

大学英语



Extensive Reading Course 之读数是



Nucleus 新核儿(大学英语

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Preface 总 序

一、教材编写依据

21世纪以来,我国相继出版了一批优秀的大学英语教材。如果说这些教材都是以趣味性、可思性、文学性和人文性为课文选材原则,提倡人文素质教育,那么《新核心大学英语》教材将在这方面有一个新的突破。本教材是21世纪以来第一次在大学英语教学中提出科学素质教育,第一次鲜明地打出content-based的原则,第一次在课文选材上偏向提高学术能力的科普性文章。

英国文化委员会在上世纪末的一项全球大型英语教学调查中得出结论:"将来的英语学习不再是单纯的英语学习,而是越来越多地与某一个方面的专业知识或某一个学科结合起来。"也就是说在21世纪,外语学习不是单纯地为学语言而学语言,或为打基础而打基础。大学英语要走出传统外语教学的困境,就必须和学生所学的专业内容结合起来。

如何结合?许国璋教授在30年前就为我们指明了方向。他认为,中学学普通英语,大学学分科英语,研究生学专业英语,这样"中学6年,大学和研究生6年,12年培养出能与麻省理工学院同行专家交流(听、说、读、写)学术信息的专家"。

何谓分科英语?广义地说,就是大文大理。大文即文科英语,大理即理科英语。也就是说,学生要通过和自己专业相关的大学科内容来学习英语,来提高用英语交流和汲取信息的能力。如果说这个理念在十几年前由于受各种因素的制约还勉为其难,但随着大学新生英语水平的逐渐提高,大学英语四、六级考试逐渐淡化,学生对结合专业内容学习英语的呼声渐高,本教材编写理念实行的条件已经成熟。

《新核心大学英语》就是在新的形势下为探索大学英语再上新台阶的一种 尝试,是为大学生达到《大学英语课程教学要求》中的一般要求、较高要求和 更高要求而编写的一套具有鲜明时代特色的大学英语教材。

二、教材编写理念

1. 培养大学生科学素质

2010年《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》对我国大学生提出了"提高科学素质和人文素质"的要求。科学素质(scientific literacy)是指一个公民应该具备的科学技术知识,应该掌握的基本科学方法和参与公共事务过程中所表现出来的科学态度与科学精神。根据我国第八次公民科学素质调查,2010年我国公民科学素质只有3.27%,而美国公民的科学素质在2000年就达到17%。因此,大学英语不仅肩负着培养我国大学生人文素质的责任,也同样肩负着提高我国大学生科学素质的责任。《新核心大学英语》通过24个主题,全方位反映当代科学技术在各个领域的新发展,尤其介绍科技发展背后的人文性,即科学概念、科学方法和科学态度。由此可知,本教材是通过科学题材来介绍语言的共性,尤其是学术语言特征,从而帮助学生习得外语。

2. 采用折衷主义教学法

《新核心大学英语》在编写理念方面继承了我国大学英语教材的优秀传统,吸取了大学英语教师在课堂教学中长期积累起来的经验和方法,尤其是在计算机和网络多媒体教学中积累起来的经验和做法,同时借鉴国外外语教学的各种理论。经过消化和改造,决定采用糅合中外多种教学法之长的折衷主义教学法,即集基于主题(theme-based)、内容依托(content-based)、突出技能(skill-based)、基于研究(research-based)和强调自主(autonomous learning)等多种教学和教材编写理念为一体。

3. 突出任务型教学理念

《新核心大学英语》批判性地吸收了Ellis的"输入与互动假设"(input and interaction hypothesis),运用Willis的A Framework for Task-based Learning的理论为本书的练习框架。与传统的任务型教学不同,本教材运用超文本化和协作化理论,以课文话题为主线,设计多个微型的、带有研究性的项目。因此,本教材任务型教学实际上是项目型或研究型教学法(project-based,or research-based),要求学生以小组形式通过学习《读写教程》和《泛读教程》所提供的相关文章,观看《听说教程》中的视频讲座录像,并在网络上搜索相关主题的资料在课下开展研究。研究方法是通过对相关主题的文献综述,报告该领域的国际研究情况。形式主要让学生在课上向全班汇报他们的发现,然后学生相互提问,最后写出报告作为写作任务。

