

21世纪普通高等教育立体化精品教材

NEW DIMENSION
COLLEGE ENGLISH

新维度

大学英语综合教程 1

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《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010—2020)》明确指出,高等学校应“着力培养信念执着、品德优良、知识丰富、本领过硬的高素质专门人才和技术创新人才”,要“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、能够参与国际事务和国际竞争的国际化人才”。《大学英语教学指南》提出,“大学英语课程应根据本科专业类教学质量国家标准,参照本指南进行合理定位,服务于学校的办学目标、院系人才培养的目标和学生个性化发展的需求”。

本套“新维度大学英语”系列教材以《大学英语课程教学要求》为依据,以《大学英语教学指南》为指导,以《全国高校英语应用能力考试大纲》《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习大纲》等为参考,力图遵循教育部高等教育司“大学英语改革工程”所确定的加强实用性英语教学、全面提高学生英语应用能力的教改方向,培养学生综合运用英语的能力。

一、教材特色

本套教材具有以下特色:

1. 注重调动学生积极性,倡导启发性教学

本套教材内容丰富,体例新颖,以新时期人才培养目标为参照,满足分层次、分类别教学需求,创新内容呈现形式,优化教学资源配置,以有效的课堂教学为目标,注重词汇和句式的复现率、练习的可操作性、资源的多样性,以全面提升学生的英语应用能力。

每册教材均由七个单元组成,既满足了公共英语课时的需求,又尽量避免了内容过多、课时不够用的矛盾。教材中的所有课文都经过精心挑选,语言符合地道的英美表述,内容丰富有趣且有一定的思想深度。与课文相对照,还设计了丰富的针对性习题,方便学生深入体会、模仿和练习。学生的学习兴趣被充分调动,其语言习得效果也会越来越好。

2. 分类指导、因材施教,满足个性化教学的实际需要

经过多年调查研究以及科学论证,我们组织了部分一线优秀教师编写本套“新维度大学英语”系列教材。我国幅员辽阔,各地区、各高校之间英语教学的情况差异较大,但是本套教材适用性广,并且注重理论与实践、基础与技巧之间的有机结合,使学生能学有所思、学有所悟,从而帮助学生逐步培养自主学习的能力,最终达到“一般要求、较高要求、更高要求”的水平。

3. 设计实用练习,创新写作练习,促进学生全面发展

教材根据内容难易程度及对应的学生层次,设置了部分大学英语四、六级真题和模拟题,增强教材的实用性;同时,我们还在每册教材中设有环环相扣、逻辑紧密的写作练习,对写作类型、写作过程及各

种文体的写作特点均作了简明扼要的分析，并对写作时应注意的句法、词汇的运用要领作了具体的概括，旨在培养学生的写作意识，增强学生对常见语言错误的鉴别能力，同时熟悉各种措辞造句、立意谋篇的技巧，从而达到以写作训练促进英语综合技能全面发展的教学目的。此外，教材还比较注重学生的思维训练，在培养学生听说读写译等英语应用能力的同时，着力培养其创新精神，实现学生的全面发展。

4. 能拓宽学生的国际化视野

本套教材将多姿多彩的世界万象与课堂教学相结合，让学生在学习知识的同时，能够拓宽国际化视野，同时学会关注自身生活，用英语表达自己的想法，从而成长为具有较高英语应用能力和跨文化交际能力的国际化人才。

5. 弘扬社会主义文化，推进文化自信自强

党的二十大报告中指出，全面建设社会主义现代化国家，必须增强文化自信，构建中国话语和中国叙事体系，讲好中国故事、传播好中国声音。本套教材在选材方面注重加强对社会主义先进文化、中华优秀传统文化的介绍，通过这些素材，加深学生对中国文化的理解、认同和热爱，增强文化自信，弘扬民族精神，厚植爱国情怀。

二、教材结构

本套教材包括《新维度大学英语综合教程》（一至六册，以下简称《综合教程》）、《新维度大学英语强化教程》（一至六册，以下简称《强化教程》）。《综合教程》为主教材，《强化教程》是对主教材内容的巩固练习以及有效补充。每单元教学时间设计为 8~10 学时。

