



“十四五”职业教育国家规划教材



NEW HORIZON
ENGLISH COURSE

新视野英语教程 **第四版**

总主编：郑树棠

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

目 录

CONTENTS

P A R T	1	教材简介	01
P A R T	2	VR 课程简介	06
P A R T	3	《读写教程 1》样章	07
P A R T	4	《视听说教程 1》样章	31





“十四五”职业教育国家规划教材

P
A
R
T

教材简介



《新视野英语教程》自出版以来，以其明确的教学对象、先进的教学理念、完备的教材体系和丰富的教学资源广受各高职院校师生好评。系列教材连续获评“十一五”“十二五”“十三五”“十四五”国家规划教材，历经多年教学实践检验，持续优化与完善，已成为高职院校口碑相传的经典教材，为我国高职英语教学做出了突出贡献。

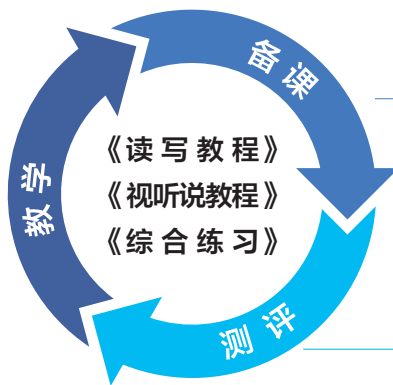


《新视野英语教程》（第四版）依据《高等职业教育专科英语课程标准（2021年版）》编写，在延续教材“重视语言基础、培养英语应用能力”这一优势的同时，在教材体系、素材选取、编排方式、配套资源和呈现形式上进行了全面升级修订，传承时代经典，谱写育人新篇。

《新视野英语教程》（第四版）由《读写教程》和《视听说教程》两条主线、四个级别构成，另有《综合练习》和《教师用书》配合使用，辅以丰富的教学支持和数字资源，共同形成易教利学的新形态融媒体教材。

教师用书

- U 校园智慧教学云平台
- 随身学数字课程
- VR 课程
- 导学微课
- 在线精品课



思政教案

- 思政版教学课件
- 示范课
- 课程教学素材

iTest 智能测试云平台

- 单元测试卷
- 期中期末试卷
- 试题库

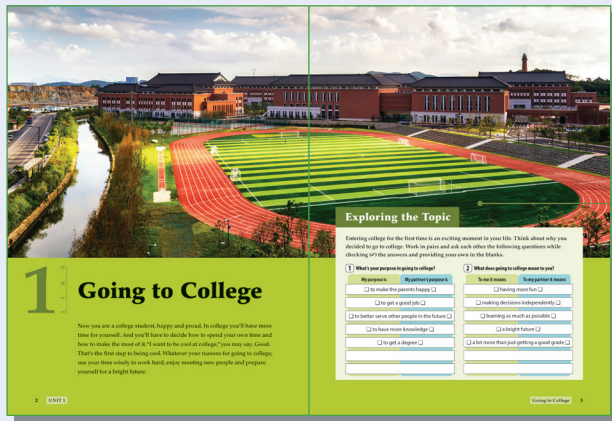
《读写教程》

《读写教程》选材经典，内容广泛，视角新颖。教材单元主题涵盖高职“新课标”中职业与个人、职业与社会、职业与环境三大主题类别。课文体裁多样，语言地道、规范；课后练习紧扣课文内容，对标不同阶段语言技能要求确定各个阶段的学习任务，通过词汇、语法、翻译、写作、阅读、完形填空等多种练习，盘活英语语言知识，循序渐进夯实语言基本功，稳扎稳打、步步精进。教材既注重各项语言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，在提升学生语言应用能力的同时，实现思维能力、道德修养与文化素养的同步提升。

Unit	Reading Through	Basic Writing Skills	Reading More	Practical Writing	Chinese Wisdom
1 p12	Going to College How to Be Cool at College	English Sentence Patterns	Hi, I'm New Here!	Understanding and Filling in Registration Forms	Chinese Quotes About Learning
2 p12	Social Activities on Campus Meeting New People on Campus	Capitalization	Participating in Extracurricular Activities	Writing a Business Card	University Mottos
3 p15	Science and Technology 30 Days Without the Internet—A Self-Experiment	Punctuation (1)	Five Modern Time-Savers That Really Aren't	Writing Notes	Ancient Chinese Science and Technology
4 p12	I Love This Game! Making History Through Scientific Training and Willpower	Sentence Completeness	Life, Not Just Sport, Requires an Olympic Spirit	Address Address Format	Olympic Games
5 p12	Celebrating Holidays "Gong Xi Fa Cai"—Wishing You Prosperity	Punctuation (2)	Body Language in Daily Use	Writing Personal Letters	Chinese Traditional Holidays
6 p102	Body Language in Communication Body Language in Daily Use	Punctuation (3)	Using Gestures to Communicate	Writing Telephone Messages	Body Language
7 p112	New Jobs Today Ready for the "New-Collar" Job?	Parallel Structure	Mystery Customers Are Everywhere	Writing Cards for Different Occasions	Features of Chinese Crafts
8 p142	Gender Differences Are Girls' and Boys' Brains Different?	Subject-verb Agreement (1)	Different Ways of Talking	Understanding and Writing Signs	Outstanding Chinese Men and Women

Glossary

板块结构

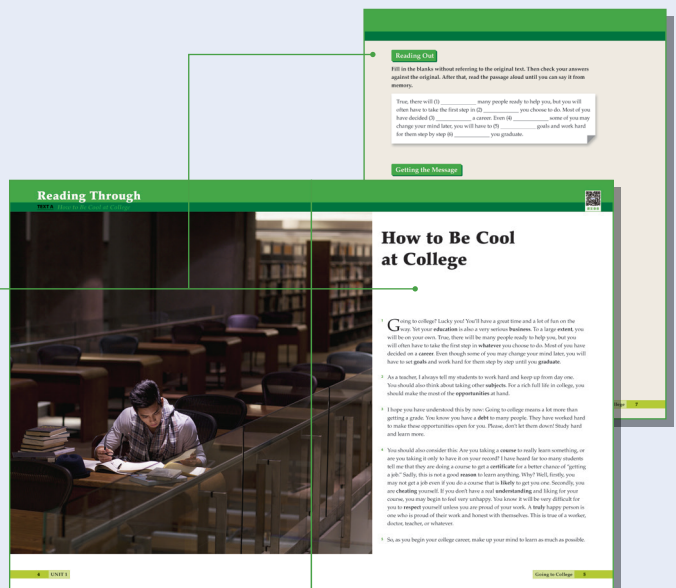


Exploring the Topic

主题导入。通过与单元主题相关的小组讨论、听力、匹配等热身练习，引导学生熟悉单元主题，产生兴趣，带着问题和期待积极进入本单元的学习。

Reading Through

篇章精读。包含课文 A 及课后练习。课文体裁多样，语言地道、规范；课后练习形式多样，包括阅读理解、单项选择、选词填空、句型练习、句子翻译等，综合考察学生对课文内容的理解以及对课文所涉及的主要单词、词组、句型、句子的掌握和应用。课文与练习衔接互补，形成一体化的训练体系，同步提升学生的语言能力、思维能力、道德修养与文化素养。



《视听说教程》

《视听说教程》与《读写教程》主题呼应，每单元围绕主题展开多种形式的视听说训练。教材在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时，注重培养学生的听力技能和口语表达能力，特别是运用英语在日常生活和与未来职业相关的业务活动中进行交流的能力，通过突出实用性、适用性的编排和设计，达到学以致用、学用相长的目的。

内容构成



板块结构

Telling apart

1. Listen to the following sentences. Circle the word you hear in each of them.

2. There are always things you can't see.

3. They are picking pecking apples.

4. The man/bean will carry those apples between.

5. It's a little pig/rip.

6. You can take a photo of those years/here.

7. My mother bought a tea/you yesterday.

8. Can't you see your eye/elf is dirty?

Read the following paragraphs and say/age after the recording, then practice more by yourself.

Proverbs & Sayings

Alfired is used a third robot. 艾弗瑞德是第三个机器人。

All's well that ends well. 善有善报，恶有恶报。

East or west, home is best. 东奔西跑，还是家里好。

A bad beginning makes a bad ending. 开头不好，结尾也不会好。

Red roses has wings. 红玫瑰有翅膀。

Read the following tongue twister after the recording, then practice more by yourself.

Tongue twister

A big black bear hit the back of a big black pig.
Then a big black pig hit the back of the big black bear.
And when the big black pig hit the back of the big black bear,
the big black pig hit the back of the big black bear.

Telling apart

语音训练。通过丰富的语音练习，将发音相近的单词置于句子中，实用性、趣味性兼具，形式新颖生动。谚语、诗歌和绕口令等素材，在强化语音训练的同时，丰富学生的文化知识、提升其人文素养。

Testing your ears

听力训练。包含多种听力材料，第一、二级以短对话、短文为主，第三、四级增加语篇、短新闻等，由易到难、循序渐进；紧密对接考试要求，切实提高学生的实战能力。

Testing your ears

Listening Strategy: Always listen with a specific purpose in mind. Ask yourself what you are listening for. Are you listening for a general understanding of the whole text or conversation? Or are you listening for specific information?

1. Listen to the following conversation and decide on the best answer. The questions will be spoken twice.

Text M: Smith is in it. Would you like to have him a message?

