

《新视野大学英语》（第四版） 编写背景、理念与特色

2023年3月24日

一、编写背景

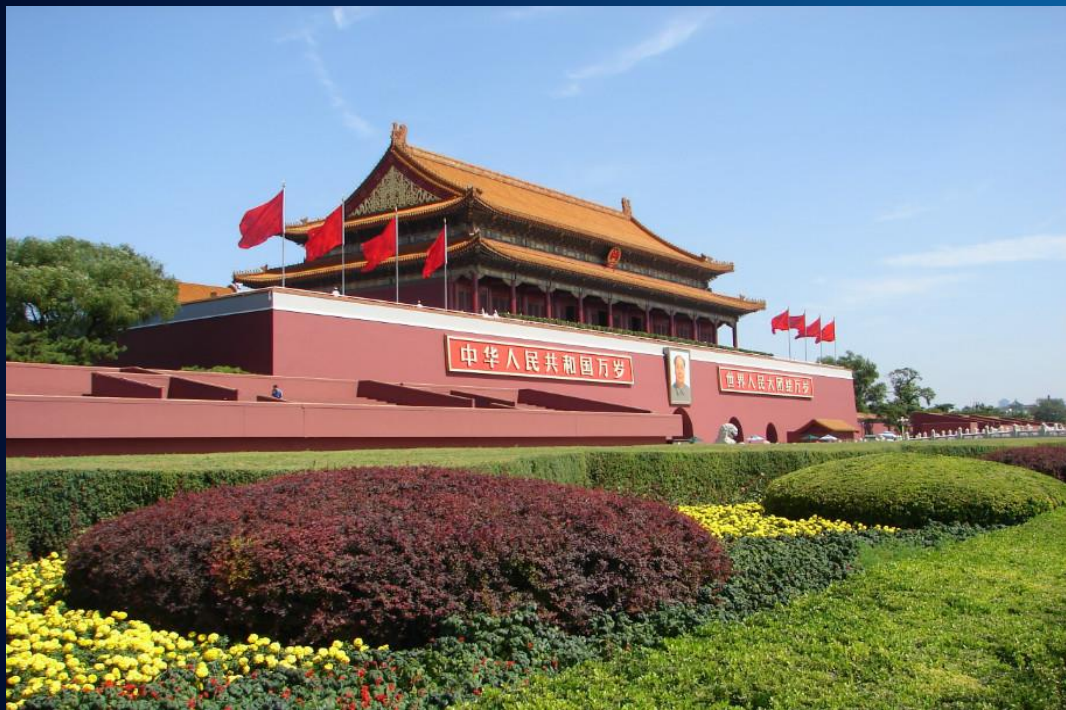
二、守正拓新，与时俱进

三、一个理念，两个特色

四、编写设计

一、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写背景

一、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写背景



党的二十大描绘了我国实现第二个百年奋斗目标的宏伟蓝图。大学外语教育必须培养更多高层次国际化人才，讲好中国故事、传播好中国声音，为世界更好了解中国做出新贡献。《新视野大学英语》（第四版）系列教材正是在这样的时代背景下设计编写而成。



二、《新视野大学英语》（第四版） 守正拓新，与时俱进

二、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）守正拓新，与时俱进



三、《新视野大学英语》（第四版） 一个理念，两个特色

三、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）一个理念，两个特色

1. 编写理念：以“课程思政”为指导
2. 编写特色：在专业上体现语言工具性和人文性有机结合
3. 教学特色：以教师为主导、以学生为主体

三、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）一个理念，两个特色

1. 编写理念：以“课程思政”为指导

贯彻《高等学校课程思政建设指导纲要》，把价值塑造融于知识传授和能力培养当中，培养堪当民族复兴大任的社会主义建设者和接班人。

三、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）一个理念，两个特色

2. 编写特色：在专业上体现语言工具性和人文性有机结合

《大学英语教学指南（2020版）》 + 《普通高中英语课程标准》
《中国英语能力等级量表》

全面提高语言综合应用能力的同时，传递中国声音，培养跨文化交际能力和思辨能力

三、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）一个理念，两个特色

3. 教学特色：以教师为主导、以学生为主体

讨论式、探究式、项目式等活动

科学实用、深入浅出的策略讲解



调动“教”与“学”的双向主动性与积极性

四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

1. 将一个理念、两个特色全面性落实到教材设计之中
2. 第四版系列教材内容包含什么？
3. 第四版系列教材提供什么教学资源？

四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

1. 将一个理念、两个特色全面性落实到教材设计之中

设计一：《读写教程》每单元新增 **Stories of China**，讲述中国故事，展现中国在经济、社会、文化、科技与生态建设等方面的成就

四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

Section C

Stories of China



Chinese people love their social media APPS

According to a statistical report on Internet development, the number of Internet users in China surpassed 1 billion and the Internet penetration rate (普及率) reached 74.4 percent in the country as of June 2022. The increasing Internet access has contributed to the formation of the largest digital society in the world, the report said.

