH COURSE

总主编：郑树棠 胡全生



教师用书

TEACHER'S BOOK

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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前言

《新视野英语教程》自2004年出版以来，以其明确的定位、先进的理念、丰富的教学资源取得了很好的教学效果，获得全国各高职高专院校师生的好评。为适应我国高等职业教育的发展，推动教学改革的不深入，贯彻高等职业教育“以服务为宗旨，以就业为导向，走产学结合的发展道路”的办学方针，《新视野英语教程》的编者在广泛征求反馈意见的基础上，结合高等职业教育英语课程的发展趋势与教学需求，对第一版教材进行了修订与完善，推出《新视野英语教程》（第二版），以满足新形势下社会对高职人才培养的需求。

《新视野英语教程》（第二版）是一套专供全国高职高专院校使用的英语教材，贯彻应用为本的设计理念，体现新时期高职英语的教学要求，符合高职英语课程的教学需要，涵盖学生需要掌握的实用英语语言知识和交际技能。《新视野英语教程》（第二版）延续了第一版重视语言基础、培养综合能力的优势，在编写中更加注重选材的时代性、练习的针对性和资源的多样性，有效提高学生的英语语言技能、跨文化交际能力与自主学习策略，使学生具备应用英语处理与未来职业相关的业务的能力，以适应不同工作岗位的需要，并为今后的可持续性发展打下良好的基础。

教学结构

《新视野英语教程》（第二版）是一套完整的系列教材，由两条主线（《读写教程》和《听说教程》）、三种载体（课本、音带、学习光盘）和四个级别（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内容丰富的素材和形式多样的练习，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》中所学到的语言技能和知识。《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。

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)提供由课本、音带和学习光盘三种载体构成的立体化教学资源,有利于激发学生自主学习的积极性,提供个性化学习空间,促进教学模式的转变。不同学校可根据实际教学需求选择不同的组合方式。

为方便教师教学,《新视野英语教程》(第二版)还提供内容丰富的电子教案与配套题库,支持教师备课与授课,满足教学、测试等各教学环节的需要。

编写特色

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)贯彻分类指导、因材施教的原则

鉴于全国高职高专院校情况差异较大,学校类型、教学条件、师资力量与学生水平各不相同,使用《新视野英语教程》的不同层次的学校可根据需要确定起点级别与教学目标。入学时英语水平较低的学生可从第一级开始,通过学习先达到B级要求,再进一步达到A级要求;入学时英语水平较高的学生可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。

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)遵循“实用为主、够用为度”的原则

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)以打好语言基础为主要目标,设计和编写了许多项目,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,帮助学生牢固掌握基础语言知识与基本技能。同时,《新视野英语教程》(第二版)强调,打好语言基础要遵循“实用为主、够用为度”的原则,在语言点选择上符合学生的实际需要,在练习设计上注重学生对语言的活用。教材还专门设计和编写了 Using Topic-related Terms 和 Practical Writing 等应用性较强的项目,训练学生应用语言的能力。

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)体现以交际为目的的语言教学原则

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)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。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》(第二版)

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、译五种技能互为铺垫，相辅相成，全面培养学生的英语综合应用能力。

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)将语言教学理论应用于教学实践与教学设计中

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。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、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》(第二版)对选篇的长度进行了有效控制，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%—7%左右。同时，《新视野英语教程》(第二版)涵盖高职英语教学所要求掌握的核心词汇与常用词组，并注重在练习中引导学生灵活运用，逐步提高语言的的实际应用能力。

光盘介绍

《新视野英语教程》(第二版)学习光盘与课本相配套，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，结构清晰，内容不仅与课本紧密结合，而且适当增加了课外学习与娱乐的资源。光盘将英语听、说、读、写、译有机融为一体，实现人机互动，更好地辅助学生进行自主学习。

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

《听说教程》学习光盘与课本配套，包括10个单元的学习内容。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。听力部分以试题形式进行训练，设计有判卷功能，学生做完练习后可以得到反馈，从而评估自己的

听力水平,进一步进行训练。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。

第二版《听说教程》学习光盘在第一版基础上新增了视频板块。这些视频短片与每单元内容相关,题材丰富、场景生动、语言地道,令人耳目一新。此外,光盘还提供英文歌曲、幽默故事等内容,使学生在轻松的氛围中完成一个单元的学习。

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参加《新视野英语教程》(第二版)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、上海对外贸易学院、华东政法大学等。