Text W: A. Yes, please. B. No, thank you. C. Yes, certainly. D. That's interesting.

From the questions, we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to have a message. Therefore, C, Yes, certainly, is the correct answer.

2. Listen to the following conversation and decide on the best answer. The questions will be spoken twice.

Text M: I've caught a cold.

Text W: I'm sorry to hear that. How long has it lasted?

Text M: It's been about a week.

Text W: You should see a doctor.

Text M: I will. Thank you very much.

From the questions, we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to see a doctor. Therefore, C, Yes, certainly, is the correct answer.

3. Listen to the following conversation and decide on the best answer. The questions will be spoken twice.

Text M: I'm going to New York next week.

Text W: That's great. How long will you be there?

Text M: I'll be there for about a week.

Text W: That's great. Have a good trip.

From the questions, we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to have a good trip. Therefore, C, Yes, certainly, is the correct answer.

4. Listen to the following conversation and decide on the best answer. The questions will be spoken twice.

Text M: I'm going to New York next week.

Text W: That's great. How long will you be there?

Text M: I'll be there for about a week.

Text W: That's great. Have a good trip.

From the questions, we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to have a good trip. Therefore, C, Yes, certainly, is the correct answer.

5. Listen to the following conversation and decide on the best answer. The questions will be spoken twice.

Text M: I'm going to New York next week.

Text W: That's great. How long will you be there?

Text M: I'll be there for about a week.

Text W: That's great. Have a good trip.

From the questions, we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to have a good trip. Therefore, C, Yes, certainly, is the correct answer.

6. Listen to the following conversation and decide on the best answer. The questions will be spoken twice.

Text M: I'm going to New York next week.

Text W: That's great. How long will you be there?

Text M: I'll be there for about a week.

Text W: That's great. Have a good trip.

From the questions, we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to have a good trip. Therefore, C, Yes, certainly, is the correct answer.

7. Listen to the following conversation and decide on the best answer. The questions will be spoken twice.

Text M: I'm going to New York next week.

Text W: That's great. How long will you be there?

Text M: I'll be there for about a week.

Text W: That's great. Have a good trip.

From the questions, we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to have a good trip. Therefore, C, Yes, certainly, is the correct answer.

8. Listen to the following conversation and decide on the best answer. The questions will be spoken twice.

Text M: I'm going to New York next week.

Text W: That's great. How long will you be there?

Text M: I'll be there for about a week.

Text W: That's great. Have a good trip.

From the questions, we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to have a good trip. Therefore, C, Yes, certainly, is the correct answer.

9. Listen to the following conversation and decide on the best answer. The questions will be spoken twice.

Text M: I'm going to New York next week.

Text W: That's great. How long will you be there?

Text M: I'll be there for about a week.

Text W: That's great. Have a good trip.

From the questions, we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to have a good trip. Therefore, C, Yes, certainly, is the correct answer.

10. Listen to the following conversation and decide on the best answer. The questions will be spoken twice.

Text M: I'm going to New York next week.

Text W: That's great. How long will you be there?

Text M: I'll be there for about a week.

Text W: That's great. Have a good trip.

From the questions, we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to have a good trip. Therefore, C, Yes, certainly, is the correct answer.

Opening your mouth

口语训练。包含 Reading out, Speaking up 和 Acting out 三个部分，编写遵循语言学习规律，引导学生实现从模仿到自由表达的跨越。

Reading out

以短对话的形式，提供基本表达和样文，供学生模仿学习。

Speaking up

先以补全对话、对话排序等形式，分步引导，加深学生印象；随后聚焦具体情境，通过交际型口语产出任务，鼓励学生独立自主地完成会话。

Acting out

以任务教学的形式，听说结合，助力学生独立进行会话，锻炼学生的听说综合能力。

Opening your mouth
Greetings and introductions

Reading out
1. **LISTENING** Read the following short conversations after the recording. Then practice them with your partner.
A: Hi, Robert. How are you?
B: Great, thanks. And you?
A: Terrible. I've caught a cold.
B: Good morning, Mr. Morgan. How are things with you?
A: Everything is all right. Thank you, Paul.
B: Hi, Lisa. I haven't seen you for ages.
A: It's really been a long time.
B: Hi, My name is Nicole.
A: I'm Paul.
B: It's a pleasure to meet you.
A: Nice to meet you, too.
B: Please show me to the library myself. My name is Thomas.
A: Glad to meet you.
B: Hello, I'm Lisa.
A: Hi, Lisa. I'd like you to meet my classmates, Paul.
B: How do you do?
C: How do you do?

Speaking up
1. **CONVERSATION 1** Complete the following conversation, then listen to the recording and check your answers.
A: Hi, I'm Thomas. I'm _____ Alice.
B: Hi! I'm Thomas. I'm _____ do you do?
A: I'm a student.
B: I'm a student.
A: Nice to meet you, too. _____
B: I'm a student.
A: Oh, really. That's nice.
B: I'm a student.
A: _____ do you do?
B: I'm a student.
A: _____ do you do?
B: I'm a student.

Acting out
1. **LISTENING** Listen to the following conversations (labeled as "C"). Match the speakers to the pictures. Then listen again and complete the information below. Finally, practice the conversations with your partner.
Name: _____ Age: _____
Eric: Hi, _____
Mark: A student. _____
Emma: A girl. _____
Name: _____ When: _____ What: _____
Name: _____ When: _____ What: _____

Viewing together
Tourism culture

Before viewing
1. **READING** What are the things to do in the first week at college? Look at the following table list of a college brochure. Scan the photos and add more.
To-do list
Open a bank account
Meet new people
Attend the evening ceremony
Join a club
Take courses

While viewing
1. **CRITICAL THINKING** Watch the video again and decide on the best answer.
1. What is the name of the visit student?
A. David B. Cameron C. Mia D. Mia
2. Where will the library be located?
A. The 10th Building B. The Main Building
C. The 5th Hall D. The 8th Hall
3. Mia plans to do the following things for the afternoon, EXCEPT
A. opening a bank account B. going to register
C. attending a course D. going to the library
4. When will the "10th Hall" talk be held?
A. At 10 a.m. Wednesday
B. At 10 p.m. Friday
C. At 10 a.m. Friday
D. At 10 a.m. Wednesday
5. Will the library student go to the "10th Hall" talk?
A. She will go to the talk even though it is a bit early.
B. She will not go to the talk because it is a bit early.
C. She will go to the talk because she has received into the hall yet.
D. She will not go to the talk because it is already listed in the hall.

After viewing
1. **CRITICAL THINKING** Discuss the following questions in groups. The language notes below are for your reference.
1. What do you think is the most important part of the college admission trip?
2. Does your college like to make your expectations? Why?
Language notes
Have a campus tour, attend orientation sessions (B&D), check out the dorm, get to know school staff, select class schedule
Recognize important staff, be familiar with
Join a student organization
Use of my expectations
I'm not surprised that
I don't want to miss anything
I'm really excited about

Viewing together

视听说训练。包含 Before viewing, While viewing 和 After viewing 三个部分，精心选取原版视频，拓宽学生文化视野。

Before viewing

包含词汇理解、话题讨论等形式多样的导入活动，预热听力。

While viewing

包含单项选择、图表填空、正误判断等多种类型的理解训练，帮助学生理解分析视频素材的内容。

After viewing

听后讨论，通过对视频相关话题的评述与讨论，学以致用，提升听说综合能力。

Voice of China
Confucius

Before viewing
1. **UNDERSTANDING** Watch the video and complete the following information about Confucius.
CONFUCIUS
Born in _____ B.C.
Belonged to a _____ family
Developed thoughts on Confucianism, which emphasized
• Self-cultivation
• _____ relationships with each other
• _____ for the society
• Harmony with nature
• _____
• _____
• _____

While viewing
1. **CRITICAL THINKING** Watch the video again and discuss the following questions in groups. The language notes below are for your reference.
1. Do you know other Confucius' ideas on education? List a few and share them with your classmates.
2. Why is college education important for personal development?
Language notes
In an old Chinese saying, personality
According to Confucius, ... the Confucius' view...
Confucius believed that...
It has a long-standing profound influence on...
It is considered as a moral standard because...

