国家教委高等学校第三届优秀教材二等奖

总主编 李观仪

新编英语教程

第三版 THIRD EDITION

ANEM ENGLISH COURSE

主编 梅德明





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《新编英语教程》第三版1-4册编写组(下称"编写组")以《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》和《高等学校本科英语专业规范》两个文件为编写工作的指导思想、明确新时期我国高等教育的历史使命、即"适应国家经济社会对外开放的要求、培养大批具有国际视野、通晓国际规则、能够参与国际事务与国际竞争的国际化人才",明确高等院校英语专业的人才培养目标、即"培养具有较高的人文素养、熟练的英语语言技能、厚实的英语语言文学专业知识和其他相关专业知识,能运用英语和本族语从事教育、管理、翻译、外事、外贸、研究等各种工作的英语专业人才。"

编写组十分重视学习者英语综合能力的培养,对"英语综合能力"的认识突破"语言加技能"的传统框架,深刻认识到综合语言运用能力的培养和形成是建立在学生的"语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识"等素养整体发展的基础上,明确新版教程必须体现国际化的时代精神和以人为本的教育理念,有利于培养学生良好的英语语言素质、积极的学习态度和规范的学习习惯;有利于促进学生心智、情感、态度与价值观的发展以及综合人文素养的提高;有利于促进探究式、任务型、交际性的教学的实施;有利于培养学生独立思考的习惯、观察分析的能力、合作参与的意识、勇于创新的精神以及人际沟通的技能。

编写组树立国家级规划教材的精品意识和责任意识,坚持以下编写原则: 1) 遵循 "题材一结构一功能一任务" 的编写原则,融语言知识、语言技能、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识于一体; 2) 语言生动、真实、自然,内容健康向上,贴近学生生活,符合学生的心理特征和认知规律,能激发学生的学习兴趣; 3) 重视教学过程,重视语言知识的感知和体验,重视语言信息的获取和处理,重视听说读写技能的综合运用,教学内容和形式相统一,输入与输出相协调,循序渐进,合理体现词语和语法项目的复现率; 4) 提供丰富的中外文化内容,注重培养学生跨文化交际的能力; 5) 精心选材,以经典文和现代文为两大主要取材来源。题材、体裁广泛,以人文社科类的散杂文和短篇文学作品为主,兼收反映自然科学成果以及报道经济法律界人与事方面的文章和报告,小说散文、诗歌戏剧、传志杂记、书信函电、政法公文、广告宣传、叙事议论等体裁均有合理的比例。

编写组认真研究、深入分析了《新编英语教程》第二版1-4册的使用反馈意见,对选文信息、题材内容、语言难度、单元数量、练习设置、配套教辅等方面存在的问题进行了深刻反思和积极的修改,修改幅度达50%。

第三版继承第二版强调英语语言知识和综合技能精确使用的理念,充分考虑人才培养目标、规格以及90后学生的认知特点,摒弃行为主义学习理论所推崇的机械训练方法,强调符合人本主义精神、以跨文化交流为目的的任务交际型的语言能力的培养,合理删减并调整"语言结构"、"对话交谈"和"主副课文"的内容和难度,适当增加具有经典性、时代性、趣味性、多样性等特点的优质选文,同时新增促进语言输入、引导语言输出的"听与说"项目。

第三版的布局和体例基本不变,每册仍然含《学生用书》、《教师用书》、《练习册》三本;削减1-4册的单元数量,第一、二册由原先的18单元降至15单元,第三、四册由原先的15单元降至12

单元;提升第一、二册的难度,并适度提高第三、四册的难度;新增与《教师用书》配套使用的电子教案。

第三版1-4册单元布局如下:

第1册单元设计 第2册单元设计

Language Structures Language Structures

Dialogue Dialogue

Reading I Listening In & Speaking Out

Reading I Reading I

Guided Writing Reading II

Interaction Activities Guided Writing

Interaction Activities

第3册单元设计 第4册单元设计

Listening In & Speaking Out Text I

Text I Text II

Text II Oral Work

Oral Work Guided Writing

Guided Writing

为了确保《新编英语教程》第三版的编写质量,编写组聘请了外籍专家Antony Ward对教材的对话部分进行了审校和修饰。与此同时,编写组还选择了部分有代表性的教学单位,依次对第三版1-4册的试用本进行了全过程的教学。编写组根据试用单位所提出的意见和建议,对教程的相关部分又作了相应的调整和修改。在此,编写组对Antony Ward先生以及参与第三版试用本教学的所有师生,表示最诚挚的感谢。