It is said that Chinese people regard smartphone social media apps as a daily requirement, and most of them spend about two hours a day using the apps.

Jia Zhu, 31, who works for a fashion company in Beijing, told *China Daily* that she uses her smartphone almost 18 hours a day. "Honestly, I have to say sometimes I can only put my phone down when I'm sleeping," she said. She uses social media apps mainly to contact family, colleagues, and clients (客户). "I once thought I could leave social media apps at some point, but I found it so hard," she said. "Most of the information I get is from the apps. If I give them up, I may miss what's going on."



Section C

Stories of China



The May Fourth spirit alive in China

The May Fourth Movement was a patriotic campaign launched in 1919 by young Chinese students and intellectuals to fight imperialism (帝国主义) and feudalism (封建主义). It is regarded as a mark of the beginning of a new historical stage, called "the new-democratic revolution". Young students and intellectuals played an important role in pursuing social transformation and national modernization over the past century.

Born and raised in the period of Chinese reform and opening up, today's young people are tech-smart, respectful of Chinese traditions, and objective when looking at Western culture. They are referred to as the Bird's Nest Generation (鸟巢一代), the Ice and Snow

Generation, etc., signaling self-confidence, love of peace, patriotism, openness, and friendliness.

No matter how we label them, the Chinese youth have sent out the message that they are willing to take responsibility and make contributions to society. Since COVID-19 suddenly hit the country, they have done an amazing job, with a strong sense of responsibility and remarkable resilience (适应力). Many young people, including doctors, nurses, and rescue workers, rushed to the front line risking their own lives. Their conviction and dedication prove once again the promising future of the Chinese nation.



The young people at the ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC

Section C

Stories of China



THE RISE OF MODERN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN CHINA

Over the past few decades, entrepreneurship in China has grown at an extraordinary rate. It is bringing forth significant changes not only to China but also to the world.

The first wave of reform and opening up spurred the earliest generation of modern entrepreneurs in the 1980s. Most of these entrepreneurs had little or no access to knowledge of modern business management. They were pioneers who were remarkably bold to start their own businesses. Then, in the early 1990s, a number of government officials, inspired by the policies at that time, left their government roles and ventured into business. Many of them were quite successful in their

entrepreneurial pursuits and some eventually became industry leaders.

Internet entrepreneurs started to emerge in the mid-to-late 1990s. Contemporary giants like Tencent were formed during those years or shortly thereafter. The bursting of the first Internet bubble at the turn of the century took out a fair number of Chinese Internet companies, but soon, the growth of the Internet industry resumed and gained momentum. The number of entrepreneurs grew again in China throughout the 2000s. Apart from those in the Internet and mobile technology sectors, many entrepreneurs also started appearing in other industries: energy, healthcare, financial services, consumer and

四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

设计二：《读写教程》每册精选新课文，与中国紧密相关

Section A

Pre-reading activities

Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

- 1 Who deserves to be called a hero? Why?
- 2 What qualities do you think make a hero?
 Bravery
 Dedication
 Selflessness
 A great sense of responsibility
 Loyal service to society and the country
 Other: _____

Text A

1 He was wandering in a rice field of dreams. The plants were taller than a man. Their ears hung full as brooms, and each grain was as big as a peanut. After walking a while he lay down in the leaf-shade, quite hidden. A rest was a good idea, because the wonder-plants went on and on.

2 Then Yuan Longping woke up, laughing. The rice plants, which he had **tended** for decades at Anjiang and then Changsha in Hunan Province, sowing and **nurturing** them, visiting daily on his motorbike to inspect them, were not quite there yet. But they still **deserved** their name of super rice. The leaves were straighter and taller than ordinary ones, and the grains **plumper**. They had all the **vigor** of the wild strain that he and his team had found in Hainan in 1970 and had **crossbred** with the **domesticated** variety. Some **skeptical** people told him he was wasting his time, since rice was a **self-pollinator**. He believed that crossbreeding was universal and that it always made the **offspring** stronger.

3 The figures spoke for themselves. With his new **hybrid** rice the annual yield was 20% higher. This meant that at least 70 million more people could be fed every year. China's rice yield had risen from 57 million tons in 1950 to 208 million in 2022,

TO FEED THE WORLD



transforming China from food deficiency to food security. Higher rice yields allowed farmers to turn more land to other uses – fruit, vegetables, fishponds – so that people not only had more to eat, but ate well. And this message was for China as well as the world. He traveled across Asia and to Africa and America to help people grow rice, as well as inviting his foreign **peers** to China to share his research. A fifth of all rice grown globally now comes from hybrids that were his.