编写说明

《新视野英语教程(第二版)读写教程》为《新视野英语教程》(第二版)的主干教材,分1—4级,每级10个单元,供一个学期使用。

本书为《新视野英语教程(第二版)读写教程1》的教师用书。在第一版基础上,第二版教师用书每单元增加了单元重点和难点、主题探讨、课文结构分析等内容,旨在为教师提供更多的教学资源与教学建议,方便教师备课和开展课堂教学。

本书每单元包括四大部分:

第一部分 (Teaching Focus for the Unit): 总结本单元的学习重点和难点,涵盖: 1) 单元主题; 2) 两篇课文需掌握的生词、短语和词组; 3) 语法知识; 4) 实用写作技能。

第二部分 (Understanding and Learning): 提供与课文相关的详细讲解与释例,包括: 1) A 篇课文的背景介绍、主题探讨、教学建议、课文结构和语言点详释; 2) B 篇课文的背景介绍、教学建议和语言点详释; 3) 针对实用写作训练部分的教学建议。

第三部分 (Key to Exercises): 提供 Exploring the Topic, Section A, Section B 和 Section C 所有练习的答案。

第四部分 (Reading Passage Translation): 提供 A、B 两篇课文的参考译文。

教师在教学中可结合自身的实际需要,参考下表进行教学安排:

Teaching Tasks	
1st Class Hour	1) Warm-up discussion 2) Study of new words and expressions in Text A 3) Vocabulary check (do “Using the Right Word” and “Working with Expressions”)
2nd Class Hour	1) Study of Text A; do “Getting the Message” 2) Assignment: a) Do the translation; b) Read Text B
3rd Class Hour	1) Do “Focusing on Sentence Structure” 2) Study of key language points in Text B
4th Class Hour	1) Check on Text B’s follow-up exercises 2) Study of Section C 3) Do Section C’s follow-up exercises

《新视野英语教程（第二版）读写教程 1》总主编为郑树棠、胡全生。

《新视野英语教程（第二版）读写教程 1》主编为周洁，副主编为王利民。参加编写的人员有车淑珍、李侠、谢敏、薛瑶、杨小虎、朱一凡、罗淑兰、曾燕冰、胡磊华、王晓光、苏坤、王玉娟、朱泽生、张伟等。此外，张贤、黄娅为本书的编写做了大量的辅助工作。

《新视野英语教程（第二版）读写教程 1》由胡全生与加拿大籍教师 Jill Maxine Bonnell 审定。

编者

2009年3月

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Unit

1

Going to College

PART I

TEACHING FOCUS FOR THE UNIT

Teaching Focus

	Text A	Text B
Theme	How to Be Cool at College	Hi, I'm New Here!
Vocabulary	education, business, extent, goal, graduate, subject, opportunity, course, reason, likely, cheat, understanding, respect	experience, adjust, sense, decision, responsible, account, savings, university, confused, suppose, comfortable, homesick
Phrases and Expressions	to a large extent; on one's own; decide on/upon; even though/if; make the most of something; let someone down, be true of; make up one's mind	adjust to; first of all; be supposed to do something; go through
Grammar	1) How to use "whatever" and "unless" ("Focusing on Sentence Structure") 2) English sentence patterns ("Basic Writing Skills")	
Writing	Understanding and filling in registration forms ("Practical Writing")	

PART II

UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNING

SECTION

A

Topic Exploration

To explore the topic of “College Life”, the teacher may ask the students to work in pairs on the two questions in the “Exploring the Topic” part in the Student’s Book, that is:

- What’s your purpose of going to college?
- What does going to college mean to you?

Other questions are also possible for the students to work on, for example:

- What are the differences between college life and high school life?
- What do you want to do as a college student?
- Who gave you the chance to go to college?

When the pair work is done, a discussion on their answers among the students and the teacher may be conducted. Special attention should be paid to the answers provided by the students themselves, not to the ones provided in the forms, by asking the question “Why?”.

Suggestions for Teaching Text A

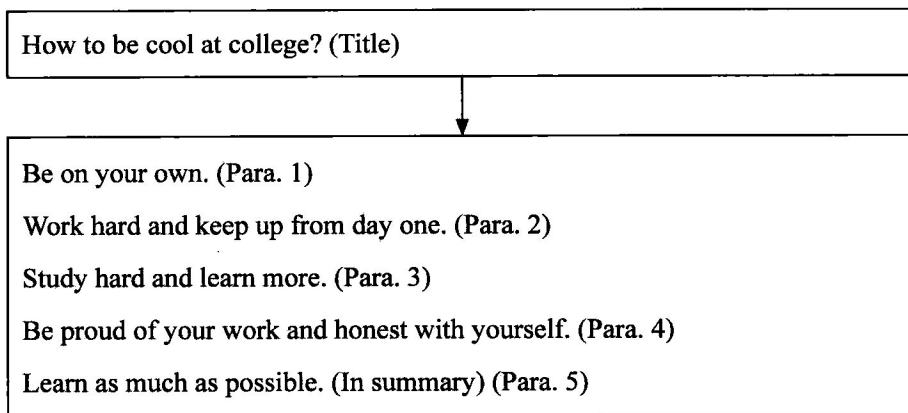
Actually, Text A centers around one question, that is, “How to be cool at college”. As the writer of the text has given some suggestions, the teacher is advised to draw the students’ attention to these suggestions by asking them the following questions:

