



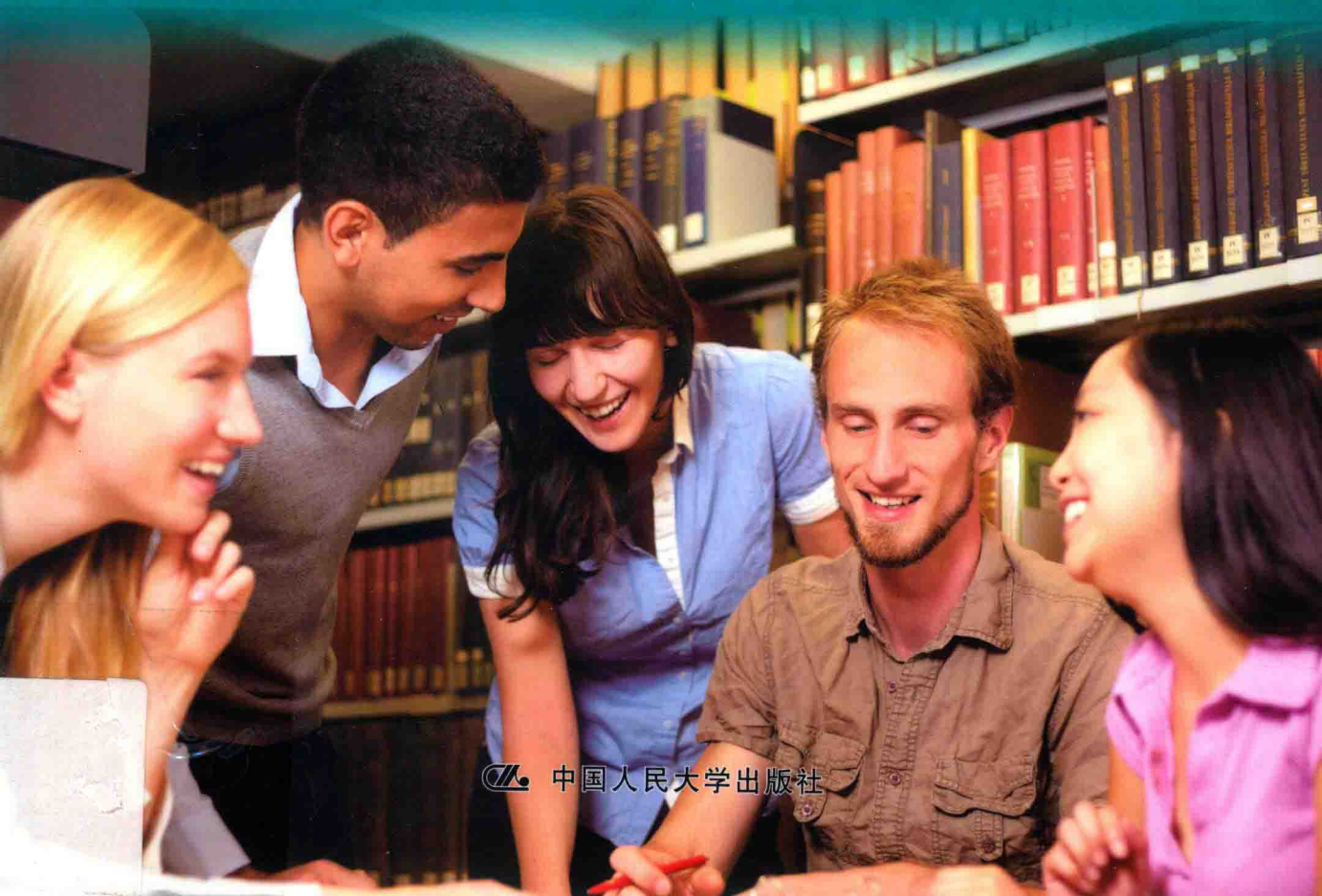
全人教育英语专业本科教材系列
ENGLISH TEXTBOOK SERIES FOR HOLISTIC EDUCATION

总顾问 | 仲伟合 刘润清
总主编 | 文 旭

ACADEMIC WRITING FOCUS ON DISCOVERY

学术英语写作教程

主 编 | 刘承宇
[美] 玛莎·戴维斯·巴顿 (Martha Davis Patton)



 中国人民大学出版社



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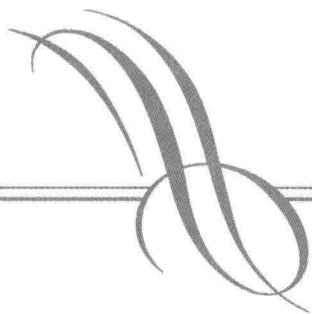
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总序



