

捷进大学英语国际化立体化网络化系列教材

大学英语快读教程4

FAST READING



吉林出版集团有限责任公司 外语教育出版社
Foreign Language Education's Books, Jilin Publishing Group

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总主编:	王丽荣	段翠霞				
主 编:	徐艳英	刘利波	刘 岩	吕景霞	骆晓荣	
副主编:	牛卫英	张一宁	关立红	王 新	张亚红	单玲玲
编 委:	郝 禹	朱 江	孙 浩	申兆丹	单玲玲	刘赢南
	满 屹	赵书博	刘婉姝	聂其龙	郭鸣鹤	李立颖
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捷进可一

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程晓堂:北京师范大学外国语学院院长、教授、博士、博士生导师,国家《英语课程标准》研制组核心成员

总 序

在知识经济、多元文化日趋全球化的信息社会中,英语作为认识世界、走向世界的交际工具日益重要。因此《大学英语课程教学要求》明确规定:“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国经济发展和国际交流的需要。”然而,我国的大学英语教学因学生入学水平参差不齐,地区教学环境和师资力量的不均衡性,导致缺乏目标语使用语境。所以不能囿于一种教学理论,一部教学大纲和一套教材。应当理性地认识大学英语教学现状,综合各种英语教学策略,总结和汲取我国二十多年来大学英语教学的理论和经验,从国际化、立体化和网络化的角度定位,走一条引进和原创兼容,主干课堂教材和自主学习教材相结合的大学英语教材的编写路子。基于此,吉林出版集团外语出版公司与世界著名英语教育出版机构策划、组织编写了这套捷进大学英语国际化、立体化和网络化系列教材。主干课堂教材包括:《捷进大学英语阅读教程》(预备级、1-4)、《捷进大学英语听说教程》(预备级、1-4)、《捷进大学英语写作教程》(1-4),自主学习教材包括:《捷进大学英语泛听教程》(1-4)、《捷进大学英语快读教程》(1-4)、《捷进大学英语测试教程》(综合训练、写作训练、听力训练、710分新题型模拟训练),充分满足我国大学英语教材建设和选择的个性化、实用性和灵活性。

一、编写宗旨

1. 贯彻和执行《大学英语课程教学要求》中“一般要求”的教学目标、模式和手段,1-4册以普通高校的本科生为教学对象,预备级兼顾二级学院、高职高专和音、体、美等特长学生。

2. 树立和倡导英语教学的效率观念、高效思维和效率行动,从教材理念构建、策略优化、框建组成、材料选择、活动设计、测试评估等方面促进和保证大学生的英语学习的速效、高效和长效,充分体现捷进英语的教学思想。

3. 突出和提升大学生英语听说能力、自主学习能力、世界公民意识和优秀文化素养,适应国际化、网络化和交际化的需要。

二、编写理念

全套教材依据 3P+3M+3S 的先进英语教学理念进行构建,以主题任务型教学为先导;兼顾以教师为脚手架(Scaffolding Instruction)的呈现模式和以学生为中心的自

主学习模式;以现代信息技术,特别是网络技术为支撑,鼓励和激发大学生自主学习的热情、兴趣,引导大学生全面融入和体验,切实达到大学英语教学目标。

1. 3P=Presentation+Practice+Production: Presentation 是指教材从听、读两方面的材料输入和呈现,保证语言在词汇、语法和语音三个语言基础层面上的真实、准确和地道;在主题和信息选择上具有经典性、现代性、趣味性;在题裁上不但有传统的议论文、叙述文、描写文和说明文,还有当今流行的报纸、杂志、电视、电影、广告和网络等形式。Practice 是指以学生为中心,以交际为目的,从多角度、多方面组织课堂活动、游戏和实践等训练方式,做到使学生既掌握了语言结构的内核又满足了真实表达和交际的需要;Production 是指从说和写两个方面在形式和主题上的输出活动和真实实践。本教材巧妙和完美地将输入和输出以各种实际及实用的训练方式联系起来,极其活泼和有趣。

