



新视域大学英语系列教材

总主编 赵家红 刘晓艳



*New Perspective  
College English:  
An Integrated Course (1)*

# 新视域大学英语 综合教程

(第一册)

赵冬梅 ©主编



对外经济贸易大学出版社  
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An Integrated Course (1)**

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# 前 言 | Preface

“新视域大学英语系列教材”根据教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》和高等教育阶段少数民族学生的实际英语水平设计和编写。本教材重视文化教学，强调跨文化意识培养，旨在指导学生从读、写、译、听、说等方面进行英语语言综合学习，使学生具备扎实的英语语言基础知识和基本技能，为学生进一步的英语学习和语言应用打好基础。本教材适用于民族院校、应用型本科院校和高职院校的非英语专业学生，尤其是少数民族学生使用。

“新视域大学英语系列教材”包括：

《新视域大学英语综合教程》（1-4 册）

《新视域大学英语综合教程（教师用书）》（1-4 册）（请登录 [www.uibepresources.com](http://www.uibepresources.com) 下载）

《新视域大学英语综合教程》教学课件（1-4 册）（请登录 [www.uibepresources.com](http://www.uibepresources.com) 下载）

《新视域大学英语综合教程》配套音频（1-4 册）（请扫封底二维码）

## 编写原则

1. 遵循英语语言学习规律，突出英语基础知识的学习和基本技能的训练。
2. 根据少数民族大学生英语语言学习基础和语言学习特点，编写教学内容，设计教学方法。
3. 强调语言材料的趣味性、文化性和实践性。

## 教材特色

“新视域大学英语系列教材”是专门针对我国民族高校大学生所编写的大学英语课程主体教材，具有以下主要特色：

1. 突出少数民族文化，大力提倡文化传承。借助少数民族人物、地域、节日等学生喜闻乐见的內容，弘扬民族文化。

2. 教材内容选择坚持秉承贴近少数民族大学生的英语学习生活实际，降低他们学习、理解及记忆的难度，注重趣味性。

3. 语言输入与输出并重，书面语与口语并重，突出口语。鼓励学生大胆尝试输出语言，鼓励学生通过音乐和影像资料走近英语，热爱英语。

4. 充分考虑大学生立体化思维特点，单列英语语法一部分，由点及面、由浅入深、结合实践地进行专题讲述。

5. 全新的“零起点”，更适应多元民族文化背景下的大学生入学英语水平，减少了学生接触英语时的恐惧，提升他们英语学习的自信。

### 使用建议

“新视域大学英语系列教材”学生用书共四册，每学期使用一册。每册包含四个单元，每单元一个主题，分读写和听说两课完成。第一课内容包含 Warming Up, Intensive Reading, Grammar, Language Practice 和 Extended Reading 五部分，主要进行词汇、短语、句型、语法等基础语言知识的讲授和少数民族文化知识介绍。第二课分为 Listening Practice, Oral Practice 和 Having Some Fun 三部分，配有辨音、选词、听写、填空、句型以及对话等练习，且练习内容均围绕读写部分的内容展开，帮助学生进一步巩固所学词汇和基本句型，为学生运用英语进行交流夯实基础。学生用书中附录部分，教师可选择使用，主要提供给学生进行自主学习。“新视域大学英语系列教材”均配有教师用书、教学课件和配套音频，供教师选择使用。

本书由赵家红、刘晓艳、赵冬梅、陈茹编写。赵家红负责制定编写原则，刘晓艳负责全书的整体设计。赵家红编写了第一单元和第二单元的听说部分；刘晓艳编写了第三单元和第四单元的听说部分；赵冬梅负责第一单元、第二单元读写和附录部分的编写；陈茹负责第三单元和第四单元读写部分的编写；刘晓艳、赵冬梅通读了全书。