4 For this Yuan Longping won the Medal of the Republic, China's highest state honor, and the World Food Prize. He was widely known as the Father of Hybrid Rice, and even an **asteroid** was named after him. Although he was famous, he chose to stay away from the **spotlight** and devoted himself to rice growing.

5 Yuan Longping was born in Beijing, but he enjoyed the countryside and the thought of growing tasty things. Inspired by his initial interest, he decided to study agriculture in college. After graduation, Yuan Longping took a job as a teacher in Anjiang Agricultural School. He said, "Having enough food was people's **priority**."

His face was leathery by the sun and his big hands were rough from "playing in the mud" all day. He was far happier in his short-sleeved work shirts, out in his rice field, than in a suit in some conference hall. As an official of the World Food Prize Foundation said, Professor Yuan was incredibly **humble**. He never sought **fame** or **adulation**, but rather **focused** only on hard work and results that could help **eradicate poverty** and lift people out of hunger.

56 New Horizon College English Fourth Edition

Unit 3 Heroes of our time 57

四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

设计二：《读写教程》每册精选新课文，与中国紧密相关

Section A

Pre-reading activities

1 Listen to a passage about the Friendship Medal. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1 The Friendship Medal is one of the People's Republic of China's _____ state honors. It is presented to foreigners who have made _____ to China's socialist modernization drive, in promoting exchange and cooperation between China and the world, and in maintaining _____.

2 The introduction of the Friendship Medal is designed to convey (表达) the basic ideas of friendship, peace, _____, and justice to the world by _____ of friendship between China and foreign countries, and to promote _____ of China.

3 In _____, Isabel Crook was awarded the Friendship Medal.

4 Isabel is an outstanding educator from Canada, who has spent more than _____ in China. As an English teacher, she has helped New China cultivate a large number of _____.

2 Do some online research about Isabel Crook. Work in small groups and answer the questions: What have you learned about Isabel Crook's life? Why was she awarded the Friendship Medal?

Text A

1 The presentation **ceremony** for the national medals and **honorary** titles of the People's Republic of China was held at the Great Hall of the People in 2019. Among all the **laureates**, a white-haired elderly lady was in the spotlight. She was **awarded** the Friendship Medal, China's highest order of honor for foreigners. When Isabel Crook walked slowly onto the stage, there was a burst of enthusiastic **applause** to **salute** this 104-year-old laureate. At that moment, she couldn't help thinking of her husband David Crook. If he were still alive, he would have definitely appeared on the **podium** with her.

2 The Crooks belonged to the generation who grew up during the raging flames of the two world wars. The call of the times **prompted** them to hold a communist belief, so later they both joined the British Communist Party. In November 1947, with a letter of introduction from the British Communist Party, they crossed the oceans, broke through the **blockade** lines, and finally arrived in Shilidian in the old **revolutionary** base area of the Taihang Mountains in China.

3 Arranged by **relevant** leaders of the Communist Party of China, the Crooks became members of a work team in Shilidian, which reexamined the whole process of the land **reform**, together with the peasants and the Party organization there. Meanwhile, they noted down what they had observed. The observations were later published in the book *Revolution in a Chinese Village: Ten Mile Inn*. In 1948, when they were preparing to leave China, some leaders of the Party invited them to stay to help train foreign language personnel for New China.

4 Although totally unprepared, the Crooks put aside their original plan. Out of their heartfelt **dedication** to the cause of the Chinese revolution, they went to the Central Foreign Affairs School, the **predecessor** of Beijing Foreign Studies University, to report for duty – a turning point in the course of their life. For more than half a century, they worked tirelessly and **conscientiously** for China's foreign language education. When people asked them, "Why did you choose to work in China?", they responded, "The main reason, of course, is our political commitment."

5 It is this sense of commitment **derived** from their belief that **enabled** them to cultivate brotherly friendships with the Chinese people. While working in Shilidian, they always shared their joys and sorrows with the villagers. The Crooks learned how to carry **manure** to the fields on a shoulder pole and how to use a Chinese **hoe**. They were often seen **squatting** by the fields with rice bowls in their hands, chatting while eating with the villagers. As a result, the villagers **ceased** to regard the Crooks as "foreigners" and treated them as their members of the family.

6 The Crooks were always eager to **integrate** with the masses no matter when and where. Tall and dressed in the blue cotton-padded uniform, they looked like everyone else around them, except for their faces. They **gnawed** *wowotou* and **pickles** and ate cabbage soup together with others during the difficult times. They also took the **initiative** to request cutting their salary. They never complained about the **harsh** conditions because of their faith in communism.