编写组认为、《新编英语教程》第三版1-4册体现了我国高等教育英语专业的学科属性、专业本色和特色以及培养目标。编写组真诚希望本教程能为培养国家和地区所需要的英语专业人才做出应有的贡献。编写组也殷切希望,本教程使用者本着取精用弘、精益求精的态度,对教材的不当之处不吝指正。

II

AN ENGLISH FOREWORD TO THE THIRD EDITION

Great changes have taken place over the last ten years in the field of foreign language education in China, parallel to the changes in both epistemology and technology in the increasingly internationalized world, which has led to the innovation of the English education curriculum as well to the renovation of the English education environment.

Growing up with Web 2.0 in a world that is more flat than ever before, foreign language learners of the network generation cannot but confront the overwhelming diversity of information resources presented in the distinct multimedia manner. Defying the traditional conviction on the one hand and the liberal rhetoric on the other, students of the 90s are more self-conscious than any earlier generation in terms of what to learn and how to learn, and, more importantly, where to seek information. Consequently, the foreign language setting is no longer physically constrained and the student-centered modality is but the classroom norm of the bygone days, an eminent situation recognized by language teachers and curriculum designers.

Conscious of the changed and still changing behavior of the foreign language education community, we, as English textbook developers and classroom teachers, set out revising and updating our knowledge of the more diversified foreign language education practice as well as of the web-generation of foreign language learners, before we set out revising and updating the earlier edition of the textbook *A New English Course*. Grounded in the philosophy of educating English-major students in the direction of preparing them to become foreign language professionals who are, characteristically, conscientious and responsible citizens, enthusiastic and life-long learners, proficient and appropriate cross-cultural communicators, reliable and industrious problem solvers, consistent and unfailing workers, and critical and unbiased thinkers, we develop this new edition considering both national and international dimensions of literary ideas and ideals, drawing upon both technical and rhetorical resources of content, integrating both technological and humanistic approaches of methodology, and promoting both linguistic expertise and academic scholarship of the learner.

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LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

PRACTICE





people like to jaywalk

freemonie Fact lone of	Advice - Military
pupils' homework is full of careless mistakes	tell the pupils to check their homework before they hand it in
the tape-recorders give scratchy sounds	tell the language lab assistant to clean the magnetic heads often

Example:

A:

B: Did you tell them to check their homework before they hand it in?

tell the pedestrians to use the zebra crossing

A:

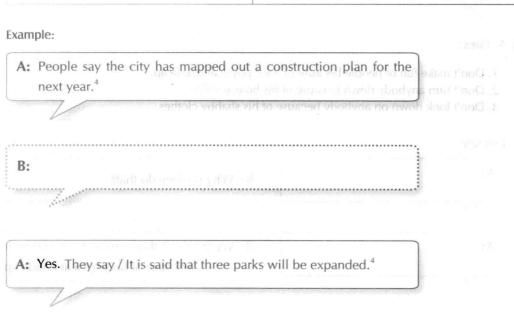
B: I think they should be told that their homework has to be checked before they hand it



Lilian	work hard	often work overtime	not paid anything extra for over-time
Ronald	study in a night school	be a conscientious student	taught many practical subjects
Dave	work on some statistics	work hard at it	given a micro-computer to do the task

Example:	senu.iz 🐔
A: Lilian's been working very hard, I was told.	B: na P na whaq-armii baykaya
lower of the notification of an idea.	lus dus de la lus de
A: Is she paid anything extra for overtime? ²	B: mindance of succession in ridge gas wert
A. Cues:	
 Don't make fun of people because of the Don't turn anybody down because of the Don't look down on anybody because 	nis hoarse voice.
example:	
A:	B: Why do they do that?
A:	B: Well, I don't think anybody should be made fun of because of his physical handicap.
1	
 They handed out brochures to visitors at 2. Someone put forward a good proposal They didn't arrive at a decision at the new control of the contro	at the exhibition. at the discussion.
Example:	
A:	B: Very good.
V	
A:	B: Oh, yes, they were.
	·

Plan	Result and the hard hard.
expand three parks	more space for enjoyment and rest
build an amusement park	a place to go for recreation and pleasure
set up a modern sewerage system	a clean and healthy environment
draw up a plan to renovate the stadium	a proper stadium for national games and local sports meetings