教材编写过程中得到了北京外国语大学彭萍教授的指导，西藏民族大学外语学院王静老师对资料进行了审读，在此表示衷心的感谢。感谢对外经济贸易大学出版社的大力支持。此外，本教材在编写过程中参阅了部分国内外相关教材和资料，获得了启发和借鉴，同时，也选用了书刊上的有关内容。由于选材面涉及较广，不能在此一一注明。在此也一并向所有相关专家致以诚挚的感谢！

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# Unit 1

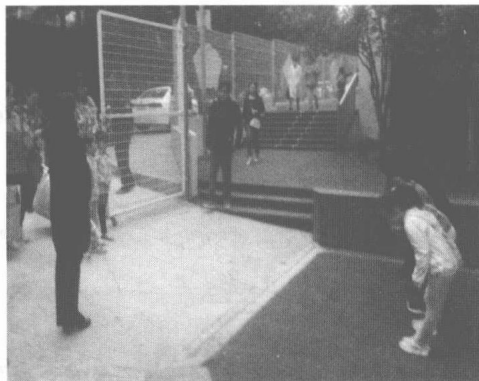
## Greetings

### Lesson 1 Reading and Writing

#### Part A Warming Up

Look at the pictures and talk about how people greet each other in the following pictures.





## Part B Intensive Reading

### Dialogue

Read the dialogue and learn how to greet people at the first time.

### Meeting for the First Time

**Wang Lin:** Excuse me, are you *Gimmy*?

**Gimmy:** Oh, yes, I am.

**Wang Lin:** How do you do, *Gimmy*? I'm Wang Lin.

**Gimmy:** How do you do, Wang Lin? Nice to meet you. I'm so glad to have you as my roommate for the four years.

**Wang Lin:** Me, too. Now it's time for lunch. Shall we go to the dining hall together?

**Gimmy:** OK, let's go.

### New Words and Expressions

are	/a:/	v. 是 (be 的第二人称单数形式; 第一、第二、第三人称的复数形式)
am	/æm/	v. 是 (be 的第一人称单数形式)
glad	/glæd/	adj. 高兴的; 愉快的
roommate	/'rummeit/	n. 室友
is	/iz/	v. 是 (be 的第三人称单数形式)
lunch	/lʌntʃ/	n. 午餐

dine /dain/

v. 吃饭; 进餐

dining hall

食堂; 饭厅



## Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer to fill in each blank according to the dialogue.

The dialogue happens between Wang Lin and Gimmy when they meet for the 1 time. Wang Lin says “How do you do?” to Gimmy, and Gimmy answers “2” to Wang Lin. Jimmy is so glad to have Wang Lin as his 3 for the four years. In the end, they will go to the 4 to have 5 together.

- |                    |                       |                        |                    |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. one          | B. first              | C. two                 | D. second          |
| 2. A. Who are you? |                       | B. Where are you from? |                    |
|                    | C. See you next time. | D. How do you do?      |                    |
| 3. A. classmate    | B. roommate           | C. neighbor            | D. old friend      |
| 4. A. supermarket  | B. office building    | C. net bar             | D. dinning hall    |
| 5. A. lunch        | B. a cup of tea       | C. breakfast           | D. a cup of coffee |



## Text

### Ways of Greeting

When we meet friends or other people, we usually greet each other. However, there are some differences in greeting between western countries and China.

In western countries, people often greet each other with “Hello” or “Good morning”, “Good afternoon” or “Good evening” at different times of the day. They may ask “How are you?” or “How is everything going?” In China, people say “Have you eaten yet?” “What are you going to do?” or “Where are you going?” But in western countries, people will consider this impolite.

When people meet for the first time in western countries, they don't talk about questions of personal life, such as age, marriage, income and so on. These are all related with their privacy. It is common for them to talk about the weather and sports, while it is common to ask people about income and marriage in China.