Firm belief, eternal friendship

108 New Horizon College English Fourth Edition

Unit 5 Friendship across border and gender 109

四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

设计二：《读写教程》每册精选新课文，与中国紧密相关

Section A

Pre-reading activities

1 What would you expect and want in terms of your future career? Look at the following list and check (✓) the ones that apply to you.

- 1 To share ideas and work in a team.
- 2 To practice entrepreneurship with my passion and knowledge.
- 3 To get opportunities to experiment and innovate.
- 4 To have my voice heard and my suggestions carry weight.
- 5 To be encouraged to learn from senior co-workers.
- 6 To gain work experience through doing problem-solving tasks.
- 7 To have flexible working hours and be able to work from home sometimes.
- 8 To work close to my home so that I can take better care of my family.
- 9 To have regular working hours and routines.
- 10 To have freedom to complete work in my own way.

2 Look at the pictures which depict the daily work life of a young girl named Nancy. Then write up 7-8 sentences to describe her feelings about work.



Your writing may begin with:

Nancy graduated from college one year ago and is now working with some lovely people in a company. She really enjoys her work though it's challenging ...

Text A

1 If I ask you, "Have you ever used instant messaging apps?", you would probably respond, "It's a must." Yes, people take it for **granted** because these apps have already become part of their daily life. They would rather use instant messaging than email to **conduct** their daily activities. The apps offer everything from free video calls and instant group chats to news updates and easy access to large multimedia files. In addition to the chat service, people are **accustomed** to using the apps to shop online, pay for goods at stores, settle **utility** bills, and attend online meetings, just with a few taps. It's no **exaggeration** to say that life in China today would be unthinkable without instant messaging apps.

2 But what makes these apps tick with the masses? You may **shrug** your shoulders. Here is the secret sauce: The young generation in China created the perfect, user-friendly apps

that meet people's needs. They are working tirelessly with their strong passion, amazing talents, unique work style, and high aspirations.

3 It sounds incredible that these young people, most born in the 1990s, have transformed people's lives in every **sector**. No kidding! When tech companies **recruit** new **employees** for their fantastic platforms, they usually prefer fresh graduates – those newly graduated from college. Why? Young people usually have a stronger passion for **entrepreneurship**. They are more **persevering** and more willing to **endure** hardship. Likewise, they don't fear failure and don't want to just observe. They want to participate and be part of the action. Their **internal** driving force has little to do with money. What makes them happy and passionate is when they see their products have changed the lives of many people. Listen to their passionate cry, "NEW era, NEW revolution. I am a MAKER, for the DREAM in my heart."

The young generation – the future of China



四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

设计二：《读写教程》每册精选新课文，与中国紧密相关

Section A

Pre-reading activities

1 Match the activities with the pictures below. Then think about what personal quality of the participants is reflected in these activities.

- 1 Volunteer to teach kids in rural areas
- 2 Watch a national flag-raising ceremony
- 3 Participate in a patriotic health campaign
- 4 Pay tribute to the revolutionary martyrs



2 Work in groups and brainstorm what other activities you can engage in to show your patriotism.

Text A

1 A film event commemorating the 40th anniversary of China's reform and opening up was held in Beijing. The event aimed to introduce a series of newly produced quality Chinese films and tell the inspirational stories of the Chinese people – how their lives have been transformed over the past four decades. One movie that depicts the life of a great geophysicist, Dr. Huang Danian, immediately caught the public's eye.

2 Born in 1958 in Nanning, Guangxi, Huang started to become interested in geophysics early in his childhood. Both his parents taught at a local geological institution and passed the passion down to their son. In 1978, Huang was admitted to Changchun Institute

Huang Danian, a strategic scientist

of Geology (now Jilin University) to study in the Department of Applied Geophysics. After completing his undergraduate and graduate studies, he stayed on to teach at the school. In his graduation album, Huang wrote, "It is the responsibility of our generation to rejuvenate the Chinese nation."

3 In 1992, Huang went to Britain for further studies. Before going abroad, Huang said, "I will definitely bring back advanced foreign technology!" He earned his doctor's degree in geophysics four years later, finishing top of his class. He then joined a British geophysical service company in Cambridge as a senior geophysicist.

4 During his stay in Britain, Huang remained committed to the motherland, and his contacts with his alma mater had never been broken. He often flew back to China to attend academic meetings or seminars related to his field. In 2008, Huang decided to give up his position in Britain and returned home with his wife in 2009. The decision was neither a random choice nor an impulse. For him, no matter how successful he was abroad, the biggest satisfaction would be improving his home country.

5 Upon his return to China, he was entrusted to work at Jilin University as a full-time professor and chief scientist in a branch of China's biggest deep earth exploration program. Over 400 nationwide scientists took part in the multidiscipline program, which aimed to install high-tech cameras on aircraft, ships, and satellites that would enable scientists to see through the earth's crust without digging into it.