2. 3M=Motivational+Meaningful+Memorable: Motivational 是指教材从形式构架、主题内容和训练方式上充分激发和调动学生主动学习英语的兴趣和意识,从根本上解决了英语教学的价值和效益。Meaningful 是指教材无论是从形式和主题输入,还是从活动和训练组织,直到表达和输出都能满足真实语境和意志的需求。Memorable 是指教材与教学的效率、效能和效益,学习最终的目的是语言的使用和交际的需求,所以 Memorable 既保证了语言要素和结构的灵活掌握,又满足了语言的交际和使用。

3. 3S=Strategy+Skill+Style: Strategy 是指教材以最优秀的英语学习策略和教学策略为理论构架原则,吸收一切先进和实用的英语教学思想和手段来满足内容呈现、课堂训练和语言输出。Skill 是指语言听、说、读、写的微技能的组织和训练,是 Strategy 的贯彻和应用。Style 是指尊重和激活学生个体的学习风格和差异,整合各种积极有效的教学活动,充分挖掘学生的学习潜力,以适应大学生不同学习风格的要求。

三、教材特色

1. 教材国际化: 全套教材与世界著名英语教育出版机构麦克劳·希尔和培生朗文合作,保证教材在选材上具有真实性和准确性,在编写理念上具有先进性和权威性。教材高屋建瓴地处理了国际托福考试和国内四六级考试的沿革和关系,既起到对大学英语教学的积极评估和反馈作用,又解决了大学生参加托福考试的需求。教材收录大量高频词汇、学术词汇,对《大学英语课程教学要求》参考词表做了有益补充,是

一套与全球学生同步使用的国际化教材。

2. 教材立体化: 3套主干课堂教材“阅读”“听说”和“写作”,每册书10个单元在同一主题的统筹下,从输入呈现、训练活动到交际输出,不断刺激、循环、深化学术英语的主题意识、思想和表达,充分体现了语言输入、信息传递、知识接收和文化融合的立体化。并且,主题词汇和语言表达反复呈现,循环印证,强化英语学习的记忆和保持度,综合培养大学生听说读写的运用能力。3套自主学习教材“快读”、“泛听”和“测试”与3套主干课堂教材相辅相承,有效有益地丰富了主干教材的资源,有助于学生个性化学习方法的形成和学生自主学习能力的发展。

3. 教材网络化: 本套教材由麦克劳·希尔国际教育网站、100e 教育网站、捷进可一出版网站提供教材的影音文件、辅助材料下载以及其他教学过程中的服务和支持,极尽简便。

四、教学资源

主干教材含学生用书、教师用书,阅读和听说教程配有 MP3 光盘、CD 或磁带,阅读教程配有 CD-ROM 测试题库,并可在网络学习中心下载 MP3 格式文件。自主教材“快读”含学生用书、教师用书;“泛听”含 MP3、CD 或磁带,“测试”亦含 MP3 及答案。

五、编写队伍

本套教材由教育部大学英语指导委员会副主任,大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员、上海交通大学外国语学院院长、教授刘龙根博士,教育部大学英语指导委员会委员、大学英语四、六级考试委员会委员、黑龙江大学大学外语部主任、教授严明博士担纲组成编委会。同时,全国各高校编委为全套教材的编写和出版付出了创造性的智慧和劳动,特此致谢。

希望各高校在使用本套教材中,多提批评性和建设性的宝贵意见,以臻完善。

捷进大学英语编写组

前言

2007 年教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》提高了对大学英语综合能力的要求，最新的大学英语四、六级网考改革精神对快读考试的题型、字数、难度进行了调整和界定。基于此，我们组织大学英语教学与测试专家编写了这套《捷进大学英语快读教程》。