教育作为一种社会现象，自人类社会产生之日起就出现了。在人类社会的发展过程中，人类积累了经验和知识，这些经验和知识传递给下一代的活动就是教育的雏形。随着人类知识和经验的不断增加，教育活动也不断发展和完善，逐渐成为一种组织严密、培养人的正规社会活动。教育的重要性是无与伦比的，之所谓“建国君民，教学为先”就是这个道理。今天几乎没有人会否认迪斯累里（Disraeli）在 1874 所说的话：“一个国家的命运取决于这个国家的人民的教育。”外语教育作为教育的一个重要组成部分，在人类的教育中扮演着十分重要的角色。外语教育如何在我国的教育中发挥自己的作用，这是我们所有外语学人必须关注的问题。我国的外语教育有一百多年的历史，取得了辉煌的成就，但如何进一步提升外语教育的质量，这是当今外语教育的核心问题，也是外语教育的一个永恒主题。英语专业教育如何提升自己的质量，到底希望培养什么样的学生，怎样才能实现这些希望，这是我们英语专业教师必须思考的问题，也是英语专业教育的核心问题。把英语作为专业外语来学习，这是时代的需求，既是个人的需要，更是国家语言战略规划的需要。

《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010—2020 年）》明确指出，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”。要培养既通晓相关专业知识又熟练掌握外语的优秀人才，我国的外语教育责无旁贷。英语专业是我国高等教育的重要组成部分，其专业化、特色化非常明显。我们组织编写这套“全人教育英语专业本科教材系列”，其目的就是为了彰显英语专业教育的特色，满足我国英语专业教育的多元需要。在编写之前，我们研究了多种国内外现行的英语专业教科书，咨询资深专家学者，进行了充分的调研和需求分析，确定了本套教材的编写理念和编写方案，最终本套教材才得以与广大师生见面。

一、编写依据

1. 政策依据

“全人教育英语专业本科教材系列”编写的政策依据是《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010—2020 年）》、《教育部关于全面提高高等教育质量的若干意见》（教高【2012】4 号）以及即将颁布的《英语类专业本科教学质量国家标准》（讨论稿）。在编写过程中我们充分考虑到新常态下我国英语专业教育的现状，并力求体现当代英语专业教育的本质、特征、目标和任务，贯彻为实现

目标所倡导的外语教育理念、教学原则、教学模式、教学过程、教学方法和教学评价,着力服务并促进我国英语专业教育改革,提升英语专业教育的质量,更好地提高英语专业学生的英语水平、跨文化交际能力和综合素质,促进学生的全面发展。

2. 理论依据

本套教材编写的理论依据主要是教育学、心理学、语言学、认知神经科学等学科的理论 and 原则。其教育学依据主要是“全人教育理论”(holistic education),主张“教单科、育全人”的外语教育理念;其心理学依据主要是多元智能理论,强调英语学习的特殊性,把听、说、读、写、译等基本技能与学生的多元智能有机地结合起来;其语言学依据主要是应用语言学和教育语言学,尤其是终身学习理论下的体验学习、自主学习与合作学习;其认知神经科学依据主要是全脑教育,认知神经科学有助于我们理解人脑的共同之处与个体差异,有助于英语教学的因材施教,人脑具有可塑性,只要学生拥有信心、自尊和动机,外语学习随时都可以成功。

3. 实践依据

本套教材的编写是在广泛调研的基础上进行的。针对我国英语专业学生的英语水平和学习情况,并参照英汉语言文化的差异,系统地培养和提高学生的语言意识和文化意识,提高他们的英语水平、跨文化交际能力和国际视野。我们在编写前对国内多所院校的英语专业教学的实际情况进行了需求分析,与专家学者、教师、学生开展了广泛的交流,同时也吸收了国内外同类优质教材的宝贵经验以及英语专业教材编写的经验。此外,本套教材的编写还认真参考了《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011年版)和《高中英语新课程标准》,充分考虑了英语专业教学与中学英语的合理衔接,内容编排也考虑了大学生的认知和情感特点。

二、教材特色

记不清楚是谁说过这样一句话:“教育是民族的根本;教科书是教育的根本。”由此可见教科书的重要性。现代社会教科书在学校教育中的地位是双重的:一方面,互联网时代学生获得信息的渠道快捷而方便,慕课(MOOC)、私播课(SPOC)等也冲击着高校课堂,传统教科书的权威性已受到极大的挑战;另一方面,教科书仍然是课程的中心和学校教育的重要载体,教科书的地位同时得到教育主管部门和教师的强化。当今我国英语专业教育改革的不断深化,给教科书的内容、使用和外部环境都带来了很大变化。教科书要与时俱进,编写新教材就势在必行。