Geological Museum of Jilin University

6 Wasting no time, he holed up in his newly set-up laboratory. For seven years, days and nights, Huang worked racing against time, often with only two to three hours of sleep a day. To maximize his research time, he typically caught late-night flights at the last minute for meetings with his team members. Even his driver became accustomed to driving the scientist to the airport at midnight. The office building where Huang worked was supposed to be completely locked up by night, but since he left very late so often, the security guard would beg him to "leave on time".

7 Many of his co-workers called him a workaholic, while he thought he was more like a "lunatic". His students remembered how Huang's explicit words resounded in the office: "China is in urgent need of 'lunatics' if it is to become a stronger country." "It would be an honor if I could be one of them," he added.

四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

设计二：《读写教程》每册精选新课文，与中国紧密相关

Section A

Pre-reading activities

1 Match the names and descriptions of the people with the pictures below.

- Confucius (philosopher and educator in the Spring and Autumn Period)
- Zhang Qian (diplomat and explorer in the Western Han Dynasty)
- Zheng He (diplomat and explorer in the Ming Dynasty)
- Li Shizhen (physician and medical scholar in the Ming Dynasty)

2 Work in pairs and discuss which of the above people you admire most and what you can learn from him.

Text A

1 In 1999, an American journalist reported a surprising encounter on a tiny African island called Pate, just off the coast of Kenya. There, in a village of stone huts set among **dense** trees, the journalist met a number of elderly men who told him that they were **descendants** of Chinese sailors, shipwrecked on Pate several centuries ago. Their ancestors had traded with the local Africans, who had given them **giraffes** to take back to China; then their boat was driven onto the nearby **reef**. He noted many clues that seemed to confirm the islanders' tale, including their **vaguely** Asian appearance, the antique **porcelain heirlooms** in their homes, and the porcelain **shards** on the beaches. Evidently, this remote African village retains an echo of one of history's most astonishing episodes of **maritime** exploration.

2 About six centuries ago, a **mighty fleet** of Chinese ships ventured west to the India Ocean, reaching Ceylon, Arabia, and East Africa. The fleet included giant nine-masted **junks escorted** by dozens of supply ships, water **tankers**, transports for **cavalry** horses, and **patrol** boats. The fleet's crew totaled more than 27,000 sailors and soldiers. As a comparison, Columbus' largest crew was of only about 1,500 people and the *Santa Maria*, the largest ship for his first voyage, was much smaller than Zheng He's largest junk.

3 Seven times, from 1405 to 1433, the Chinese fleet set off for the unknown. These great expeditions took place about half a century before the first Europeans, rounding the tip of Africa in **frail Portuguese caravels**,

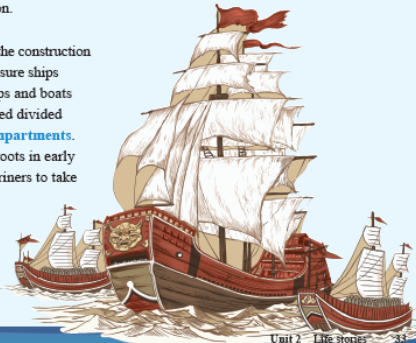

"discovered" the Indian Ocean. The seven expeditions were all led by one man, Zheng He, one of the greatest explorers in Chinese history.

4 Zheng He was born around 1371 in Yunnan, southwestern China. As a child, he was very curious about the world. He often asked his father and grandfather, who had been to distant places, questions about their journey, along with the people and places they encountered. From a young age, he started reading books by great scholars, such as Confucius and Mencius. Later when he served in the **royal** court, he received military training and became a trusted assistant and adviser to the emperor. He was also in charge of palace construction and repairs, learned more about weapons, and became more knowledgeable in ship construction.

5 In 1403, the emperor commanded the construction of the Treasure Fleet. Both the treasure ships and the support vessels – battleships and boats carrying grain and horses – featured divided **hulls** with several **watertight compartments**. This engineering innovation had roots in early Chinese **seafaring**. It allowed mariners to take **unprecedented** amounts of drinking water on long voyages, while also adding much-needed **ballast**, balance, and stability.

6 In 1405, the emperor **appointed** Zheng He to head a massive fleet of more than 200 junks with a royal order to establish ties with rulers all around the Indian Ocean. It was the start of the seven great voyages of the Treasure Fleet. The junks, loaded with Chinese silk, porcelain, and **lacquerware**, visited ports around the Indian Ocean, where Zheng He exchanged the goods for **spices, ivory, medicines, rare wood, pearls, and exotic animals**, sought by the Ming court.