三、适用人群

本套教材适用于高等院校非英语专业以及具有中级英语基础的人群。按照教材难易程度的升级，可进行不同的组合。

《综合教程》第一、二册以及《强化教程》第一、二册主要提供听说读写译的基础性综合训练，包括语音语调的训练以及语法讲解，可以作为从高中阶段学习到大学阶段学习的过渡教材。教材除了重视语言基本功的训练外，更着重培养学生英语学习的兴趣以及学习习惯和方法。《综合教程》第三册和《强化教程》第三册对应的练习题题型及难度比第一、二册上升了一个程度。《综合教程》第四、五册和《强化教程》第四、五册，参照大学英语四级考试水平。《综合教程》第六册和《强化教程》第六册，注重培养学生的科学素养和人文素养，强调英语的阅读和写作，旨在帮助学生更加适应社会和今后的职业需求。

四、编写团队

本套教材的总主编为段满福、金力、闫晓云，各分册主编为国内一批专家、学者及一线教师。本套教材的成形倾注了编者无数的心血和汗水，在此，对这些编者表示衷心的感谢。但由于编者水平有限，不足之处在所难免，我们真诚地希望各位专家和读者提出宝贵的意见，以便在修订中完善。

编者

2019年9月



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NEW DIMENSION COLLEGE ENGLISH

Language Learning

Unit
1





Part One Lead-in Activities



◆ Listen to the following sentences and fill in the blanks.

1. Mongolian is my _____ tongue.
2. Listening to English songs is very _____.
3. Try to _____ English as much as possible.
4. Online learning is quite useful for _____ learners.
5. As a foreigner, the best way to learn English is _____ movies.

◆ Listen to the following dialogues and match Column A with Column B.

A

Julian
Jean
Linda
Roy
Ellen

B

reading English newspapers
talking with native people
watching English movies
going abroad
going to the English corner and speaking as much as possible



注：本书加★的单词为较难掌握的单词，应重点掌握。

▶ New Words

tongue /tʌŋ/

n. 1. a language 语言

2. the soft part in the mouth that moves around, used for tasting, swallowing, speaking, etc. 舌头

possible /'pɒsəbl/

adj. that can be done or achieved 可能的；能做到（或取得）的

online /ɒn'laɪn/

adj. controlled by or connected to a computer or to the Internet 在线的；联网的；联机的

native /'neɪtv/

adj. connected with the place where you have always lived or have lived for a long time 本地的；当地的

n. a person who was born in a particular country or place 本地人；本国

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/

adv. in or to a foreign country 在国外；到国外

corner /'kɔ:nə(r)/

n. a part of sth. where two or more sides, lines or edges join 角

activity /æk'tɪvəti/

n. a situation in which sth. is happening or a lot of things are being done 活动；热闹状况；活跃

▶ Phrases and Expressions

go abroad

出国

take part in

参与

Part Two Text A



Lead-in Questions

1. Which language do you think is the most widely spoken language in the world?
2. What is the most important part in language learning? Vocabulary, grammar rules or communication?

Foreign Friends Share What Makes Chinese Special

April 20 marks United Nations Chinese Language Day. On this day, people around the world celebrate the Chinese language. Now more than 40 million foreigners around the world are learning Chinese, according to a report. The relationship between the United States and China is becoming more and more important in the world. This has really influenced the growth of Chinese language learning in U.S and other countries in the world. Three Chinese learners share stories of their studies.

Fun with tongue twisters

I've always been amazed by the wordplay and tongue twisters in Chinese. English has its own tongue twisters, for example: Sally sells seashell by sea shore. But Chinese takes it a step forward

▶ New Words

celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/

v. to show that a day or an event is important by doing sth special on it 庆祝; 庆贺

relationship /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/

n. the way in which two people, groups or countries behave towards each other or deal with each other (人、团体、国家之间的) 关系, 联系

influence /'ɪnfluəns/

v. to have an effect on the way that sb behaves or thinks, especially by giving them an example to follow 影响; 对...起作用

n. the effect that sb/sth has on the way a person thinks or behaves or on the way that sth works or develops 影响; 作用

tone /təʊn/

n. the quality of sb's voice, especially expressing a particular emotion 语气; 口气; 腔调; 口吻, 声调



with tones. As a native English speaker, I first learned Chinese through the use of pinyin. But I found out, even when the letters in pinyin are the same, different tones can result in different Chinese words. But things get harder when this is used in tongue twisters! Can you say this one? Fourteen is fourteen, forty is forty; fourteen is not forty, forty is not fourteen.