Voice of China

中华之声。提供一段关于中华优秀传统文化、体现中国社会发展的视频素材，配以理解训练和拓展练习，在强化学生听说技能的同时，培养学生的爱国主义情怀和民族自豪感。

《新视野英语教程》（第四版）在打造丰富完备的数字化教学资源的同时，全新推出 VR 版教材，将虚拟现实技术与传统英语学习相结合，通过与单元主题紧密结合的配套 VR 课程，为学生提供了互动性强、参与感高、沉浸式体验的全新英语学习体验。

教材的 VR 课程覆盖多个真实场景，既有校内的教室、体育馆、图书馆、活动室、宿舍，又有校外的餐馆、实习公司等。同时，VR 课程融入了丰富的思政内容，能让学生在轻松有趣的英语学习中感受中华文化的魅力，提升品德修养，厚植爱国情怀，增强文化自信。

课程特色

- 场景与单元主题相匹配，充分融入思政元素；
- 可听、可视、可练、可互动，沉浸式学习体验；
- 关键词考核模式，表达灵活，重点突出；
- VR 端、PC 端、移动端多端兼容，适配多种学习场景。



在《读写教程》VR 课程中，学生将在真实场景中参与单元话题，比如身临其境中阅读宣传海报、聆听教师讲解，从而更深入地理解单元主题和语言知识点。



宣传长廊



学校文化长廊



篮球场



实习公司

在《视听说教程》VR 课程中，学生将在不同场景通过角色扮演开展英语对话，在真实语境中应用所学的重点语言表达。



“十四五”职业教育国家规划教材

读写教程 1

READING AND
WRITING



NEW HORIZON
ENGLISH COURSE

新视野英语教程

第四版

总主编：郑树棠

副总主编：胡全生

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

目 录

Unit	Reading Through	Basic Writing Skills
1 Going to College 职业与个人 p2	How to Be Cool at College	English Sentence Patterns
2 Social Activities on Campus 职业与个人 p22	Meeting New People on Campus	Capitalization
3 Science and Technology 职业与社会 p42	30 Days Without the Internet—A Self-Experiment	Punctuation (1)
4 I Love This Game! 职业与社会 p62	Making History Through Scientific Training and Willpower	Sentence Completeness
5 Celebrating Holidays 职业与个人 p82	Chinese New Year—Past and Present	Punctuation (2)
6 Body Language in Communication 职业与社会 p102	Body Language in Daily Use	Punctuation (3)
7 New Jobs Today 职业与个人 p122	Ready for the “New-Collar” Job?	Parallel Structure
8 Gender Differences 职业与环境 p142	Are Girls’ and Boys’ Brains Different?	Subject-Verb Agreement (1)
Glossary p162		

Reading More	Practical Writing	Chinese Wisdom
Hi, I'm New Here!	Understanding and Filling in Registration Forms	Chinese Quotes About Learning
Participating in Extracurricular Activities	Writing Business Cards	About Universities and Study
Five Modern Time-Savers That Really Aren't	Writing Notes	Science and Technology in Ancient China
Life, Not Just Sports, Requires an Olympic Spirit	Addressee Address Format	Olympic Games
Happy New Year	Writing Personal Letters	Traditional Chinese Festivals
Using Gestures to Communicate	Writing Telephone Messages	Body Language
Mystery Shoppers Are Everywhere	Writing Cards for Different Occasions	Wisdom of Chinese Crafts
Different Ways of Talking	Understanding and Writing Signs	The Great Chinese



本册思政补充阅读主题为“品格塑造”，
请扫码查看相关内容。



1

C
N
I
I

Going to College

Now you are a college student, happy and proud. In college, you'll have more time for yourself. And you'll have to decide how to spend your own time and how to make the most of it. "I want to be cool at college," you may say. Good. That's the first step to being cool. Whatever your reasons for going to college, use your time wisely to work hard, enjoy meeting new people and prepare yourself for a bright future.



Exploring the Topic

Entering college for the first time is an exciting moment in your life. Think about why you decided to go to college. Work in pairs and ask each other the following questions while checking (✓) the answers and providing your own in the blanks.

1 What's your purpose in going to college?

My purpose is

My partner's purpose is

to make parents happy

to get a good job

to better serve other people in the future

to have more knowledge

to get a degree

2 What does going to college mean to you?

To me it means

To my partner it means

having more fun

making decisions independently

learning as much as possible

a bright future

a lot more than just getting a good grade

Reading Through

TEXT A *How to Be Cool at College*





How to Be Cool at College

- G**oing to college? Lucky you! You'll have a great time and a lot of fun on the way. Yet your **education** is also a very serious **business**. To a large **extent**, you will be on your own. 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. Most of you have decided on a **career**. Even though some of you may change your mind later, you will have to set **goals** and work hard for them step by step until you **graduate**.
- As a teacher, I always tell my students to work hard and keep up from day one. You should also think about taking other **subjects**. For a rich, full life in college, you should make the most of the **opportunities** at hand.
- I hope you have understood this by now: Going to college means a lot more than getting a grade. You know you have a **debt** to many people. They have worked hard to make these opportunities open for you. Please, don't let them down! Study hard and learn more.
- You should also consider this: Are you taking a **course** to really learn something, or are you taking it only to have it on your record? I have heard far too many students tell me that they are doing a course to get a **certificate** for a better chance of "getting a job." Sadly, this is not a good **reason** to learn anything. Why? Well, firstly, you may not get a job even if you do a course that is **likely** to get you one. Secondly, you are **cheating** yourself. If you don't have a real **understanding** and liking for your course, you may begin to feel very unhappy. You know it will be very difficult for you to **respect** yourself unless you are proud of your work. A **truly** happy person is one who is proud of their work and honest with themselves. This is true of a worker, doctor, teacher, or whatever.
- So, as you begin your college career, make up your mind to learn as much as possible.

Reading Through

TEXT A *How to Be Cool at College*

NEW WORDS

生词总量	基础模块词汇	拓展模块词汇	超纲词汇	课文词数	生词率	 词汇录音
18	3	0	0	366	4.92%	

education /ˌedʒəˈkeɪʃən/ *n.*

[singular; U] (尤指学校的) 教育; 学业

business /ˈbɪznəs/ *n.*

- [singular] 事情; 事件
- [U] 商业; 买卖; 生意

extent /ɪkˈstent/ *n.*

[singular; U] 程度; 限度

whatever /wəˈtʃevər/ *det.&pron.*

- 任何(事物); 什么……都
- 无论什么; 不管什么

career /kəˈrɪr/ *n.*

- [C] 职业; 事业
- [C] 生涯; 履历

goal /ɡoʊl/ *n.*

- [C] 目标; 目的
- [C] (足球、曲棍球等的) 球门
- [C] 进球; 进球得分

graduate

/ˈɡrædʒueɪt/
vi. 毕业

/ˈɡrædʒuət/
n. [C] 毕业生

subject /ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.*

- [C] 学科; 科目
- [C] 主题; 话题

opportunity /ˌɑːpərˈtuːnəti/ *n.*

[C; U] 机会; 时机

* **debt** /det/ *n.*

- [C] (*usually singular*) 人情债; 恩情
- [C] 债务; 欠款

course /kɔːrs/ *n.*

- [C] 课程
- [singular] 过程; 进程
- [C] 一道菜

* **certificate** /səˈtɪfɪkət/ *n.*

- [C] (毕业) 文凭; 合格证书
- [C] 证书; 证明书

reason /ˈriːzən/
n. [C] 原因; 理由

vi. 思考; 判断

likely /ˈlaɪkli/
adj. 可能发生的; 可能的

adv. 很可能

* **cheat** /tʃiːt/
vt. 欺骗; 哄骗

n. [C] 骗子

understanding /ˌʌndərˈstændɪŋ/ *n.*

[singular; U] 了解; 理解

respect /rɪˈspekt/
vt. 尊敬; 敬佩; 尊重

n. [U] 尊敬; 敬重

truly /ˈtruːli/ *adv.*

真正地

无标记代表起点词汇, * 代表基础模块词汇,
** 代表拓展模块词汇, # 代表超纲词汇。

PHRASES & EXPRESSIONS

have a great/good/wonderful time 玩得开心

on the way 1. 在过程中 2. 在路上

to a large/great extent 在很大程度上

(all) on one's own 独自地; 单独地

decide on/upon 决定; 选定

even though 虽然; 尽管

change one's mind 改变主意

step by step 一步步地; 循序渐进地

keep up 1. 跟上; 不落后 2. 继续; 保持

from day one 从一开始; 从第一天开始

make the most of sth. 充分利用某物

at hand 1. 在手边; 在远处 2. 即将发生

let sb. down 使某人失望; 辜负某人

be true of 对……而言是如此

make up one's mind 下定决心; 打定主意

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.

True, there will (1) _____ many people ready to help you, but you will often have to take the first step in (2) _____ you choose to do. Most of you have decided (3) _____ a career. Even (4) _____ some of you may change your mind later, you will have to (5) _____ goals and work hard for them step by step (6) _____ you graduate.

Getting the Message

Choose the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D according to the text.

- Once you get into college, you will be largely on your own because _____.
A. you will have to make your own decisions
B. your parents will make decisions for you
C. many people will be around to help you
D. you will have a lot more fun on the way
- For a rich, full life in college, you should _____.
A. have more fun
B. get as many internships as possible
C. make the most of the opportunities at hand
D. take other subjects
- The most important reason for taking a course is to _____.
A. gain a certificate to show to future employers
B. get a good grade so your parents will be proud
C. have it on the record
D. have a real understanding and liking for the course you choose
- In order to learn successfully, you need to be _____ with yourself.
A. honest B. proud C. cheating D. happy
- The text has been written by _____.
A. a student B. a teacher C. a reporter D. a guard

Reading Through

TEXT A *How to Be Cool at College*

Using the Right Word

Choose the best item to complete each of the following sentences.

1. A good _____ is the first step to a good job.
A. education B. unit C. text D. subject
2. College education provides more _____ for a bright future.
A. lessons B. courses C. opportunities D. subjects
3. He had a _____ to his wife who gave him the money to start his business.
A. job B. debt C. chance D. career
4. A _____ is helpful in looking for a job, but it doesn't mean you will get a job.
A. certificate B. grade C. record D. debt
5. If you think getting a certificate means getting a job, you are _____ yourself.
A. keeping B. having C. cheating D. doing
6. Try to have a real _____ of your course. Having it on your record doesn't mean much by itself.
A. understanding B. understand C. knowing D. know
7. It will be very difficult for you to _____ yourself if you are not proud of your work.
A. look at B. do C. refuse D. respect
8. People often end their letters with "Yours _____."
A. truly B. true C. very D. real

Working with Expressions

Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

1. That is not true _____ the people I am talking about.
2. The teacher told his students to make the most of the opportunities _____ hand.
3. He let the team _____ by not trying hard enough.
4. Have you made _____ your mind what courses you are going to take yet?
5. She learned the rules of the game step _____ step.
6. Have you decided _____ where to go?
7. Will the fine weather keep _____?
8. _____ some extent, you've done a good job.