- How many suggestions does the writer make for being cool at college?
- What are they?

By doing this, the teacher may help the students see the structure of the text (for this see the next section “Text Structure”).

Text Structure

The whole text structurally goes like this: The writer first poses a question, i.e., “How to be cool at college”, and then tries to give some suggestions/answers. Namely,



Detailed Study of Text A

How to Be Cool at College

1. How to Be Cool at College (Title)

Meaning: How to make yourself very good and impressive to others at college

cool: *adj.* very good; impressive; fashionable; trendy (口) 绝妙的; 顶呱呱的
You look really **cool** in that new dress. 你穿那件衣服显得很帅。

If you say that someone is **cool**, you mean that he is fashionable, attractive, and trendy.
如果你说某人很酷, 你是指他很时尚、很有吸引力。

2. Going to college? Lucky you! (Para. 1)

Meaning: Are you going to college? How lucky you are!

Please notice that these two sentences are elliptical sentences (省略句).

3. You'll have a great time and a lot of fun on the way. (Para. 1)

Meaning: You'll have a wonderful time and lots of fun at college.

have a great/good/wonderful time: enjoy oneself 过得愉快; 玩得开心

“**Have a great time,**” said Mother before I left. 在我离开前母亲说: “好好玩吧。”

They **had a good time** in the cinema. 他们看电影看得很开心。

The children **had a wonderful time** at the party. 孩子们在晚会上玩得很开心。

on the way: Here the phrase means *throughout the years at college*. It generally means *moving (towards)*.

She put her coat on and set out **on her way**. 她穿上大衣就动身了。

On the way to school, he met his friend John. 在上学的路上, 他碰见了他的朋友约翰。

4. Yet your education is also very serious business. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Yet your study is also a big matter you have to consider.

education: *n.* the process by which a person's mind and character are developed through teaching, especially through formal instruction at school or college (尤指正规的) 教育; 学业; 培养

The **education** she had helped her a lot in her work. 她接受的教育对她的工作有很大的帮助。

His father had little **education**. 他的父亲没读过多少书。

business: *n.*

1) one's responsibility or concern 职责; 本分; 任务; 关心的事

Her **business** is to look after the baby. 她的职责就是看护小孩。

He is out on **business**. 他出差在外。

2) the activity of buying and selling goods and services; commerce 商业; 买卖; 交易; 生意

How's your **business**? 你的生意好吗?

They've done some **business** together. 他们一起做过生意。

After graduation he went into **business**. 毕业后他经商去了。

3) a particular money-earning activity or place, such as a shop or factory 商店; 企业; 公司

He sold his **business** last month. 他上个月把店卖了。

5. **To a large extent, you will be on your own. (Para. 1)**

Meaning: Most often, you will have to rely on (依靠) yourself.

to a large extent: greatly; to a large degree 在很大程度上

extent: *n.*

1) (*singular*) a stated degree 程度; 限度

I agree with what he said **to a large extent/to some extent/to a certain extent.** 我在很大程度上 / 某种程度上 / 一定程度上同意他所说的。

2) the length or area to which something extends (延伸的) 长度; 范围

see the full **extent** of 看到……的全貌

I was surprised at the **extent** of the scientist's knowledge. 我对这位科学家渊博的知识感到诧异。

on one's own: alone; without help 独自; 靠自己

I can't carry it **on my own**; it's too heavy. 我自己拿不了, 东西太重了。

Children should learn to be **on their own** from day one. 孩子们一开始就应该学会独立。

6. **True, there will be many people ready to help you, but you will often have to take the first step in whatever you choose to do. (Para. 1)**

Meaning: It is true that there will be many people who are ready to help you, but you will often have to take the first step in anything that you choose to do.