“全人教育英语专业本科教材系列”正是在上述背景下应运而生的。本套教材以《英语类专业本科教学质量国家标准》(讨论稿)为指导,以教育学、心理学、语言学、学习科学、认知神经科学等学科为理论依据,以培养学生的英语应用能力及跨文化交际能力为核心,以促进学生的全面发展为目标,针对我国英语专业教学的现状以及学生的心理、生理和认知特点,主要突出以下特色:

1. 倡导“教单科、育全人”的全人教育理念

《全人教育英语专业本科教材系列》编写的主要理念是“教单科、育全人”的全人教育,即以

“终身学习和终身发展”的育人、发展人、提高人的综合素质为核心的教育模式。这一模式体现了人本主义的基本思想：学习就是成为一个和谐而完善的人。也就是要把学生培养成为有道德、有知识、有能力、和谐发展的“完人”。我们虽然教的是英语专业，注重学生的基本知识和基本技能，但培育的是一个完整的人。所以，在英语专业教学中决不能忽视对人的培养，要帮助学生树立正确的人生观、价值观和世界观，教育学生认知、认同和践行社会主义核心价值观。联合国教科文组织和国际教育发展委员会编著的《学会生存——教育世界的今天和明天》中就特别强调要“培养完人”（2009：192），“把一个人在体力、智力、情绪、伦理各方面的因素综合起来，使他成为一个完善的人，这就是对教育基本目的的一个广义的界说”（2009：195）。

2. 围绕“教育的四大支柱”，突显体验学习和自主学习

全人教育特别重视人生的经验和体验学习。本套教材的编写始终围绕四种基本的学习能力进行安排，即教育的四大支柱：学会认知（learning to know）、学会做事（learning to do）、学会共同生活（learning to live together）以及学会生存（learning to be）。教材的编写始终把语言知识、语言技能、学习能力和学习策略等融入教材内容中，通过任务、活动及练习的设置引导学生体验学习和自主学习；通过“体验”、“模仿”、“合作”等学习方式，丰富学生的百科知识，提高他们的英语应用能力和自主学习能力。

3. 强调批判性思维能力的培养

本套教材秉承一个重要的主张，即教育的真正目的就是让人不断地提出问题和思索问题。据说，美国天赋教育的“童子功”入门第一招就是培养学生的批判性阅读行为，第二招就是培养批判性聆听技巧。而批判性思维能力的培养成了各个高校课程设计围绕的核心。培养学生的批判性思维能力，这是全人教育的重要主张之一。本套教材非常注重培养学生的批判性思维能力和创新思维能力，在教材设计的任务、活动和练习中，引导学生对问题进行批判性思考，展示自身作为读者或参与者的理解和评价，提出问题、分析问题和解决问题。

4. 强调英语的工具性与人文性的结合

学校教育的最终目标就是发展学生的能力。本套教材的编写充分注重工具性和人文性的结合。除了帮助学生掌握英语这一交流工具外，即提高学生英语听、说、读、写、译的能力以及跨文化交流能力，还特别强调英语教育的人文性，把以人为本、弘扬人的价值作为英语专业教育的另一核心，注重学生的综合素质培养和全面发展。在教材中我们充分挖掘英语专业课程丰富的人文内涵，把社会主义核心价值观有机地融入各类教材中，在潜移默化中培育和教育学生。

5. 体现实用性与趣味性的有机统一

本套教材在内容的选择、练习的设计等方面都体现了时代的特点和要求，遵循我国英语专业大学生的情感因素和认知特点，重视学生的兴趣和需求以激发他们的求知欲望，让他们变“要我学”为“我要学”，从而使他们在主动学习丰富多彩的教材内容的过程中提升英语水平和综合素质。各类教材题材丰富，内容生动有趣，语言地道，文笔优美，体现了趣味性和实用性的有机统一。

6. 融中西文化为一体，注重培养国际化视野

斯宾塞有一个著名的问题：什么知识最有价值？这一问题的背后实际上蕴含着这样的核心问题：谁的知识最有价值？用谁的文化去教育学生？在这些问题上，教科书起到很重要的作用。因此，本套教材特别注重培养学生对中国传统文化的认知与意识，注重培养和提高学生使用英语介绍中国文化的能力。教材融入中西文化，在选材方面重视本土问题和国际问题、中西对比等问题，帮助学生了解国际惯例、规则和形势。既培养学生的跨文化意识，又提升其跨文化交际能力，同时培养其国际化视野。