B:

O DIALOGUE

The Olympic Games

- A: Hi, Mark!
- B: Hi, Jessie, nice to see you! Why are you looking so worried?
- A: I'm writing an essay on the Olympic Games, but, you know, I know very little about them. It is said that you are an Olympic expert, so could you please give me some help?
- B: No problem! What do you want to know?
- A: I only know the ancient Olympic Games originated in Athens. Could you tell me something about them?
- B: Well, the ancient Olympic Games were a series of competitions held between representatives of several Greek city-states⁵ and kingdoms, which featured mainly athletic but also combat and chariot⁶ racing events.
- A: I hear the origin of the Olympics is shrouded in mystery and legend.⁷
- B: It is. One of the most popular myths identifies Heracles⁸ and his father Zeus⁹ as the progenitors of the Games. According to legend, it was Heracles who first called the Games "Olympic" and established the custom of holding them every four years.
- A: When were the first Olympic Games held?
- B: In 776 BC¹⁰. The Games reached their zenith in the 6th and 5th centuries BC¹¹, but then gradually declined after the Roman Empire came to dominate ancient Greece. They were abolished in 393 AD¹².
- A: What a pity! When did they begin to revive?
- B: Not until about 1,500 years later, when a young French educator, Baron Pierre de Coubertin¹³, proposed that the ancient Games be revived on an international scale.
- A: His attempt at reviving the Games must have been warmly welcomed.
- B: No. In fact, his attempt was not met with much enthusiasm. Still, he persisted.
- A: So when and where were the first modern Olympic Games held?
- B: They were held in Athens in 1896, with 241 athletes from 14 nations competing in 43 events.
- A: And now the Games have grown to more than 10,000 competitors from over 200 countries. They've really developed.
- B: They have.
- A: I know the Olympic Games are held in a different city each time. But who is responsible for choosing the host city?
- B: The International Olympic Committee is responsible for that, as well as overseeing the planning of the Olympic Games, and updating and approving the sports program.
- A: You really do know a lot about the Olympic Games. Thank you so much for your help!
- B: It's a pleasure.

Learning to Do Taijiquan (Shadow-boxing)

Situation:

Mrs. Dudley, an English teacher from Canada teaching at Pujiang University, is being interviewed by Cui, a school paper reporter, on how she learned to do taijiquan, a Chinese traditional exercise.

Roles:

Mrs. Dudley — keen on taijiguan

She had heard a lot about taijiquan before she came to China. She has been doing taijiquan for six months now and is in better health.

Cui — assigned to interview Mrs. Dudley about how she learned to do taijiquan

Some sentences and sentence frames you might use:

of the Games. According to legend, it was Heracles who first called.. uoy tadt bratsabnu l." and

I wonder if I could ...

I hope you won't mind ...

How do you feel after ...Please feel free to ask me any questions concerning ...

Before we came to China, we'd been told ... / we'd been discussing ... The ERE ALL Benefit of the Before we came to China, we'd been told ... / we'd been discussing ...

I had to watch closely my teacher's precise and controlled movements. Did north Wilding darker

I must be careful with every movement I do. The safety tests are 00% I such listed to 100.

I thought it was easy to ..., but ... I found that it was difficult to ... in the proper way. The proper way the same to be said to still the same to be said to still the same to be said to still the same to be said to s

O LISTENING IN & SPEAKING OUT

Popular Sports in Britain

- Get to know the following before listening.
 - Formula One also known as Formula 1 or F1, and currently officially referred to as
 the FIA Formula One World Championship, is the highest class of single seater auto
 racing sanctioned by FIA. The "formula" in the name refers to a set of rules to which all
 participants' cars must comply.
 - 2. household name someone or something that is very famous
 - 3. Super League Super League is the top-level professional rugby league football club competition of Europe. The League features fourteen teams: twelve from England, one from Wales and one from France, which compete from February to October.
- 4. The Derby The Derby Stakes, known colloquially as The Derby and internationally as The Epsom Derby, is Britain's richest horse race, and the most prestigious of the country's base base five Classics.
- Listen to the recording and answer the following questions.
 - 1. What is meant by "It's no wonder many British people think in sporting seasons rather than years."?
 - 2. What kind of role do sports play in the lives of British people?
 - 3. Can you name some sports that first appeared in Britain?
 - 4. What is the most popular sport in England and how long a history does it have?
 - 5. What do you know about Wimbledon, the world's most famous tennis tournament?
 - 6. What are popular spectator sports that people can place bets on at legal betting shops?
- Speaking practice.
- 1. Discuss the message / main arguments of the passage with your partner(s).
 - 2. Give an oral presentation on the summary of the main points of the passage.
- 3. Discuss and comment on the effectiveness of each other's oral presentation.