Zheng He, the great ancient Chinese explorer



Unit 2 The stories 23

四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

设计二：《读写教程》每册精选新课文，与中国紧密相关

Section A

Pre-reading activities

1 Match the descriptions with the pictures below.

- The first space teacher in China
- The first person sent into space by the Chinese space program
- The commander of the first crew to visit the *Tiangong* space station
- The first Chinese person to perform a spacewalk

2 Work in pairs and list what qualifications are needed for astronauts.

Text A

1 China's space exploration had reached a **milestone** by 2021, when three astronauts of *Shenzhou-12* crew successfully **docked** at the *Tiangong* space station, worked there for months, and then safely returned to the earth. The three – Nie Haisheng, Liu Boming, and Tang Hongbo – were selected rigorously from the current active, qualified Chinese astronauts. All these astronauts have been training for one of the most spectacular endeavors of China's space exploration: building and operating China's first space station.

2 It was back in 1992 that China approved a **blueprint** for her manned space program and began training astronauts. The first **batch** of astronauts was chosen from veteran pilots in the People's Liberation Army (PLA) Air Force who had at least 600 flight hours in fighter jets or attack aircraft. More than 1,500 pilots applied, and after rounds of most demanding tests, the number reduced sharply to 14. In 1998, they became the founding members of the PLA Astronaut Group.

3 On October 15, 2003, Yang Liwei became the first Chinese person to go into space in the *Shenzhou-5* manned mission, making China the third country to send a man into space. During his 600,000 km expedition, Yang simultaneously displayed the Chinese and UN flags to hundreds of millions of Chinese who were witnessing his **feat** on television, and said, "Make use of outer space peacefully and for the benefit of all humankind."

4 Since Yang's **momentous** journey, China has made a **gigantic** progress in space exploration,

and more astronauts have been sent into orbit. The astronauts have performed scientific experiments and technological tests, undertaken **extravehicular** activities, and even delivered a science lecture watched by tens of millions of students.

5 To achieve these accomplishments, though, the astronauts have endured countless rounds of training, tests, and drills, shedding sweat and owing an enormous debt to their families for their thorough understanding and continuous support.

6 Once pilots are admitted to the astronaut team, they must immerse themselves in the study of about 60 subjects, including physics, **astronautics**, and astronomy. **Normally**, each of these subjects requires university students to take four-year courses, but the astronauts have just one year to complete their studies and must pass exams in every subject.

7 During training, to **simulate weightlessness**, astronauts have to wear suits that weigh 160 kg and stay underwater for about four hours. They lose an average of 2 kg during each training session, and after a session they would be too exhausted to hold chopsticks. When conducting **centrifuge** training, astronauts must endure a force as much as eight times their own weight so that they will be able to resist the **g-forces** that severely restrict the ability to breathe during **lift-off**. None of the astronauts has pressed the emergency button to **halt** the program.

8 The astronauts have also overcome hardships and difficulties during missions. Yang Liwei recalled that when *Shenzhou-5* **ascended** toward the sky, a low-frequency **oscillation** made his internal **organs vibrate** violently, **inflicting** almost unbearable pain. He **gritted** his teeth and endured the pain because he was about to realize the nation's long-lasting dream of flying in space. During the *Shenzhou-7* mission, Zhai Zhigang and Liu Boming discovered they were unable to open the spaceship's exit hatch. They decided to use a tool to force the hatch open despite the obvious safety risk. "We both knew what the other one was thinking at that very moment: We had to **accomplish** our mission and wave the Chinese flag in space, even though we realized that there would probably be no return trip for us," Zhai said.



No limit for China's astronauts in their space exploration endeavors

112 New Horizon College English Fourth Edition

Unit 5 China's space dream 113

四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

设计二：《读写教程》每册精选新课文，与中国紧密相关

Section B

Reading skills

Identifying the sequence of events

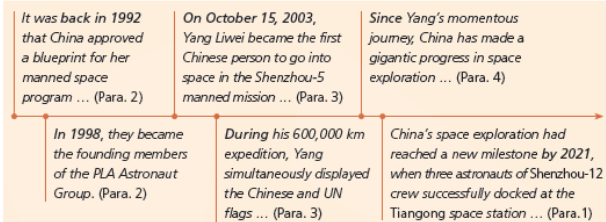
The sequence of events is the order in which events happen or should happen. Identifying the sequence of events is an essential reading skill that you should develop if you are to fully understand the reading material. It usually involves identifying time expressions used to connect the various parts of the text. The following are some of the most commonly used time expressions.

- Time and date markers: at two o'clock in the afternoon; in the 20th century; by / in 1999; in the 1990s; on July 7, 1999
- Other time order or sequence signal words: first, before, during, then, when, while, soon, following that, after, now, earlier, since, in the end, finally, last

You can use a timeline, which is a display of a list of events, usually with dates, in chronological order, to help you identify the sequence of events and have a better comprehension of the text. It is especially useful for you to better understand the order or chronology of historical events and trends for a subject. Timelines can come in a wide variety of forms, including vertical, horizontal, and illustrated.