三、编写团队

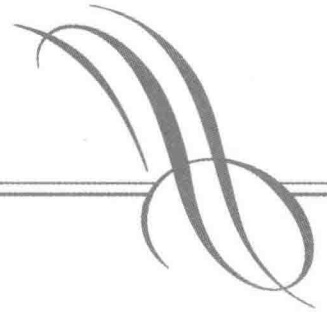
本套教材的编写有一个强大的团队。顾问为我国著名外语教育专家、北京外国语大学博士生导师刘润清教授，以及广东外语外贸大学博士生导师仲伟合教授，总主编为西南大学博士生导师文旭教授，参加编写的主要学校有西南大学、北京理工大学、东北大学、内蒙古大学、河南大学、贵州大学、上海海事大学、西南政法大学、山西大学、广州大学、湖南科技大学、华南师范大学、陕西师范大学、西北师范大学、四川师范大学、贵州师范大学、云南师范大学、广西师范大学、海南师范大学、西华师范大学、重庆交通大学、重庆理工大学、重庆邮电大学、浙江理工大学、沈阳工业大学、西南石油大学、新疆师范大学、青海师范大学、北京信息科技大学、长江师范学院、中国海洋大学、中国石油大学、济南大学等多所高校的英语专业教师，他们长期从事英语专业教学工作，具有丰富的英语教学经验和教材编写经验，确保了教材的水平和质量。

本套教材的编写凝聚了许多专家学者和教师的经验和智慧，从内容到形式都有不少新的尝试与探索。在此，对本套教材的编写和出版付出辛勤劳动的所有专家、老师表示衷心的感谢。对于共同研发并出版此套教材的中国人民大学出版社外语分社表示衷心感谢。诚然，由于时间仓促、水平有限，不足之处在所难免。我们会虚心听取大家的意见和批评，并在未来的教学中使之日臻完善。

全人教育英语专业本科教材系列编委会

2015年5月

Preface



The premise of this book is that writing is an act of discovery and that it is learned best by doing it—by writing. That is, we learn more about writing by sitting down and doing it than we do by talking about it and filling in workbook exercises. That does not mean that we should never talk about writing or do some kinds of exercises—to the contrary. It helps to have support, guidelines, and background information, and that is what this textbook offers. Still, a holistic approach to writing keeps the students' own writing at the center of the classroom discussion. One of the best ways to keep students' own writing at the center of classroom discussion is to use a writers' workshop in every class meeting—so that each student at some point reads aloud his or her own work-in-progress and then discovers how other students in his or her writing group understand it—or misunderstand it—and why. A writers' workshop approach can still be used with “mini-lessons” that offer targeted advice about particular problems, but the “mini-lessons” are secondary to the writing-in-progress.

This suggests that this textbook about academic writing is a resource to be used selectively according to the teacher's and students' purposes. Here's how:

If the students have done very little academic writing before, they may benefit from beginning with evidence-based arguments about everyday problems or literary texts. Students will then move from evidence-based arguments about everyday problems or literature to doing the background reading and preliminary thinking for academic research, building up to a research proposal. Throughout, students will engage in writing assignments that develop their ability to critique and to analyze texts and data sets. Even if the students are writing about everyday problems in the first half of the semester, they will transition from “basic writing” to “academic writing” by focusing on the very important thinking skills of critique and interpretation. The writing workshop will be a feature of every class. The culminating paper could be either a research proposal or a text-based (non-empirical) study.

If the students have already done some academic writing or have the support in place (faculty mentors) to do some empirical research, they would do the same sequence of assignments but could tailor them to their own research project (instead of beginning with everyday news issues). Advanced students could read the reference sections on qualitative and quantitative research in more depth. If advanced students have actually completed some research, their culminating paper could be a dissertation-like study (empirical or non-empirical) rather than a research proposal.

It is assumed that most college students, whether research-ready or not, need much more practice reading critically, paraphrasing source material, interpreting texts and data sets, focusing thesis statements, and developing criteria-based arguments. The focus in this book, then, is less on organization and style and more on thinking, analyzing and arguing. However, organization and style will still be addressed to some degree.

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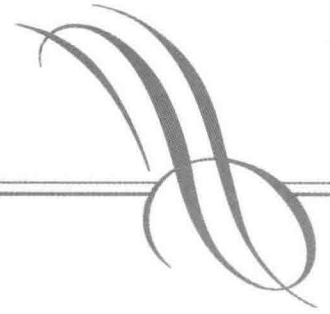


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