本套教材的特色

一、体裁丰富：除了说明文、议论文、叙述文、描写文之外，收入了如影评、书信、剧本、诗词、演讲稿和故事等实用文体。

二、主题新颖：电影、音乐、体育、漫画、广告等时尚话题，激发了学生的阅读兴趣，使学生有话要说，有话能说，通过课堂简短辩论，让英语流动起来，体现了学以致用。

三、练习实用：简答题、判断题、填空题、多项选择题等是四、六级考试的常规题型，通过这种练习方式，使学生熟悉考试规范和程式，体现英语快读的意义。

四、图文并茂：21 世纪是读图时代，课文中到处是卡通图、表格、说明图、示意图、地图或照片，既提高学生的审美情趣，又能增长学生认识世界、体验文化的能力。

本套教材的结构

《捷进大学英语快读教程》共分为四级，每级十二个单元，每个单元两课。

字数控制：

一级：250-300 词/每课；

二级：300-400 词/每课；

三级：600-800 词/每课；

四级：800 词以上/每课，完全符合快读计数计时的要求。

栏目设置：

两篇文章主题一致，但观点角度不同，可能相近或相反，激发学生的思考能力。

Lesson One

Before you read: 学生带着问题开始阅读、思考和讨论，激发学生对主题的了解和认识。

Read about it: 学生按快读要求以单元时间里的最快速度、使用所有阅读策略完成阅读任务。

After you read: 学生根据课文中的思想、观点做简答题、判断题、填空题等练习题，检验阅读效果。

Lesson Two

Read about it: 就本单元话题提出另一个角度，很有可能第二篇的内容与第一篇的观点相反。

After you read: 第二篇课文的特点是讨论题的设置，基于对主题提出的观点进行辩论，给学生思考和表达的空间，同一观点的两个角度都配有支持性的内容，使学生和自己的认识相印证，畅所欲言。

各高校在使用教材过程中可以根据实际需要调整教学策略、内容，希望大家多提宝贵意见。

捷进大学英语编写组

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Making Friends

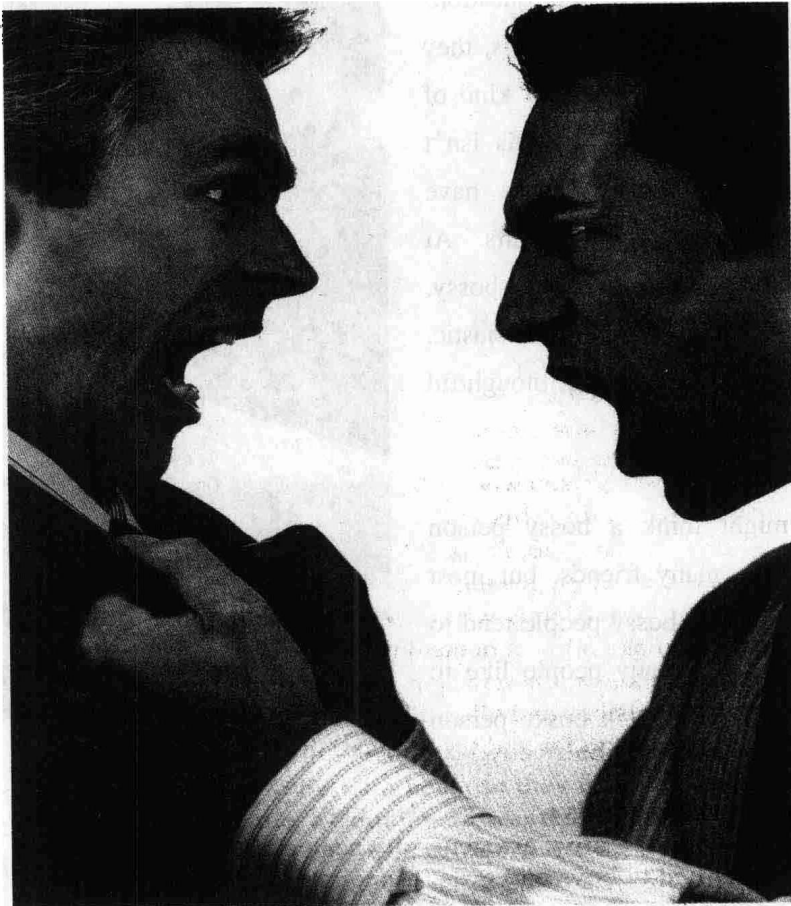
Lesson One



Before you read

- ▶ Why don't some people get along?
- ▶ What is body language?