——Patrick McCarty, US

▶ New Words

character /'kærəktə(r)/

n. 1. a letter, sign, mark or symbol used in writing, printing or on computers 文字, 字母, 符号
2. all the qualities and features that make a person, groups of people, and places different from others (人、集体的) 品质, 性格; (地方的) 特点, 特性

flow /fləʊ/

n. the steady and continuous movement of sth/sb in one direction 流; 流动
v. move continuously 不断移动

prosperity /prɒ'sperəti/

n. the state of being successful, especially in making money 兴旺; 繁荣; 成功; 昌盛

prosperous /'prɒspərəs/

adj. rich and successful 繁荣的; 成功的; 兴旺的

memorandum /,memə'rændəm/

n. a record of a legal agreement which has not yet been formally prepared and signed 协议

ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/

adj. determined to be successful, rich, powerful, etc. 有野心的; 有雄心的



Learning through the power of song

At the age of 13, I started taking Chinese classes at school in the UK. I learned some characters and tried using them in sentences. It was difficult. Every class was dead silent. But when I came to China in 2021, I found learning the language could be fun. Sometimes I would go to KTV together with my Chinese friends. With

every note I sang, I began to understand the characters. The music and the language flowed easily. As I sang with native Chinese speakers, it finally made my experience of language learning fun.

——Alex Tani, UK

Mandarin is now seen as a door to prosperity

In Pakistan, speaking Mandarin is now seen as a door to prosperity. “Chinese is the language that can make Pakistan Prosperous and help Pakistanis get a job. China can also help Pakistan move forward. Many people began learning Chinese in the past few years, after Beijing and Islamabad signed a memorandum of understanding that launched the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor in 2015. It is an ambitious series of infrastructure projects worth more than \$50 billion. The mix of investment, loans and Chinese expert advice is transforming Pakistan with new roads, high speed rails, a port and power plants. Tens of thousands of Chinese have come to work on these projects, so there’s a demand for translators, lawyers and supervisors who need to speak Mandarin. My experience sketches out something broader, although linking two cultures, bringing people closer, may not be as easy as just

▶ New Words

infrastructure /'ɪnfɹəstrʌktʃə(r)/

n. the basic systems and services that are necessary for a country or an organization to run smoothly, for example buildings, transport and water and power supplies (国家或机构的) 基础设施, 基础建设

investment /ɪn'vestmənt/

n. the act of investing money in sth 投资

indicate /'ɪndɪkeɪt/

v. to show that sth is true or exists, to be a sign of sth; to show that sth is possible or likely 表明; 显示; 象征; 暗示

convey /kən'veɪ/

v. to make ideas, feelings, etc. known to sb 表达, 传递 (思想、感情等)

▶ Phrases and Expressions

tongue twisters	绕口令
result in	导致, 结果是
see...as	将……视为
move forward	前进
engage in	参与; 参加, 从事于
lie in	在于

learning a language.

—aleem Abbas, Pakistan



A survey indicates that many foreign learners learn Chinese for the main purpose of travelling in China, engaging in trade activities and knowing China and the Chinese culture. The underlying reasons for this craze lie in the rapid development of China's economy, which enhances the international status and the influence of China. This global Chinese language craze conveys a message that people around the world are eager to China and the Chinese culture.

Language Focus

◆ Answer the following questions according to the Text A.

1. What is Patrick's idea about tones in Chinese?
 - A. They are not as important as pinyin.
 - B. They make Chinese tongue twisters hard.
 - C. They help learners remember pinyin letters.
 - D. They make Chinese sound a bit like English.
2. Alex finds it interesting to learn Chinese by _____ .
 - A. singing songs at KTV.
 - B. talking to his Chinese friends.
 - C. taking in classes at school.
 - D. using new characters in sentences.