## New Words and Expressions

country	/'kʌntri/	n. 国家
western	/'westən/	adj. 西方的
consider	/'kən'sidə/	vt. 认为
impolite	/'impə'laɪt/	adj. 无礼的
personal	/'pɜːsənl/	adj. 个人的
marriage	/'mæridʒ/	n. 结婚; 婚姻
income	/'ɪnkʌm/	n. 收入
privacy	/'praɪvəsi/	n. 隐私
each other		互相
and so on		等等
be related with		与……有关; 涉及
talk about		谈论



### Reading Comprehension

*Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.*

- ( ) 1. We often greet each other when we meet our friends or people.
- ( ) 2. There is no difference in greeting between China and western countries.
- ( ) 3. In western countries people usually don't ask other people where they are going.
- ( ) 4. In western countries people can ask personal questions when they meet for the first time.
- ( ) 5. Weather and sports are popular topics when people greet each other in western countries.

*Choose the correct answer to each question according to the text.*

1. When people meet their friends or other people, they usually \_\_\_\_\_ each other .
- A. greet                      B. ask                      C. shake                      D. smile



3. There are...

There are some differences in greeting between China and western countries.

There are five people in my family.

There are a lot of flowers in the garden.

There are some new words in this passage.

There are several trees in front of our classroom.

4. It is common to...

It is common to ask people about income and marriage.

It is common to shop online nowadays.

It is common to talk about weather with people in English.

It is common to have difficulties in learning a language.

It is common to see students wear traditional dresses in our university.

**Part C Grammar**

**Verb “To Be”**

● 构成

Affirmative (肯定式)	I You He/She/It We/You/They	'm (am) 're (are) 's (is) 're (are)	funny.
Negative (否定式)	I You He/She/It We/You/They	'm not (am not) aren't (are not) isn't (is not) aren't (are not)	funny.
Questions (疑问式)	Am Are Is Are	I you he/she/it we/you/they	funny?
	Who What Where	are are is	you? they? it?

## ● 用法

## 1. 肯定句

e.g. Her favorite activity is cooking.

We are from Tibet.

## 2. 否定句

e.g. They aren't Americans.

Bread isn't her favorite food.

## 3. 一般疑问句

e.g. Are you a freshman? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Is he interested in English? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

## 4. 特殊疑问句

e.g. Who are they?

Where are they from?

What is her favorite movie?

**Part D Language Practice****I. Fill in the blanks with "am" "is" or "are".**

1. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.
2. Your sister \_\_\_\_\_ ten years old.
3. His students \_\_\_\_\_ all in the classroom.
4. You and I \_\_\_\_\_ good friends.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ from Guangdong.
6. Where \_\_\_\_\_ Ann? She \_\_\_\_\_ here.
7. How old \_\_\_\_\_ you? I \_\_\_\_\_ thirteen.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you Mr. Read? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ your name? My name \_\_\_\_\_ Fang Fang.
10. What grade \_\_\_\_\_ you in? I \_\_\_\_\_ in Grade Two.
11. That \_\_\_\_\_ my red skirt.
12. The jeans \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk.
13. This pair of gloves \_\_\_\_\_ for Yang Ling.

14. The two cups of milk \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

15. Some tea \_\_\_\_\_ in the glass.

**II. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.**

1. My name are Jenny.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. You is a student.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My grandfather are a worker.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Is my parents at home?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The workers isn't at work.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The students is on their way to school.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Jean and I am in Lhasa.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. This pair of socks are new.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. The trousers is clean.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. The chair are besides the desk.

\_\_\_\_\_

**III. Change the following sentences according to the requirements given in the brackets.**

1. Mary is an English girl. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. His name is Tom Hanks. (改为否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Miss Chen is from Jinhua. (就划线部分提问)

---

4. Jane and Susan are good friends. (改为一般疑问句)

---

5. I am twenty-two. (就划线部分提问)

---

6. Her father is a teacher. (改为一般疑问句)

---

7. His favorite sport is swimming. (改为否定句)

---

8. Eggs are my favorite food. (就划线部分提问)

---

9. The girls are in the classroom. (改为一般疑问句)

---

10. It is warm today. (改为否定句)

---

**IV. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 我是一名大学生。

---

2. 我的父亲是一名教师。

---

3. 你们来自中国吗?

---

4. 这本书在书桌上。

---

5. 学生们都在教室里。

---