What is happening in the picture?



Please, let me explain!



Read about it

- What qualities help some people get along well with others?
- What is a personality trait?

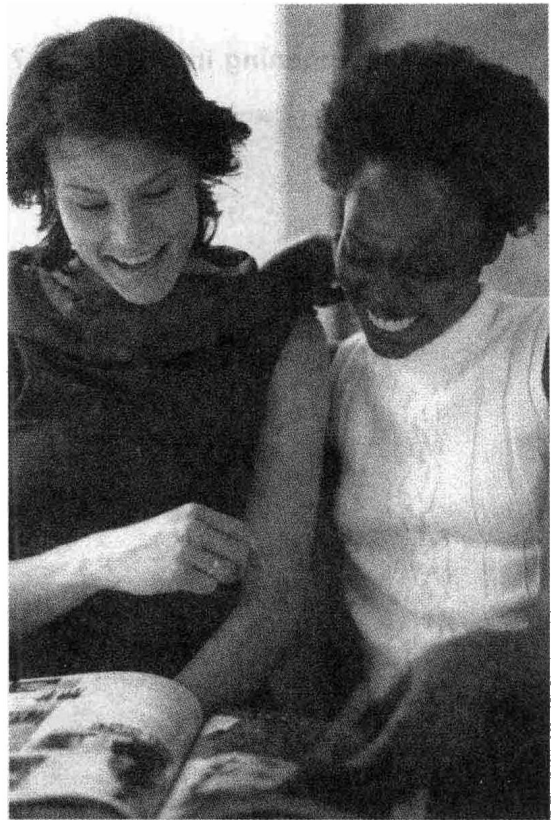
Getting Along

Do you get along with other people? Do you have a lot of friends? People who answer no to both questions often ask themselves why. To this, they should add the question, "What kind of personality do I have?" But this isn't easy to answer because people have many different personality traits. At different times, each of us can be bossy, competitive, cooperative, enthusiastic, helpful, innovative, romantic, thoughtful and skeptical.

Bossy

You might think a bossy person wouldn't have many friends, but most do. This is because bossy people tend to lead. And, in life, many people like to play follow the leader. A bossy person can easily make friends with people

who like to be told what to do and who don't want to make a lot of decisions themselves. However, people who are too bossy often don't know when to stop. Instead of finding out when people want to make their own decisions and when they



Do you remember when ...?

want someone to give them direction, a bossy person can go too far and try to make the decisions all the time.

Competitive/Cooperative

Competitive and cooperative are generally seen as opposite. Moreover, they are traditionally applied to boys and girls respectively. Young boys supposedly can't avoid competing when they are with other boys. They may play games as friends, but the foundation of their relationships is based on constantly trying to find out who is the "best." Young girls, on the other hand, are supposedly more concerned with cooperation: enjoying the company of other girls in activities where they discuss and work together to solve problems—imaginary or otherwise.

Enthusiastic

A person who is enthusiastic usually attracts many friends. Good advice for making friends, for example, is not to be too interesting; instead be interested. People who are interested in others make the other person want to share their ideas, time and friendship. You can try this experiment at a party: ask people questions about themselves rather than saying anything about you. You may be surprised to find later that people say you were the most interesting person they met at the party! However, being enthusiastic isn't for everyone and no one likes false enthusiasm, where a person pretends to be excited even about the most trivial points.