Focusing on Sentence Structure

A Rewrite the following sentences after the models, using the word “whatever.”

Model 1

You will often have to take the first step in anything you choose to do.

→ You will often have to take the first step in **whatever** you choose to do.

Model 2

This is true of a worker, doctor, teacher, or anybody else.

→ This is true of a worker, doctor, teacher, or **whatever**.

1. You can take anything you like from the gifts.

2. The students are free to ask any questions they want to.

3. Just read something to kill time, a book, magazine, newspaper, or anything like that.

B Rewrite the following sentences after the model, using the word “unless.”

Model

It will be very difficult for you to respect yourself if you are not proud of your work.

→ It will be very difficult for you to respect yourself **unless** you are proud of your work.

1. We will leave at 9 a.m. if you don't want to go earlier.

2. If extra money cannot be found, the theater will close down.

3. If nothing goes wrong, I'll see you next week.

Reading Through

TEXT A *How to Be Cool at College*

Translating

A Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 你昨晚在晚会上玩得开心吗? (have a great time)
2. 朋友们帮了他很多忙, 他欠他们的人情。(have a debt)
3. 我明白了这个道理: 永远不要让你的朋友失望。(let sb. down)
4. 这个学期她修读了英语、计算机、数学等课程。(take a course)

B Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 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.
2. As a teacher, I always tell my students to work hard and keep up from day one.
3. For a rich, full life in college, you should make the most of the opportunities at hand.
4. So, as you begin your college career, make up your mind to learn as much as possible.

Using Topic-Related Terms

The underlined words and expressions on the right are all related to college life. Read them closely and then use them to complete the passage below. Make changes if necessary.

All young people want to have a college (1) _____ when they (2) _____ from high school. And when they are in college, some of them may (3) _____ and work hard to achieve them step by step, while others may not. They may think that they are (4) _____ to (5) _____. This is no good. A good student may also think about (6) _____. They know quite well that going to college means a lot more than (7) _____.

- Yet your education is also a very serious business.
- You will have to set goals and work hard for them step by step until you graduate.
- You should also think about taking other subjects.
- Are you taking a course to really learn something, or are you taking it only to have it on your record?
- They are doing a course to get a certificate.
- Going to college means a lot more than getting a grade.

Basic Writing Skills

English Sentence Patterns

English Sentence Patterns

英语句子的主要构成成分有：

S = Subject 主语 **P** = Predicate 谓语 **O** = Object 宾语

C = Complement 补语 **A** = Adverbial 状语

英语中有以下七种主要句型：

1. **S P** The sun is shining.
2. **S P O** You should also consider this.
3. **S P C** Hangzhou is a very good place!
4. **S P A** I was at college.
5. **S P O O** Living at college gives me a sense of responsibility.
6. **S P O C** That makes me responsible for my own life.
7. **S P O A** You can put the dish on the table.

除此以外，英语中还有一种常用句型——“存在句”。例如：

There are friendly people around to talk with.

Read the following sentences and decide which sentence pattern each belongs to.

Model

He never smokes. **S P**

1. Your dinner seems ready.
2. I must send my parents a New Year card.
3. That class interested me.
4. My school is on the next street.
5. Many students find that book very helpful.
6. You may put your umbrella under the table.
7. She was smiling.
8. We have made her head of our group.

Hi, I'm New Here!

- C**ollege is a new and different **experience** for me. I'm away from home, so I have many things to **adjust** to, for example, being on my own and talking with friendly people. These are some of the things I like about college.
- First of all, living at college gives me a **sense of responsibility**, of being on my own. My parents aren't around to say, "No, you're not going out tonight." or "Did you finish your homework?" Everything I do has to be my **decision**, and that makes me **responsible** for my own life. During the second week I was at college, I had to go out and look for a bank where I could open an account. And when I got to the bank, I had to decide whether to have a **savings** or current account and whether or not to get a credit card. Decisions! Decisions!
- Friendly people, that's another thing I like about college. On my first day, I came to Marymount **University** here in Virginia from New York. I was a bit **confused** about where I was going. My mother and I drove in. We did not know the building we were **supposed** to go to, but the **guard** was very nice. With a smile, he told us what building we were looking for and where we could park our car. My room was on the first floor of Gerard Phelan, and I knew I had to go through some glass doors, but my mother and I didn't know which ones. Some students saw me and asked, "Are you a new student?" When they found out I was looking for Gerard Phelan, one said, "Oh, just follow us; that's where we're going." Even now I feel **comfortable** in the **dorm** because there are friendly people around to talk with.
- I do like a lot of things about college, but that doesn't mean I don't think about things at home. Although I like college, I can still get **homesick**: My hometown is a very good place, too!





课文录音



Reading More

TEXT B *Hi, I'm New Here!*

NEW WORDS

生词总量	基础模块词汇	拓展模块词汇	超纲词汇	课文词数	生词率	 词汇录音
14	2	0	1	344	4.07%	

experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/

- n.* 1. [C] 经历; 体验
2. [U] 经验

vt. 经历; 感受; 体会

adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ *v.*

1. 适应
2. 调整; 调节

sense /sens/

- n.* [C] 感觉; 意识
vt. 感觉到; 意识到

responsibility /rɪ'spɑːnsə'bɪləti/ *n.*

1. [U] 责任
2. [C] 职责; 义务

decision /dɪ'sɪʒən/ *n.*

[C] 决定; 抉择

responsible /rɪ'spɑːnsəbəl/ *adj.*

1. (对某人、某事) 负责的
2. (对事故、错误、罪行等) 负有责任的

saving /'seɪvɪŋ/ *n.*

(savings) [plural] 储蓄金; 积蓄

university /juːnɪ'vɜːrsəti/ *n.*

[C; U] 大学

* **confuse** /kən'fjuːz/ *vt.*

使糊涂; 使迷惑

suppose /sə'pəʊz/ *vt.*

1. (be supposed to do sth.) 应该做某事
2. 认为; 料想; 推测
3. 假定; 假设

guard /gɑːrd/

- n.* 1. [C] 警卫; 卫兵
2. [U] 保卫; 警戒

vt. 1. 保卫; 守卫

2. 看守; 监视

comfortable /'kʌmfərtəbəl/ *adj.*

1. 感觉轻松自在的
2. 舒适的; 令人舒服的

* **dorm** /dɔːrm/ *n.*

[C] 学生宿舍; 寝室

homesick /'həʊm,sɪk/ *adj.*

思乡的; 想家的

PHRASES & EXPRESSIONS

adjust to 适应

first of all 首先; 第一

current account 活期存款账户

credit card 信用卡

be supposed to do sth. 应该做某事

PROPER NAMES

Marymount University 玛丽蒙特大学 (位于美国弗吉尼亚州)

Virginia 弗吉尼亚州 (美国一州)

Getting the Message

Choose the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D according to the text.

1. The text has been written by _____.
 - A. a new student
 - B. a new teacher
 - C. a foreign reporter
 - D. a foreign visitor
2. What does “gives me a sense of responsibility” in Paragraph 2 mean?
 - A. It means “I feel responsible for my parents.”
 - B. It means “I feel responsible for my teacher.”
 - C. It means “I feel responsible for the school.”
 - D. It means “I feel responsible for myself.”
3. What do we find out from Paragraph 3?
 - A. The author knows Marymount University quite well.
 - B. The author is a student from Virginia.
 - C. The author came to Marymount University alone.
 - D. The author likes the dorm very much.
4. What is Gerard Phelan?
 - A. It's a student's name.
 - B. It's a teacher's name.
 - C. It's a dorm's name.
 - D. It's a school's name.
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. People at Marymount University are friendly.
 - B. The author likes the new experience at the university.
 - C. The author drove to Marymount University on the first day.
 - D. The author is not homesick.

Using the Right Word

Fill in the blanks with the words given below, changing the form if necessary. Each word can be used only once.

credit

confuse

decision

sense

experience

dorm

saving

comfortable

account

suppose

1. He has never been away from home. So being homesick is a new _____ for him.
2. One should have a(n) _____ of responsibility for one's family.
3. She is new here. She doesn't know the way to her _____.
4. Being on one's own means making one's own _____.
5. The best way to keep one's money safe is to put one's _____ in a bank.
6. No _____ cards are accepted in this store.
7. He is _____ to come at 9 o'clock.
8. I have a nice, _____ room on the third floor.

Working with Expressions

Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

1. He is not an easy person to talk _____.
2. After one month in college, she wrote to her parents, telling them that she had adjusted _____ her new life.
3. She knew her room was _____ the seventh floor.
4. I won't tell you; you'll have to find _____ for yourself.
5. Go _____ the glass door, turn right, and you'll be in the hall.
6. People should be responsible _____ their actions.
7. Being able to help young people is one of the things I like _____ being a teacher.
8. It was his first time in the big city, so he was confused _____ where he was going.