4. 培养自主学习能力

授人以鱼不如授人以渔。培养学生自主学习的能力是贯穿于本教材的一条主线。《新核心大学英语》培养学生自主学习能力的特点体现在以下几个方面:

- (1)在《读写教程》、《泛读教程》和《听说教程》中,每单元都增设听说策略、阅读策略、写作策略讲解与练习,旨在帮助学生掌握英语学习技能。
- (2)改变在课文注释部分提供背景知识和术语的传统做法,精心挑选若干背景知识和术语让学生在课前上网查找,旨在培养学生通过不同资源搜索信息和组织信息的能力。
- (3)改变在主干教材每篇课文后提供生词注释表的传统做法,只列生词不给词义解释,旨在培养学生通过从已掌握的构词法和上下文猜测词义的能力。
- (4)新设了单元自我评估表,旨在培养学生对所学单元的词汇、句型、搭配和学习技能进行自我评估与反思的好习惯。

5. 偏向学术能力训练

如果把语言看做交际工具,学习英语的主要目的之一是为了使用,那么大 学英语教学在逐渐和四、六级考试脱钩的情况下,就应该着力培养学生专业学 习和今后相关工作的英语语言能力,这就是学术口头表达能力和学术书面表达 能力。因此在训练一般听、说、读、写的综合应用能力的同时,在听说方面, 偏向训练学生听英语学术讲座、参加学术讨论和宣读学术论文的能力;在读写 方面,通过介绍带有学科特点的词根和词缀来扩大学生的学术词汇,同时训练 学生查找和阅读文献的能力以及撰写学术论文摘要的能力。

6. 强调词汇能力

Diller认为,外语学习者如想比较顺利地阅读中等难度的文章,1万个词汇是最低的要求。而其中如有1000个词汇是某一专业的词汇,那么外语学习者在阅读有关专业的文章时,阅读效率就会大为提高。日本规定大学毕业生应掌握累计词汇13200个。我国《大学英语教学课程要求》对大学毕业生一般要求的累计词汇仅为4700个。我们认为,正是词汇要求过低,学生不仅通过四、六级考试困难,而且也严重地影响了用英语交流信息和汲取信息的能力。《新核心大学英语》在满足学生对四、六级词汇需求的同时,尽可能提供机会扩大他们的词汇量,尤其扩大他们在阅读科普文献中所需要的学术词汇量。《新核心大学英语》为此编写了一本独立的词汇手册,把教材中的词汇按课文学科主题归类,突出570个学术家族词汇,并配以一定的词汇练习,使词汇手册起到查和学的双向功能,以帮助学生积累更多的词汇。

7. 注重语块学习

现代外语教学理论证明,外语学习不应是单个生词和语法规则的记忆,而是更要注重语块的学习和记忆。《新核心大学英语》的词汇和句法练习设计就是根据这个理念展开的。因此,传统的浩瀚的多项选择题和填空题在教材中基本消迹,代之以词汇搭配和句型操练,目的就是通过这两个练习来培养学生得体和熟练的交际能力。教材提供BNC英语口笔语语料库(http://corpus.byu.edu/bnc/)网址,学生在WORD(S)后面的方框中输入搜索词,就可以看到各类搭配。例如要查找可以与某词搭配的动词、名词、形容词、副词或介词,则分别输入以下表达式: WORD [v*]、WORD [n*]、WORD [aj*]、WORD [av*]或WORD [prp*];如动词、名词、形容词、副词或介词出现在某词前面时,则分别输入以下表达式: [v*] WORD、[n*] WORD、[aj*] WORD、[av*] WORD或[prp*] WORD。

三、教材结构框架

1. 针对性

考虑到大学英语学分的普遍压缩(大多数学校的大学英语综合课程只开三个学期)和大学新生水平的不断提高,《新核心大学英语》只编3个级别,供三个学期使用,起始级相当于目前大学英语教材的一级和二级之间。学完三册相当于《大学英语教学课程要求》中的较高要求。每一级分别有《读写教程》、《泛读教程》、《听说教程》和《词汇手册》。对于一开始学习第一册不适应其内容和难度的学生,我们组织编写了基础级,提供一个过渡和衔接。对仍然开设四个学期大学英语的学校,我们另行编撰选修课教材供选用。