Sometimes the most recent or important events are recounted at the beginning of the narrative to emphasize the main idea of the text or to attract the reader's attention. When making a timeline, you should reorder the sequence of the events and put them in the right places.

Take Paras. 1-4 of Text A, for example. The sequence of events can be illustrated in a timeline as below.



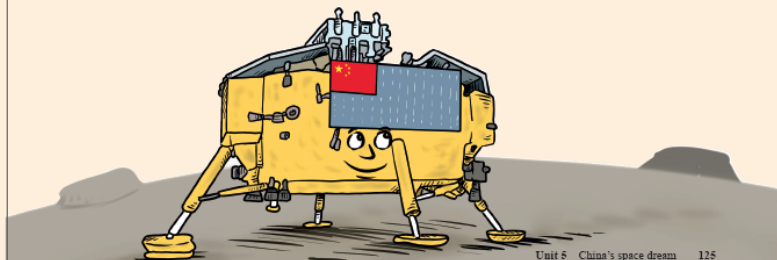
The text begins with the latest event, identified by the time marker *by 2021*. It is thus put last in the timeline. Then, the text continues with events *back in 1992*, *in 1998*, and *on October 15, 2003* in Paras. 2 and 3. Still in Para. 3, the word *during* serves as a time marker and indicates that the event introduced next happened in the time period. The signal word *since* in Para. 4 introduces what happened afterward.

- 1 Read Text B and identify the sequence of events displayed in the text. Make a timeline of China's scientific endeavors in lunar exploration.

Text B

Chang'e-4 kicked off a new space odyssey

- 1 No wind blows and no rain falls there. Only **crashing meteorites** occasionally **disrupt** the stillness. The **desolate** landscape on the moon's far side has waited billions of years to see the **first-ever soft landing** of a visitor from the earth – *Chang'e-4* from China.
- 2 As the nearest heavenly body, the moon has fascinated humankind since we first gazed at the sky. The silver **disc** in the sky is always a **captivating** theme in our legends, myths, and dreams. Its ever-changing face has inspired ambitious aspirations. We admire its beauty from the earth, so why are we so eager to reach the moon? It's an ideal place to peer into the deep reaches of the universe. It inspires our imaginations and dreams of space travel.
- 3 The moon and the earth share a similar "childhood", yet traces of the remote past on earth have been erased by geological activities. Exploration of the moon might provide some insights into the early history of the earth. But due to the **tidal** locking effect, we only get to see one side of the moon from the earth, and the far side remains a mystery.



四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

设计二：《读写教程》每册精选新课文，与中国紧密相关

Section A

Pre-reading activities

1 What kind of city is ideal to live in? Below is a picture of a smart city. Look at the picture and discuss the following questions.



- 1 What can you learn about a smart city from the picture?
- 2 Compared with the ideas of a smart city in the picture, do you consider the city you are living in now a smart one? In what ways is it already smart, and in what ways is it still not?

2 Opinion survey

Smart city projects seek to achieve some core objectives. What do you consider to be the most important goals of a smart city? Check (✓) three from the following list, and then work in pairs and explain why you think so.

- A **Efficiency of services** – to optimize the use of public resources and provide a high level of service to citizens
- B **Safety & security** – to improve public safety and security in everyday life and be best prepared for possible emergencies
- C **Mobility** – to make it easy for citizens and visitors to move around in the city
- D **Sustainability** – to develop the city with a minimum impact on the environment
- E **City reputation** – to improve the city's image and reputation

Text A

From urbanization to smart cities

1 As China is transitioning to a **modernized** nation and has become a **benchmark** of economic progress, the rate of urbanization has accelerated to unparalleled levels. The population living in cities has been projected to increase to nearly 70 percent by 2050. In fact, urbanization is reshaping not only the physical environment but also the cultural fabric of society and has a massive impact on the economy.

2 Nevertheless, the model of urban life mainly revolved around the technological, **demographic**, and **infrastructural** needs of life in the late 20th century. As such, it has been **predominantly** dependent on the abundance and easy availability of **fossil fuels**. We can appreciate that this dependence has caused a waste of resources and has made a **devastating** impact on the environment and public health. It has led to **excess** and **waste-prone** development that proves to be **detrimental**. Therefore, the traditional model of urbanization is **outdated** and unsustainable. Currently, the only way to avoid the problem from being

escalated is through building “smart cities”, in contemporary **jargon**.

3 The idea of smart cities – infrastructure **interlinked** by software – isn't new, but it's undeniably cool. Who wouldn't want to live somewhere where data and evidence, rather than **intuitive** thinking, are used to actively improve their day-to-day lives? In a sense, a smart city can be defined as one that makes **optimal** use of all the interconnected information available to better understand and control its operations and to **optimize** the use of limited resources.