Understanding and Filling in Registration Forms

Read and understand the following sample registration form.

Note

注册表或登记表是日常开会、参加活动或登记住宿时需要填写的一种表格。填写内容一般包括姓名、住址、电话、出生日期等个人信息。



Volunteer Registration Form

Title: 称谓, 即称先生、小姐, 还是夫人, 或称呼头衔。

Date of birth: 出生日期。

Country of birth: 出生国, 即在哪个国家出生。

More information: 更多信息, 根据注册表或登记表性质的不同, 需填写的信息也不同。如在本表中, 还需要填写参加志愿服务的时间、个人技能以及以往的志愿服务经验。

Family name (Surname): 姓。
Given name (Forename): 名。

Home address: 住址。按门牌号、街道名、区名、城市名、国家名、邮政编码的顺序依次填写。

Nationality: 国籍, 即现在是哪个国家的公民。注意: 此处应用国名的形容词形式, 如 British, Chinese, French, Spanish, 不用 Britain, China, France, Spain。

Basic information			
Title	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. <input type="checkbox"/> Prof.		
Family name (Surname)	Given name (Forename)		
Brown	Joan		
Date of birth	Month	Day	Year
	August	6	2003
Department			
English department			
Home address			
No. 2 Xisanhuan North Road, Haidian District, Beijing, China, 100089			
Tel	Email		
88819XXX	jbrown@abc.com		
Country of birth	Nationality		
Australia	American		
More information			
Availability of volunteer			
<input type="checkbox"/> Monday <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tuesday <input type="checkbox"/> Wednesday <input type="checkbox"/> Thursday <input type="checkbox"/> Friday			
Skills			
Good at spoken English and written English Familiar with office software Good at communication			
Volunteer experience			
Participated in the volunteer activities organized by BFSU at the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games			

Practical Writing

Understanding and Filling in Registration Forms

A The following terms are often used in registration forms. Match them with their Chinese translations.

1. <input type="checkbox"/> Given name (Forename)	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Marital status		
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Family name (Surname)	4. <input type="checkbox"/> Signature	5. <input type="checkbox"/> Full name	
6. <input type="checkbox"/> Sex	7. <input type="checkbox"/> Married	8. <input type="checkbox"/> Initials	9. <input type="checkbox"/> Work address
10. <input type="checkbox"/> Single	11. <input type="checkbox"/> Age	12. <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent address	
13. <input type="checkbox"/> Home address	14. <input type="checkbox"/> Date of birth	15. <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| A. 工作地址 | B. 住址 | C. 姓 | D. 性别 | E. 名 |
| F. 已婚 | G. 出生日期 | H. 永久住址 | I. 姓名的首字母 | J. 婚姻状况 |
| K. 签名 | L. 全名 | M. 离婚 | N. 年龄 | O. 未婚 |

B Read the following registration form and then complete the sentences that follow.

WEBSTER UNIVERSITY Student ID **F 2 0 2 2 5 9 1 2 3**

REGISTRATION FORM FALL 2022 SEMESTER

Family name Jameson Given name Henry

Street 5th Ave. City New York State New York Zip code 10018

Tel (H) (001) 212-321-1234 Cellphone (001) 314-323-4321

Email hjameson@abc.com

- Who filled out the form?
Mr. _____ filled it out.
- Henry lives at _____.
- When you are in New York and Henry is at school, please dial _____ if you want to talk to him.
- If you are in Beijing and Henry is at home, please dial _____ when you want to talk to him.
- If you want to reach Henry by email, use _____.

C Fill in the following registration form according to the information given in Chinese.

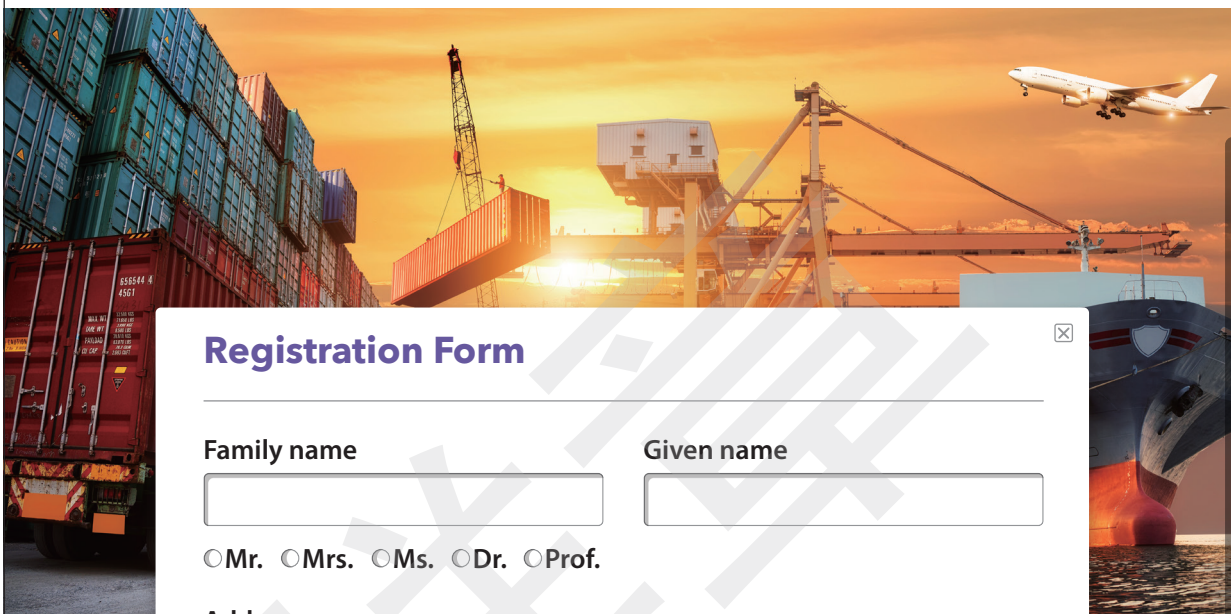
袁正义先生准备报名参加3月11日—13日（周五、周六、周日）在纽约召开的国际贸易研讨会（symposium）。他的地址是北京市清华路269号，电话号码为010-88819999，电子邮件地址为yuanzy@abc.com。因为是会员，他只需支付30美元的注册费。他准备周六下午到达，参加周日的研讨会。



NEW YORK SYMPOSIUM ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

MARCH 11-13, 2022

[HOME](#) [EVENTS](#) [ABOUT US](#)



Registration Form

Family name

Given name

Mr. Mrs. Ms. Dr. Prof.

Address

Tel

Email

Registration fee (must be paid by all participants)

Members \$30.00 Non-members \$40.00

Accommodation fees (including bed, breakfast, morning coffee, lunch, afternoon tea, and dinner)

Friday afternoon to Saturday \$136.00

Saturday afternoon to Sunday \$136.00

If attending one day only, please indicate which day:

Friday Saturday Sunday

Submit

Chinese Wisdom

Chinese Quotes About Learning

A Read the following Chinese quotes (语录) about learning. Match them first with the writers/thinkers who wrote them, and then with the English translations that follow.

Quotes	Writers/ Thinkers	Translations
1. 三人行， 必有我师焉。	<input type="radio"/> a. 苏轼 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> A. Action is the beginning of knowledge and knowledge is the result of action.
2. 少年智则国智， 少年富则国富， 少年强则国强。	<input type="radio"/> b. 蔡元培 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> B. Family is the first school in life.
3. 家庭者， 人生最初之学校也。	<input type="radio"/> c. 孔子 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> C. Read widely and get the best from the books you read; acquire deep learning and share it gradually (逐步地).
4. 行是知之始， 知是行之成。	<input type="radio"/> d. 陶行知 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> D. If the youth are wise, the country will be wise. If the youth are wealthy, the country will be wealthy. If the youth are strong, the country will be strong.
5. 博观而约取， 厚积而薄发。	<input type="radio"/> e. 梁启超 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> E. When three men meet together, one of them who is anxious to learn can always learn something from the other two.

B Read the following teachings of Confucius (孔子) carefully, and then complete the English translations by choosing the right answers.