2. 结合性

每级三本教程和一本手册在同一主题下紧密结合在一起。《读写教程》通过相同的主题,在内容补充和练习安排方面统辖其他两本教程和一本手册,换言之,其他教程和《词汇手册》都是为《读写教程》制定的单元教学总目标服务,提供听说读写和词汇方面的材料和练习,可以说它们是《读写教程》的练习册。三本教程和手册真正做到浑然一体。因此,建议教师在使用《读写教程》的时候,要充分利用其他两本教材和《词汇手册》。

3. 多模态性

《新核心大学英语》充分利用现代化技术,推出多模态性理念,即通过课本、光盘、教学平台把教材分成纸质教材和电子教材。电子教材不仅包括纸质

教材中的内容,而且还包括与其配套的练习材料、任务项目、参考网站、语料 库和练习答案等。电子教材主要放在学校的教学平台上,今后可以储存到阅读 器上。本套书还配有演示课件即电子教案,具有开放性特点,主要供教师上课 使用。

四、教材编写队伍

《新核心大学英语》总主编: 蔡基刚

《读写教程》主编:蔡基刚、蒋学清;基础级主编:王慧敏;第一册主编:邹枚;第二册主编:黄川、杨勇;第三册主编:刘文字、王慧莉。

《泛读教程》主编:蔡基刚;基础级主编:张德玉、杨红;第一册主编:李建利、李蓂;第二册主编:欧阳铨、郑玉荣;第三册主编:宋梅。

《听说教程》主编:蔡基刚;基础级主编:罗炜东;第一册主编:徐欣; 第二册主编:程寅;第三册主编:刘爱军。

《词汇手册》主编:蔡基刚;基础级主编:张德玉;一至三册主编:廖雷朝。

《新核心大学英语》是由复旦大学、上海交通大学、北京交通大学、合肥工业大学、大连理工大学、西北大学、哈尔滨工程大学、北京邮电大学、云南大学、中国海洋大学等学校的教师联合编写的。编写中我们得到了在编写理科英语教材方面具有丰富经验的孔庆炎和陈永捷等教授的指导,在此特别鸣谢。

蔡基刚 2010年12月

Nucleus Instructions

编写说明

《新核心大学英语泛读教程》以最新的外语学习理论为指导,以培养学生文献阅读能力为宗旨,以扩大学生词汇量和培养学生阅读技能为重点,通过讲、读、练相结合,帮助学生学会快速、准确地获取英文科技信息,提高英语文献资料的阅读水平。

本书为《新核心大学英语泛读教程》第一册,全书共分为八个单元,每个单元都与《新核心大学英语读写教程》的相应单元话题一致。每单元包括三大部分,分别是:与主题相关的文献阅读(theme-related reading)、阅读策略(reading strategies)和扩展阅读(extensive reading)。

与主题相关的文献阅读部分包括两篇围绕该单元主题选材的文献资料,每篇长度为800~1000词之间。篇中一般生词都在同页右边注出,涉及背景知识的词汇和疑难句子在文后另有注释。为了提高学生根据上下文猜测词义的能力,每页下方还特设若干猜词题,学生可根据《词汇手册》上的释义或查词典判断正误。此外,本部分还配有问答题、是非题、摘要写作、信息填空、选择题和翻译题,力图多角度地帮助学生理解文献资料。与主题相关的文献阅读可扩大学生对单元主题内涵的学习,增加学生该方面的词汇量,加深学生对单元主题的理解。建议将本部分学习与《读写教程》和《听说教程》结合起来,以帮助学生学会从不同角度探讨问题,并利用在本部分学到的信息和词汇,更好地进行读写及听说教程中相关的口头和书面表达。

阅读策略部分介绍了常用的阅读策略,包括预测、根据上下文推测词义、略读、寻读、信息分类、了解文章结构、辨析作者写作意图、识别观点与态度等。每单元在简要介绍各种策略的要点之后,都配有相应的练习。部分练习题与该单元第一或第三部分的阅读材料有关,可根据文献阅读的进度选择恰当时机进行有关练习。