4 From the perspective of the **inhabitants**, a smart city is **equated** to a space that has all the core functionality of a city integrated with and enhanced by technology to deliver a sustainable, prosperous, and **inclusive** future for its citizens. With more and more Chinese cities starting their “smart city” transformations, the idea will be increasingly embraced.

5 Why can such an idea be **poised** to become a common standard of assessment of life

四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

设计二：《读写教程》每册精选新课文，与中国紧密相关

Text A



CHINA'S NEW WAVE OF YOUNG INNOVATORS

¹ It is a chilly December afternoon in Shanghai. Some 30 people are huddling together in the **interior** of a former office **block**, listening **attentively** to a presentation on how to build a small, **spider**-like insect robot. The interactive workshop is hosted by XinCheJian, China's first **makerspace**, a community-run initiative where inventors, technicians, and ordinary people meet to experiment with everything from **drones** to 3D printing.

² As the presentation draws to a close, those in attendance – mainly young people in their 20s or 30s – talk enthusiastically about the latest inventions. A significant number of those **crammed** in this **venue** are engineering or **electronics** students, here to put their learning into practice and **showcase** their skills. Others are mere hobbyists with a passion for robotics, or **aspiring** technology professionals.

³ The origins of maker movement can be traced back to Germany, where in 1995 a group of young programmers pooled together and began sharing a workshop space. The first decade of the new century saw the **emergence**

of maker movement in China too, and now it has **gained** ground. Entrepreneurs, and also hobbyists, have increasingly used open-source design, 3D printing, and **crowdfunding** to create hybrid art works and manufacture technology products independently. It's no longer just about "Made in China" in terms of manufacturing. On the contrary, China is becoming an essential enabler in the global maker movement on the level of invention.

⁴ The technological **paradigm** of maker movement stresses the role of technology, and more widely, of innovation. Chinese officials have been supporting the growth of the movement since as far back as 2011, when the authorities in Shanghai announced a plan to launch 100 "innovation houses" in the city, offering each a considerable amount of funding. That same year, the **Administrative** Committee of Zhongguancun Science Park in Beijing announced plans to provide funding to further develop the capital's own makerspace community. A year later, the Shanghai Maker **Carnival** drew **analogous sponsorship** from the government as well.

⁵ Literally meaning "new workshop", XinCheJian was established in 2010. What started as a handful of people in a one-room office has now expanded to hundreds of active makers. They are working on a diverse range of projects, from a pocket-sized anti-theft device that sets off an alarm when a theft occurs, to a suspended garden that uses artificial light and soilless farming. DIY (Do-it-yourself) culture is being remade here and attracting more and more ordinary people. As a result, grassroots innovation is picking up fast – and in a unique way.

⁶ Founded in 2008 at the **intersection** of industrial manufacturing and makerspace culture in China, the Shenzhen-based Seeed Studio, an open-source **hardware facilitation** company, helps makers source, design, produce, and **commercialize** their ideas with creativity and diligence. Encouraging people to propose and sell their projects on-site, the studio **staff** is busy with making quick **prototypes** and manufacturing small orders.

⁷ "Let's say you are a maker with a limited budget to get your project into production,"

says Eric Pan, founder of the studio. "Seeed gives you the tools – from open-source hardware like electronic components to crowdfunding services – to bring your concept to life. It's a bottom-up approach to creativity. You no longer need to be an engineer to realize your invention and sell it on the market. We do that for you, right here in Shenzhen."

⁸ With its abundance of skilled labor, suppliers and service providers, Shenzhen, the bustling southern city, has become one of the centers of the Chinese maker culture. Started as a two-person company, Seeed now boasts a staff of several hundred. Having worked for numerous makers and diversified its customer base, it has become one of the world's biggest providers of technology for small-scale innovators.

⁹ But the Chinese maker movement is not merely a drive to make commercial products for the global market. The **momentum** of makerspaces is redefining the way people think about their work. They are hives of innovation and real-world communities where members can do what they love, seek **consultation**, take risks, and play.



四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

2. 第四版系列教材内容包含什么？

- 包含《读写教程》（配教师用书）、《视听说教程》（配教师用书）、《综合训练》和《长篇阅读》等分册。共设1-4级，供两个学年使用。
- 选篇难度循序平稳渐进，适当收缩各册之间难度。每册减为6个单元。

四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

3. 第四版系列教材提供什么教学资源？



四、《新视野大学英语》（第四版）编写设计

3. 第四版系列教材提供什么教学资源？

- 提供高质量、体系化、多类型的数字教育资源与工具。
- 线上线下关系应该相辅相成，相得益彰。各校教师可结合实际教学需求，有选择地使用相关资源或工具，开展混合式教学。

请各位多提宝贵意见！ 谢谢！