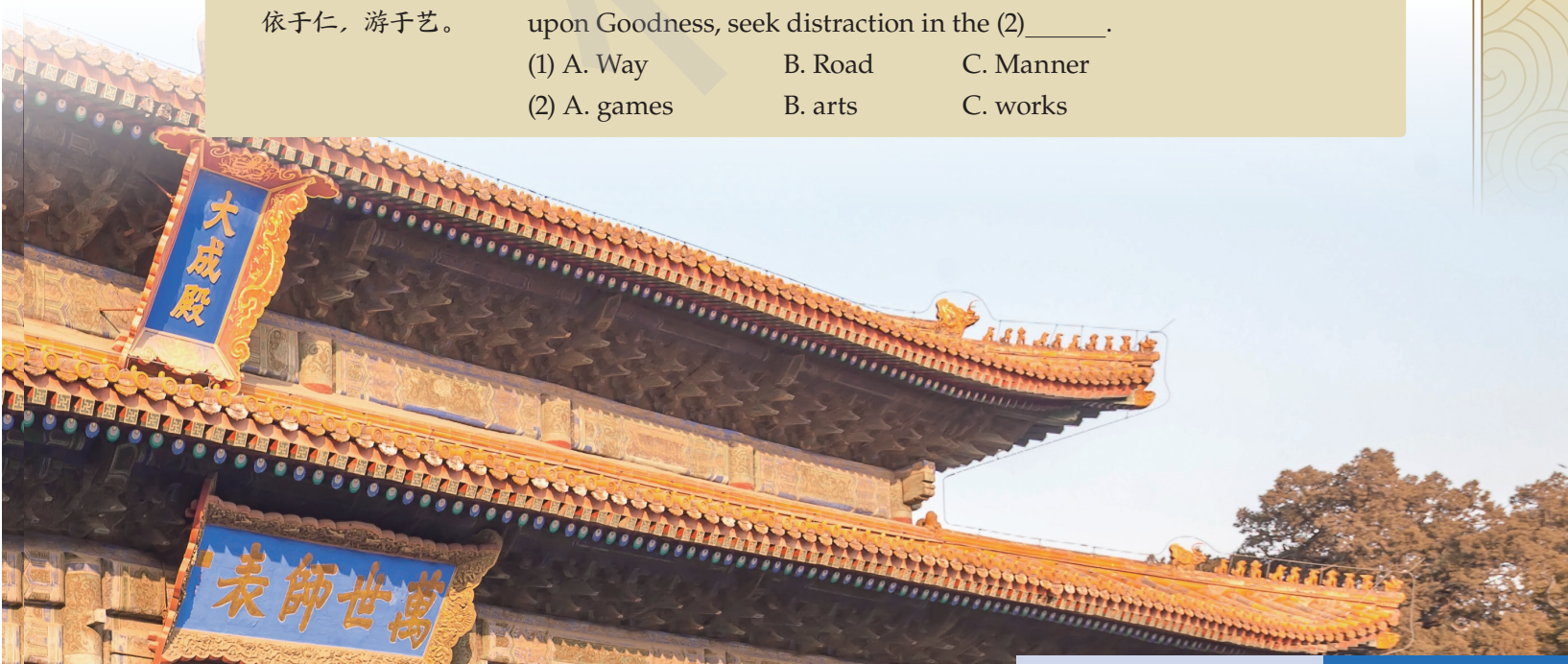
1. 学而时习之，
不亦说乎？
- To (1)_____ and at due times to repeat what one has learnt, is that not after all a (2)_____?
- (1) A. learn B. take C. do
(2) A. dream B. fun C. pleasure

2. 不患人之不知，
患不知人也。
- The good man does not grieve that other people do not (1)_____ his merits (美德). His only anxiety is lest (唯恐) he should (2)_____ to know theirs.
- (1) A. study B. know C. respect
(2) A. fail B. get C. have

3. 学而不思则罔，
思而不学则殆。
- He who learns but does not think is (1)_____. He who (2)_____ but does not learn is in great danger.
- (1) A. sad B. sorry C. lost
(2) A. says B. thinks C. reads

4. 知之为知之，
不知为不知，
是知也。
- When you know a thing, to recognize that you (1)_____ it, and when you do not know a thing, to recognize that you do not know it. That is (2)_____.
- (1) A. study B. like C. know
(2) A. knowledge B. science C. study

5. 志于道，据于德，
依于仁，游于艺。
- Set your heart upon the (1)_____, support yourself by its power, lean upon Goodness, seek distraction in the (2)_____.
- (1) A. Way B. Road C. Manner
(2) A. games B. arts C. works







“十四五”职业教育国家规划教材

视听说教程 1

VIEWING, LISTENING &
SPEAKING



NEW HORIZON
ENGLISH COURSE

新视野英语教程

第四版

总主编：郑树棠

副总主编：李思国

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

目录

Unit	Telling apart	Testing your ears
1 p1 职业与个人	Five groups of sounds: /i:/ /ɪ/, /e:/ /ɪ/, /e/ /æ/, /p/ /b/, /p/ /f/	College life
2 p15 职业与个人	Five groups of sounds: /æ/ /ɒ/, /ɔ:/ /ɒ/, /f/ /v/, /b/ /v/, /t/ /d/	Activities and school clubs
3 p29 职业与社会	Five groups of sounds: /ɒ/ /ɑ:/, /ʊ/ /ɒ/, /ɒ/ /aʊ/, /s/ /z/, /z/ /ð/	Telecommunications and the Internet
4 p43 职业与社会	Five groups of sounds: /ɜ:/ /ʌ/, /i:/ /eɪ/, /t/ /θ/, /s/ /ts/, /z/ /dz/	Sports activities
5 p57 职业与个人	Five groups of sounds: /æ/ /ɑ:/, /æ/ /aɪ/, /e/ /eɪ/, /m/ /n/, /n/ /ŋ/	Festivals and holidays
6 p71 职业与社会	Five groups of sounds: /ɜ:/ /ɔ:/, /ɜ:/ /əʊ/, /l/ /n/, /l/ /r/, /s/ /θ/	Gestures and etiquette
7 p85 职业与个人	Five groups of sounds: /ʌ/ /ɑ:/, /æ/ /ʌ/, /ɒ/ /ʌ/, /d/ /ð/, /θ/ /ð/	Work and professions
8 p99 职业与环境	Five groups of sounds: /eɪ/ /aɪ/, /u:/ /əʊ/, /f/ /θ/, /v/ /w/, /r/ /w/	Gender differences
p113 职业与个人	Glossary	

Opening your mouth	Viewing together	Voice of China
Greetings and introductions	Video clip Starting college	Video clip Confucius
Asking the way and giving directions	Video clip Feeling at home on campus	Video clip A volunteering experience
Asking for and giving advice	Video clip Technology addiction	Video clip 5G technology on the express
Offering help and responding	Video clip Three less well-known sports	Video clip An ancient winter sport
Agreeing and disagreeing	Video clip The Spring Festival celebrations	Video clip Mid-Autumn Festival and the moon in Chinese culture
Taking leave	Video clip Body language: Alice's case	Video clip A Chinese etiquette coach
Making apologies	Video clip A new kind of farmers	Video clip New professions in China
Asking for permission and responding	Video clip The girls mastering science	Video clip China's female astronauts



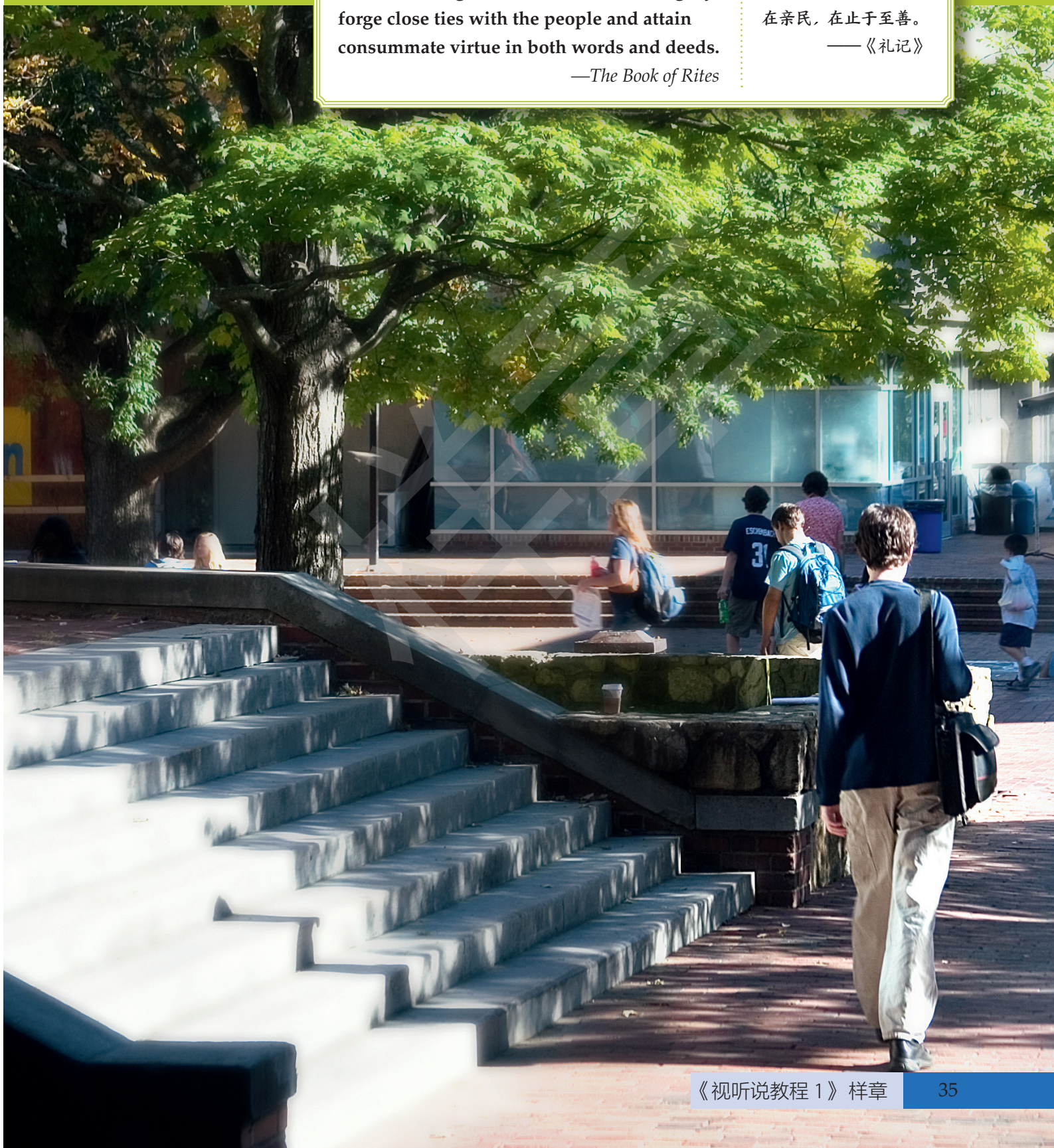
Going to college

Great Learning aims to foster moral integrity,
forge close ties with the people and attain
consummate virtue in both words and deeds.