READING I

PRE-READING ACTIVITY

Football is one of the most popular sports throughout the world, and many people are crazy about it. Do you like playing football? Do you feel puzzled at the title of the text? Why are there TWO kinds of football? Think about the following questions before you read the text.

- 1. What are the two kinds of football the text is going to talk about?
- 2. Can you introduce some rules of the "football" that you are familiar with?
- 3. Do you think football will be even more popular in the near future?

TEXT

Two Kinds of Football

American football, not to be confused with the football called soccer, is the American national sport. It developed from the British game of rugby and, although it is played in no other country in the world (except Canada), it excites tremendous enthusiasm. Intercollegiate games (games between universities) are great social occasions. More than 100,000 mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, students and football fans¹⁴ from the general public, crowd into the huge, luxurious stadiums. During a recent college final¹⁵ in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, California¹⁶, there were severe earthquake tremors, but nobody noticed!

The method of scoring in American football is the same as in rugby. Players try to carry the ball over the opponents' line, and then to earn more points by kicking the ball between the upright goal posts above the bar. But that is where the likeness between the two games ends.

American football has a reputation for being a brutal and dangerous game. This reputation is not really deserved. The players hurl themselves at each other fiercely, but today their uniforms and helmets (fitted with visors to protect their faces) are so skilfully padded that there are few serious injuries. By comparison, the rugby player is almost naked, having only a thin jersey and a pair of shorts to protect him from his opponents' boots and tackling¹⁷.

The Americans are addicted to crazes, ¹⁸ When they take something up, they do so wholeheartedly, and often the rest of the world follows their lead. Jogging is an example of this. The Americans now have another craze, a game which most other countries call "football," but which they call soccer. Soccer is spreading like wildfire through all the States and gaining in popularity on baseball ¹⁹. It is being run by big business and TV advertisers, who are doing everything they can to sell it to the public. They are employing famous fashion designers to design novel uniforms for the players. They have introduced a musical background to the games, and there is a big screen in the stadium which explains to spectators what is happening. Most important, they have hired, at enormous expense, famous coaches and players from Europe and South America. They have also changed some of the rules, including the offside rules²⁰ to make the game more exciting.

Soccer games can now draw crowds of over 70,000 in cities where baseball attracts a mere 20,000 spectators. The soccer stadiums are much more luxurious than the vast majority of European and South American league grounds²¹. There is a seat for everyone and a parking lot for 25,000 cars. Soccer is being brilliantly promoted, like any other promising American product.

VOCABULARY

a. Guess the meanings of the words from the context by matching each word in Column A with the word or phrase in Column B that is similar in meaning.

	Migran Carlos Barris Higher 197		A trip in the light if the an industry the policial graphies. A
	A de la della de la della dell		at unled in But at be a second to a subtest
1.	confuse	a.	make it difficult for someone to think clearly
2.	tremendous	b.	savagely violent
3.	tremor	c.	extremely large in size or amount
4.	upright	d.	a slight earthquake
5.	brutal	e.	showing signs of future success
6.	enormous	f.	very great in amount, scale, or intensity
7.	majority	g.	placed in a vertical position
8.	promising	h.	the greater number

- Look up the following words in an English-English dictionary and write down the definition
 of each word that fits the context.
- 1. luxurious
- 2. score
 - opponent
 - 4. reputation
 - 5. visor
 - 6. jersey
 - 7. craze
 - spectator

OUESTIONS

Answer the following questions orally. If was a mond blue a day to determine a set diagram,

- 1. What is the national sport of America?
- 2. Where else is American football played in the world other than in the United States?
- 3. Cite an example to show Americans' enthusiasm for their football.
- 4. How do American football players score points?
- 5. What do people usually think about American football?
- 6. In what way is soccer gaining in popularity on sports such as baseball?
- 7. What have Americans done to make the soccer game more exciting?
- 8. What are some of the crazes that Americans are addicted to?