3. Why dose Salem Abbas learn Chinese?
 - A. He wants to go to China for further study.
 - B. He wants to be a translator in the future.
 - C. He will do business in China one day.
 - D. He wants to find a good job and have a bright future.
4. Why is Chinese becoming more and more popular in the world?
 - A. Because Chinese is the most difficult language in the world.
 - B. Because Chinese is easy to learn.
 - C. Because China's economy is developing rapidly, which enhances the international status and the influence of China.
 - D. Because people like to travel to China.

 Fill in the blanks with words or expressions from the box below. Change the form if necessary.

convey	celebrate	result in	influence	relationship
engage in	flow	character	ambitious	indicate

1. We _____ our 25th wedding anniversary in Florence.
2. They were very _____ for their children.
3. I have established a good working _____ with my boss.
4. He _____ his apologies to my brother.
5. His writings have _____ the lives of millions.
6. Food allergies can _____ an enormous variety of different symptoms.
7. They can get chances to _____ research.
8. A red sky at night often _____ fine weather the next day.
9. The book gives a fascinating insight into Mrs Blair's _____ .
10. She tried to stop the _____ of blood from the wound.

 Fill the blanks with given words in right forms.

ambition	be	compare	increase	why
which	a	to	recently	broad

More and more (1) _____ parents in the world are signing their children up for Chinese classes. Keen for their children to succeed in life, they see (2) _____ fluent in a second or third language as an advantage. In the USA, twice as many primary and middle school students took Chinese in 2017 (3) _____ to 2015. In France,

the number of students learning Chinese in the same age group (4) _____ by 400% between 2007 and 2017. And an estimated 100 million foreigners are now learning Chinese, up from 30 million in 2004.

It is easy to understand (5) _____ Chinese is becoming so popular. Learning Chinese may help people get more job opportunities. For example, there is China's Belt and Road Initiative, (6) _____ motivates many countries along the Silk Road to cooperate more closely. It has created thousands of local jobs for people with (7) _____ knowledge of Chinese. Another reason is that studying Chinese provides access (8) _____ wonderful Chinese history and culture. Adam Turner, a school head teacher in the UK, cites this as one appealing aspect of the (9) _____ added Chinese course. "Learning Chinese helps them see life from a new perspective and (10) _____ their minds to the outside world," he explains.

Translate the following sentences into English, using the given words or phrases in the brackets.

1. 很快我就意识到，对我来说，学习中文真的非常重要。（realize）

2. 如果你不懂中文，在生活中就会遇到很多不必要的麻烦。（unnecessarily）

3. 似乎我学得越多，中文就变得越难。（the more, the more）

4. 对我来说，最大的挑战莫过于在说中文是时候正确运用声调。（challenge, tone）

5. 但是，人们总是能找到学好语言的办法。（find a way to）

Discuss the questions with a partner.

1. How many languages can you speak? And what are they?
2. When and where did you begin to learn English?
3. Do you enjoy learning English?
4. Do you have any trouble in learning a foreign language? If any, what are they?

Useful expressions

1. I began to/started to learn English ... years ago.
2. I don't enjoy it because it is useless/too difficult / ...
3. Yes, I enjoy it. It can help me find a good job / learn the culture of other countries / make some foreign friends ...
4. I have some trouble in reading/listening/speaking/writing ...



VI Write a short passage about your experience of learning English in no less than 60 words. The sample and useful expressions are given below.

My Experience of English Learning

My experience of English learning is quite pleasant. I started to learn English at the age of 12. I know something about English, but I'm still not good at listening and speaking. So I often listen to English songs in my spare time. Learning English helps me to know English history and culture, and I also have an American friend, Anne. The more English I learn, the more interesting things I find it has.

Useful expressions

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. interesting / helpful / worthy ... | 6. It seems ... |
| 2. practice English by watching English movies/ speaking with foreigners ... | 7. The more ... the more ... |
| 3. watch English TV programs | 8. I'm still on my journey to do sth. ... |
| 4. open up a new world | 9. I can find great fun /pleasure ... in my English learning. |
| 5. help me know a new culture | 10. Nothing is impossible if you put your heart into it. (有志者事竟成) |