—*The Book of Rites*

大学之道，在明明德，
在亲民，在止于至善。

——《礼记》

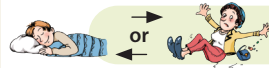




Telling apart

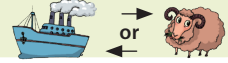
Five groups of sounds: /i:/ /ɪ/, /e/ /ɪ/, /e/ /æ/, /p/ /b/, /p/ /f/

1 Listen to the sentences and circle the word you hear in each of them.



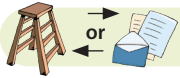
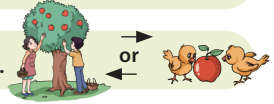
1. Be careful! Don't **sleep**/**slip** on the floor.

2. There is a **ship**/**sheep** over there.



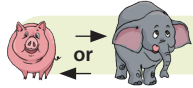
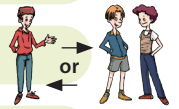
3. The soup is **better**/**bitter** for me.

4. They are **picking**/**pecking** apples.



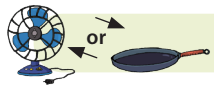
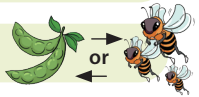
5. Can you find the **ladder**/**letter**?

6. The **man**/**men** will carry those apples tomorrow.



7. Sam really made a **pig**/**big** of himself at dinner.

8. You can take a photo of those **peas**/**bees**.



9. My mother bought a **fan**/**pan** yesterday.

10. Can't you see your **cup**/**cuff** is dirty?



2 Read the sounds and words after the recording, then compare them.

Vowels

[i:] vs [ɪ]

sleep/**slip**
sheep/**ship**
cheek/**chick**
heat/**hit**
beat/**bit**

[e] vs [ɪ]

better/**bitter**
peck/**pick**
pen/**pin**
letter/**litter**
fell/**fill**

[e] vs [æ]

bed/**bad**
letter/**ladder**
men/**man**
pen/**pan**
beg/**bag**

Consonants

[p] vs [b]

pig/**big**
peas/**bees**
park/**bark**
pear/**bear**
cap/**cab**

[p] vs [f]

pan/**fan**
cup/**cuff**
copy/**coffee**
pat/**fat**
pull/**full**

- 3 🎧 Read the proverbs and sayings after the recording, then practice by yourself.

Proverbs & sayings

A friend in need is a friend indeed. | 患难见真情。

All's well that ends well. | 结果好就是好。

East or west, home is best. | 金窝银窝，不如自家的狗窝。

A bad beginning makes a bad ending. | 不善始者不善终。

Bad news has wings. | 好事不出门，坏事传千里。

- 4 🎧 Read the tongue twister after the recording, then practice by yourself.

Tongue twister

A big black bear bit the back of a big black pig.
Then a big black bug bit the back of the big black bear.
And when the big black bug bit the big black bear,
The big black pig bit back the big black bear.



Testing your ears

College life

Word bank

friendly *adj.* 友好的

homesick *adj.* 想家的, 思乡的

subject *n.* 学科, 科目

theater *n.* 剧场, 戏院

wild *adj.* 放纵的, 难以约束的

be worried about 为……担心

get along 进展, 应付

hand in 上交, 提交

on one's own 独自地, 独立地

Listening strategy Always listen with a **specific purpose** in mind. Ask yourself what you are listening for. Are you listening for a general understanding of the whole lecture or conversation? Or are you listening for specific information?

1 QUESTIONS Listen to the questions and decide on the best answers.

The questions will be spoken twice.

Example

You will hear: Mr. Smith is not in. Would you like to leave him a message?

You will read: A. I'm not sure. B. You're right.
C. Yes, certainly. D. That's interesting.

From the question, we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C. Yes, certainly. is the best answer.

- A. I'm a nurse.
B. I'm married.
C. No, I can't.
D. Physics.
- A. I've caught a cold.
B. Yes, I am.
C. You are welcome.
D. Thanks a lot.
- A. Well, you can't.
B. Do you believe it?
C. Everyone says so.
D. Yes, it's even harder than people say.
- A. She is kind. B. Very well.
C. She often writes to me. D. She is tall.
- A. Take it easy. B. Art.
C. Good idea. D. That's wrong.
- A. No, it isn't. B. It takes time.
C. I like it. D. It's my pleasure.
- A. Yes, they are. B. No, they aren't.
C. Don't mention it. D. So do I.
- A. No, I don't. B. Yes, of course.
C. I want to be an engineer. D. For two years.

2 **SHORT CONVERSATIONS** Listen to the short conversations and decide on the best answers. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken twice.

Example

You will hear: W: Are you catching the 10:15 flight to New York?

M: No. I'm leaving this evening.

Q: What are the two people talking about?

You will read: A. New York City. B. An evening party.
C. A plane trip. D. The man's job.


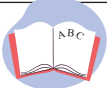




From the conversation, we learn that the man is to take a flight to New York. Therefore, C. A plane trip. is the best answer.

1. A. At 8:00. B. At 7:00.
C. At 7:30. D. At 6:30.
2. A. For 30 years.
B. For 15 years.
C. For 5 years.
D. For 50 years.
3. A. To see a play.
B. To go shopping.
C. To go swimming.
D. To go to see her mother.
4. A. It's not as good as it was.
B. It's better than people say.
C. It's better than it used to be.
D. It's not better than people say.
5. A. She agrees with the man.
B. She is wild, too.
C. She doesn't agree with the man.
D. The man is wild, too.
6. A. David. B. The woman.
C. The man. D. Tony.
7. A. Two teachers. B. A teacher and a student.
C. Two students. D. A father and a daughter.
8. A. Wednesday. B. Monday.
C. Tuesday. D. Sunday.



3 CONVERSATIONS

1. Listen to the conversation and check (✓) the two speakers' most interested subjects. The conversation will be spoken twice.

Frank		Daisy
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Music	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	English 	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	 History	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Math 	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Computer science	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Art 	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Listen to the conversation and match the information in the two columns. The conversation will be spoken twice.

Name	Reason for liking college
1) Richard <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> A. Talking with friendly people
2) Carol <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> B. Being on his/her own
3) Susan <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> C. Having Fridays off

Opening your mouth

Greetings and introductions



Reading out

1 EXCHANGES Read the short conversations after the recording, then practice them with your partner.

- 1 W: Hi, Robert. How are you?
M: Great, thanks. And you?
W: Terrible. I've caught a cold.
- 2 M1: Good morning, Mr. Morgan. How are things with you?
M2: Everything is all right. Thank you, Paul.
- 3 W1: Hi, Lisa. I haven't seen you for ages.
W2: It really has been a long time.
- 4 W: Hi. My name is Nicole.
M: I'm Paul.
W: It's a pleasure to meet you.
M: Nice to meet you, too.
- 5 W: Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Bonnie.
M: Glad to meet you.
W: Glad to meet you, too.
- 6 M1: Lisa, I'd like you to meet my classmate, Paul.
W: How do you do?
M2: How do you do?

2 CONVERSATION MODELS Read the conversations after the recording. Pay attention to the expressions for greetings and introductions.

- 1 M1: Hi, Nicole! I haven't seen you for ages.
W: It really has been a long time. How are you?
M1: Very well, thank you. And you?
W: Great, thanks.
M1: Nicole, I'd like you to meet my friend, Sam.
W: How do you do? Very glad to meet you.
M2: How do you do? I'm glad to meet you, too.
W: Sam, are you new here?
M2: Yes, I'm a new student at Foreign Studies College.

- 2 W: Nice party, isn't it?
M: Yes, it is.
W: My name is Jessica Evans, by the way.
M: Sorry, what's your first name again?
W: Jessica.
M: Nice to meet you. I'm Bill.
W: Nice to meet you, too. What do you do, Bill?
M: Well, I'm a business person.
W: Oh, are you? Where are you from?
M: I'm from England.

Word bank

business person *n.* 商人, 生意人

introduce *v.* 介绍, 引见

pleasure *n.* 荣幸, 乐事

by the way 顺便说

catch a cold 患感冒

spare time 空闲时间

Foreign Studies College 外国语学院



Tip

When people meet for the first time, they usually greet each other and introduce themselves. After this, you can **ask about jobs, interests**, etc., to keep the conversation going.

Speaking up

1 **CONVERSATION 1** Complete the conversation, then listen to the recording and check your answers.

W: Hi. 1) _____ Alice.

M: Hi. I'm Steven. 2) _____.

W: Nice to meet you, too. 3) _____?

M: I'm a teacher.

W: Oh, really? That's nice.

M: What do you do?

W: 4) _____ a doctor.

M: So, what do you like to do in your spare time?

W: I like 5) _____. 6) _____?

M: I like reading.

It's your turn! Make up a conversation following **CONVERSATION 1**. The language notes are for your reference.