Notice that *ready to help you* modifies (修饰) *many people*.

many people ready to help you = many people who are ready to help you

Also notice the difference between *must* and *have to*: *have to* can have the future tense (将来时态).

take the first step in (doing) something: take the first action in (doing) something 率先迈出做……的第一步

You are the one to **take the first step in** making your own decision. 自己做决定得自己率先迈出第一步。

One should **take the first step in** one's own matters. 自己的事自己要率先迈出第一步。

whatever: *det. & pron.*

1) any (thing) or all that 什么……就……; 什么……都

They read **whatever** (book) they can find. 他们找到什么(书)就读什么书。

I believe she's cured of **whatever** was wrong with her. 不管她得了什么病, 我想都已经治好了。

2) no matter what 不论; 不管……什么

Whatever I said, he'd disagree. 不论我说什么他都不同意。

He refuses, for **whatever** reason. 不管什么理由他都拒绝。

3) anything (else) like that ……什么的

Anyone who is seen carrying bags, boxes, or **whatever**, will be stopped by the police.
谁要是带袋子、盒子什么的，警察一看见，就会拦住他。

Anything will make him happy: a book, a pen, a bike, or **whatever**. 任何东西都能使他高兴：书、笔、自行车，什么都行。

7. Most of you have **decided on a career**. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Most of you have chosen what you are going to do after graduation.

decide on/upon: choose (someone, something, or to do something) 决定

We **decided on** the blue paint for the bedroom. 我们决定卧室用蓝色漆。

Have you **decided on** spending your holiday at home? 你决定在家度假了吗?

Has he **decided on** where to go? 他决定去哪儿了吗?

career: *n.*

1) a job or profession for which one is trained and which one intends to follow for parts or the whole of one's life (需要特别训练的并终生或长期从事的) 职业；一生的事业

My sister is considering a **career** in teaching. 我姐姐考虑将教师作为职业。

His **career** was always more important to him than his family. 在他看来，事业比家庭重要。

2) (a part of) the general course of a person's working life 生涯；(一段) 工作经历；履历

His **career** proves he was a great man. 他的一生证明他是个伟人。

He spent most of his **career** working in China. 他的大部分职业生涯都在中国度过。

8. **Even though** some of you may change your minds later, you will have to set **goals** and work hard for them **step by step** until you **graduate**. (Para. 1)

Meaning: Even though some of you may change your decisions on a career, you will have to decide what you are going to have in the end and work hard for the goals gradually until you complete your studies at college.

even though/if: 即使……也；尽管；就算

Even though/if you don't like it (=though you may not like it), you have to take the job.
即使你不喜欢，你也得接受这份工作。

I wouldn't do this, **even though/if** you paid me a thousand dollars. 即使你给我 1,000 美元，我也不干。

goal: n.

- 1) one's aim or purpose; a place or object one wishes to obtain or reach 目标; 目的地
His **goal** is a place at university. 他的目标是在大学里谋一份职务。
When he at last came to Shanghai, he felt he had reached/obtained his **goal**. 他最终来到了上海, 觉得达到了自己的目标。
- 2) the space into which the ball must be kicked, hit, etc. for a point to be scored 球门
Who is in **goal** for Real Madrid? 谁是皇家马德里队的守门员?
- 3) the point gained when the ball is kicked or hit into the goal 进球; 得分
score a **goal** 射门得分 an own **goal** 乌龙球
Our football team made two **goals**. 我们的足球队进了两个球。
We won by three **goals** to two. 我们以 3:2 取胜。
They lost the game by one **goal**. 他们以一球之差输了比赛。

step by step: little by little; gradually 一步步地; 逐渐

We learn English **step by step**. 我们循序渐进地学习英语。

graduate:

v. complete an educational course 毕业

When and where did you **graduate**? 你是什么时候何地毕业的?

I **graduated** from the university in 1985. 我 1985 年毕业于这所大学。

n.

- 1) (of) a person who has completed a university degree course, especially for a first degree
(已获得学位的) 大学毕业生
a law **graduate** 法律(系)毕业生 a **graduate** in math 数学(系)毕业生
- 2) (*AmE*) a person who has completed a course at a school, college, etc. 毕业生
a high-school **graduate** 高中毕业生
- 3) postgraduate 研究生
graduate school 研究生院 a **graduate** student 研究生

9. **As** a teacher, I always tell my students to work hard and **keep up from day one**. (Para. 2)

Meaning: As a teacher, I always tell my students to work hard and try to be the best from the first day.

as: *prep.*

- 1) in the state, character, condition, job, etc. of (being) 指处于某种状态、性质、工作之中
He works **as** a taxi driver. 他是个出租车司机。
He is famous **as** an actor. 作为演员, 他很有名。