Helpful

In the same way that people like others who are interested in them, they also like someone who is helpful. This is often part of having a cooperative personality. Everyone can help others in some way. The secret is finding out how. As with being enthusiastic, it helps to be interested in others and to find out the tempestuous parts of their lives, as well as their accomplishments. Assisting someone with his or her homework is an obvious way to be helpful, but finding out about their hobby and helping them with that is a more effective way. As is the case with all personality traits, helpfulness can go too far. People who try to be too helpful are sometimes taken advantage of and aren't valued as friends.

Innovative

Innovative people can also be described as creative. Essentially, an innovative

person looks for new solutions to existing problems. They are great to be around in challenging situations, but they can be frustrating if they are always trying to re-invent the wheel: doing normal tasks in new and unusual ways.

Romantic/Thoughtful

A romantic or thoughtful person is usually concerned with ideas rather than practicalities. They are fun to be with because they often try to make ordinary situations special. For example, a young man wanted to invite a young lady out for a special dinner. There was only one problem: he didn't have any money! Instead, he made a simple meal and, although it was a stormy night, he took the woman to the beach where he treated her to a candle-lit dinner. It wasn't the cost or the food that made the meal special, it was the thoughtfulness the man showed and the romantic mood he created.

Skeptical

A skeptical person tends to ask a lot of questions and to not take things at face value. They also tend to be rigid. If you are attracted to staid people who are serious thinkers, you probably like skeptical people. A skeptical person is often a problem solver who can't be easily cheated or misled. Sometimes, if one friend is too enthusiastic, it can be nice to have another friend who is equally skeptical.

This discussion shows that some of your worst qualities can also be your best qualities. It's also apparent that you can have many different traits at the same time or show different traits at different times. In fact, someone who only acts one way all the time can be extremely tedious. Life is always more exciting with some variety. If you are in doubt about how to behave, it's always best to follow the golden rule: treat others the way you want to be treated.

(824 words)



Timed Reading

Start time: _____

End time: _____

My reading time: _____



After you read

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why aren't there any ideal personality traits?
2. What traits are supposedly different for young girls and boys?
3. How can being too helpful be a disadvantage?
4. What makes life more exciting?
5. What is the golden rule when interacting with others?

B. True or False.

1. A bossy person will not have many friends because he tends to make decisions all the time.
2. A more effective way to be helpful to others is to find out their hobby and help them with that.
3. A skeptical person can not solve any problem because they keep on asking questions.
4. A good advice for an enthusiastic person to make friends is to be interested in others.
5. People show only one personality trait at one time.

C. Complete the sentences with information in the text.

1. People will feel _____ if they are always trying to do things in a same way.
2. At critical moments, it will be helpful to have _____ people around.
3. If you usually attract many friends, you are probably _____.
4. Young girls are more _____ with company of other girls in activities.
5. _____ people have the ability to turn ordinary situation special.

Lesson Two



Read about it

- ▶ Why is it difficult to avoid using body language?
- ▶ What problems can body language introduce into communication?

Body Language

Everyone uses body language. It's one of the things we can't help doing. In Japan, for example, you will often see people bowing as they talk on the phone—even though the other person can't see them doing so. Similarly, it's said of some Europeans that if you were to cut off their hands, they wouldn't be able to communicate at all. To them, hand gestures are an essential part of communication.

Often people say one thing with their words, but their body language expresses something completely different. This shows either that they are, at best, just trying to be polite or, at worst, lying.

Knowing how to read body language is a useful communication skill. It's also important to know how to use body language to get your message across in a persuasive manner. Different aspects of body language include open/closed and forward/back positions, as well as proximity and a variety of hand gestures. Some of these aspects are standard around the world, while others vary from culture to culture.

Open/Closed positions

When you are trying to tell whether people are interested in what you are saying, the clearest signal is how they are sitting. If your listeners fold their arms and cross their legs, they are being closed and are probably rejecting your message. On the other hand, people who sit fully facing you without folding their arms or crossing their legs are being open, and probably both receptive and positive.

Forward/Back positions

Open and closed positions are often combined with forward and back positions.