SITUATION

You meet someone for the first time at a friend's house. You want to know the person, and learn about his/her job and interests.



Language notes

- occupations: teacher, doctor, lawyer, nurse, engineer, business person
- interests: painting, singing, dancing, swimming, skating, playing basketball/volleyball/tennis/soccer
- What's your job?
- What are your interests?/What do you like to do in your spare time?

2 **CONVERSATION 2** Rearrange the order of the sentences to form a conversation, then listen to the recording and check your answers.

1. Great city, isn't it?
2. Glad to meet you, too.
3. How do you do?
4. Well, it's been nice talking to you.
5. About a week.
6. How do you do? Glad to meet you.
7. Yes, it seems really interesting.
8. Yes, nice talking to you, too.
9. No, I just arrived yesterday.
10. Jason, can I introduce you to Rose, Rose Smith? Rose, this is Jason White. He is a teacher.
11. Have you been in Beijing long?
12. How long are you going to stay here?

10 → → → → 11 → → → → → → → 8

Tip

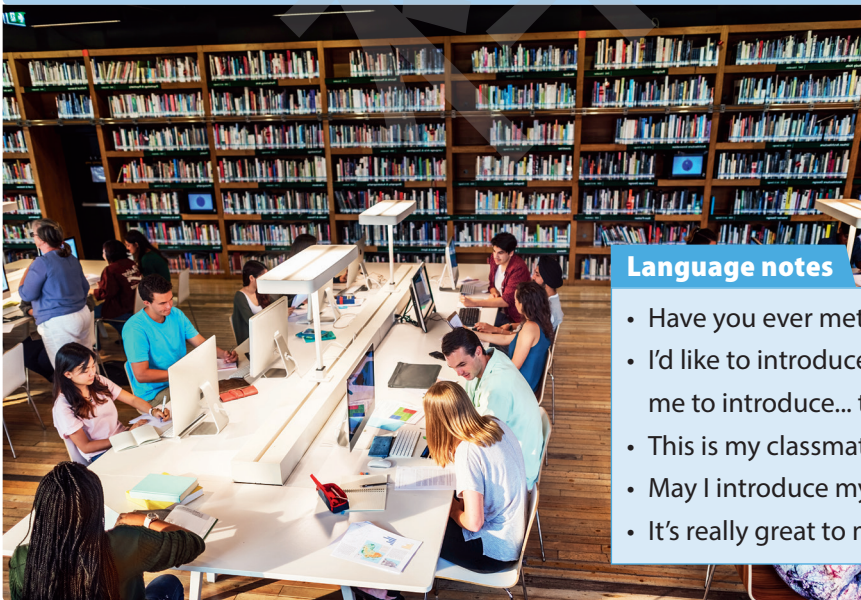
There are some general rules for introductions:

- A man is always introduced to a woman.
- A young person is always introduced to an elder person.
- A less important person is always introduced to a more important person.

It's your turn! Make up a conversation following **CONVERSATION 2**. The language notes are for your reference.

SITUATION

You and your classmate are at the library. Here you meet one of your foreign friends. You want to introduce them to each other.



Language notes

- Have you ever met...?
- I'd like to introduce you to.../Please allow me to introduce... to you.
- This is my classmate/roommate/friend.
- May I introduce myself?
- It's really great to meet you.



3 CONVERSATION 3 Act out a conversation based on the clues.

A 1. Greet B.

1. Reply and introduce yourself. **B**

A 2. Introduce yourself and ask where B is from.

2. Reply and ask where A is from. **B**

A 3. Reply. Ask about B's job.

3. Reply. Ask about A's job. **B**

A 4. Reply.

4. Find out A's interests. **B**

A 5. Reply and ask about B's interests.

5. Reply. **B**

It's your turn! Make up a conversation following **CONVERSATION 3**. The language notes are for your reference.

SITUATION

You meet a person at a party. You want to introduce yourself and find out about his/her hometown, job, and interests.



Language notes

- Have we ever met before?
- I don't think I've had the pleasure.
- Please allow me to introduce myself./Let me introduce myself.
- It's a pleasure to meet you./Glad to meet you!
- What do you do?

Acting out

- 1 **LISTENING** Listen to the conversations. Match each conversation (shortened as "C") to a picture, then listen again and complete the table below. Finally, practice the conversations with your partner.

		Name	Job	Where... from?
C1 <input type="radio"/>	 A	Eric Beet	A(n) 1) _____	2) _____
C2 <input type="radio"/>	 B	Mark	A dancer	3) _____
C3 <input type="radio"/>	 C	Emma	A(n) 4) _____	Italy

- 2 **SPEAKING** Imagine you are at a party. First, decide on your character name and job title, and note them down. Then talk to as many "guests" as possible. Ask them questions and write down their answers in the following chart.

Example

—What do you do?
—I'm a doctor.

Name	Where... from?	What... do?	What... like to do?



Viewing together

Starting college

Word bank

account *n.* 账户

dining room *n.* 餐厅

mess *n.* 脏乱, 麻烦

orientation *n.* (新工作或学习课程开始前的) 培训, 迎新

register *v.* 登记, 记录

Before viewing

- 1 WARM-UP** What things should you do in the first week at college? Look at the following to-do list of a college freshman, learn the phrases and add more ideas to the list.

To-do list

- Open a bank account
- Meet new people
- Attend the opening ceremony
- Join a club
- Select courses
- _____
- _____
- _____

While viewing



- 2 MAIN IDEA** Watch the video clip and check (✓) the topics that the two speakers discuss.

- 1. Yesterday's orientation
- 2. The library introduction
- 3. David's plans for the afternoon
- 4. The talk on Friday
- 5. Their feelings on the first day at college

3 ● **DETAILS** Watch the video clip again and decide on the best answers.

1. What is the name of the male student?
A. David. B. Carpenter. C. Mia. D. Mat.
2. Where will the library introduction be held?
A. In the 11th Building. B. In the Main Building.
C. In the Main Hall. D. In the Dining Hall.
3. Mia plans to do the following things for the afternoon EXCEPT _____.
A. opening a bank account B. going to register
C. choosing courses D. going to the library
4. When will the “Life in Halls” talk be held?
A. At 9 a.m. on Wednesday.
B. At 9 p.m. on Friday.
C. At 9 a.m. on Friday.
D. At 11 a.m. on Wednesday.
5. Will the female student go to the “Life in Halls” talk? Why or why not?
A. She will go to the talk even though it is a bit early.
B. She will not go to the talk because it is a bit early.
D. She will go to the talk because she hasn’t moved into the hall yet.
C. She will not go to the talk because she has already lived in the hall.

After viewing

4 **CRITICAL THINKING** Discuss the questions in groups. The language notes are for your reference.

1. What do you think is the most important part of a college orientation? Why?
2. Has college life met with your expectations? Why or why not?

Language notes

- have a campus tour, attend information sessions, check out the dorm, get to know school staff, select courses
- be familiar with, take part in, sign up for
- I’m (not) surprised that...
- ... is (not) what I was expecting.
- ... is exactly what I want.
- ... is contrary to my expectations.



Word bank

cultivation *n.* (某种素质或技能的) 培养

develop *v.* (使) 发展, 形成

emphasize *v.* 强调

harmonious *adj.* 和睦的, 和谐的

leader *n.* 领导者, 领袖

oriental *adj.* 东方的

philosophy *n.* 哲学, 思想体系

political *adj.* 政治的

promote *v.* 促进, 推广, 晋升

ruler *n.* 统治者

scholar *n.* 学者

spiritual *adj.* 精神的, 心灵的

make a contribution to 为……做贡献

make an effort 尽量, 尽力

Confucianism 儒家思想

Confucius 孔子

1 UNDERSTANDING Watch the video clip and complete the information about Confucius.

CONFUCIUS

Birth _____

Born in 1) _____ B.C.

Family _____

Raised in a(n) 2) _____ family

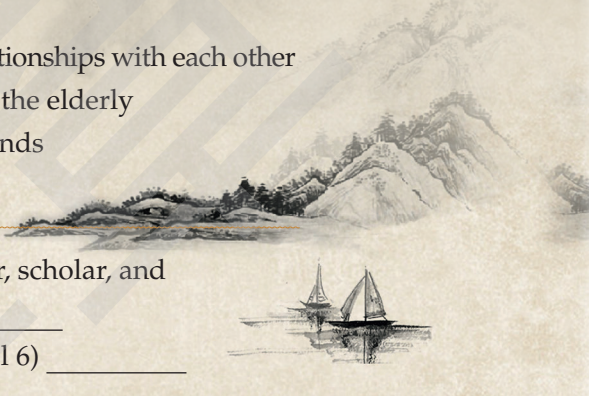
Ideas _____

Developed his thoughts into Confucianism, which emphasized:

- Self-cultivation
- 3) _____ relationships with each other
- 4) _____ for the elderly
- Honesty with friends

Status _____

- Great philosopher, scholar, and spiritual 5) _____
- Symbol of oriental 6) _____



2 CRITICAL THINKING Discuss the questions in groups. The language notes are for your reference.

1. Do you know any of Confucius' ideas on education? List a few and share them with your group members.
2. Why is college education important for personal development?

Language notes

- in my opinion, personally
- According to Confucius/In Confucius' view, ...
- Confucius believes that...
- It has a long-standing/profound/decisive influence on...
- It is essential/important, because...