扩展阅读部分包括两篇快速阅读(speed reading)、三篇深度阅读(reading in depth)和一篇集库式完形填空(banked cloze)。快速阅读每篇长度在800~1000词之间,难度比与主题相关的文献阅读稍低,建议在规定时间内完成阅读及有关练习,以达到提高阅读速度的目的。深度阅读和集库式完形填空都采用了大学英语四级考试阅读理解部分的题型,在帮助学生拓宽阅读面、丰富语言知识、增强英语语感的同时,也为学生参加四级考试做好必要的准备。本部分既可在教师指导下学习,也可留给学生自学。

书后附有练习答案,供师生参考使用。

Nucleus

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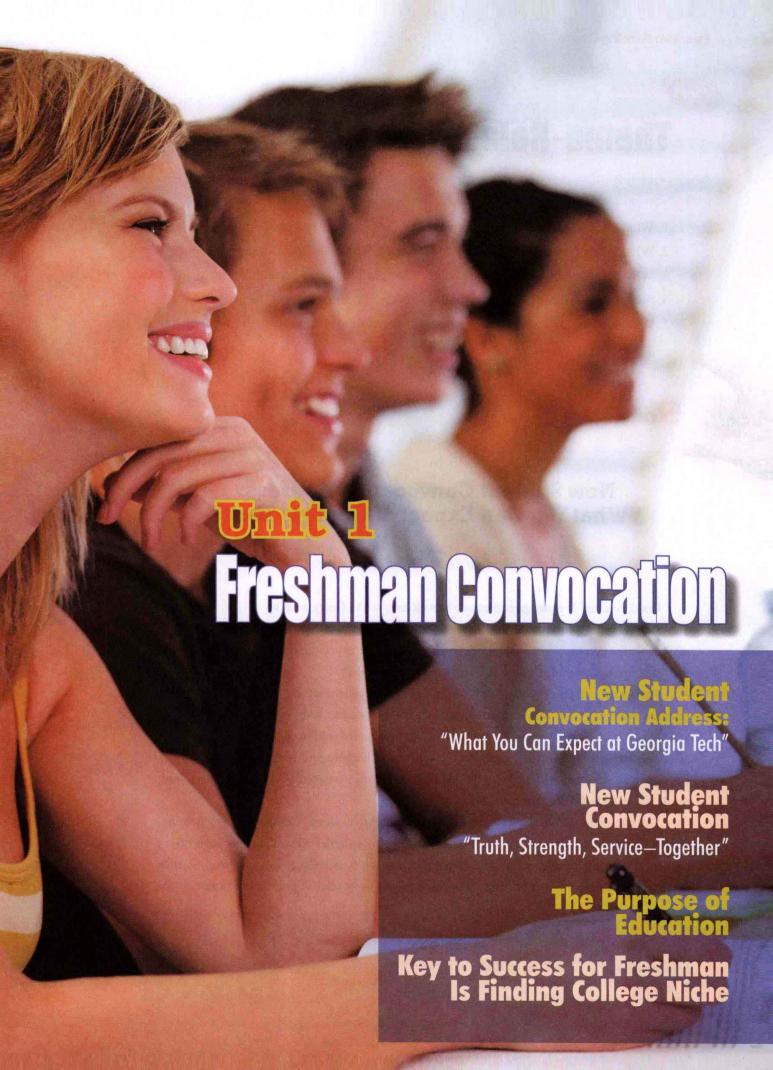
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Theme-Related Reading

Pre-reading Questions

- 1. What questions does the speaker want the freshmen of Georgia Tech to consider?
- 2. What kind of academic environment can the freshmen expect at Georgia Tech?
- 3. Why does the university use the name "Georgia Tech" more often than the word "university"?
- 4. According to the speaker, to what does "other education" refer?
- 5. Why does the speaker ask the freshmen to spend time examining their own thoughts and ideas?



New Student Convocation Address: "What You Can Expect at Georgia Tech"

President G. P. "Bud" Peterson

Good evening! It is my great pleasure to welcome you to Georgia Tech.

As you begin your Tech experience, I want you to consider three questions. First, what is reasonable for you to expect from us? Second, what can we expect of you? And third, what is it that you hope to accomplish while you are here at Georgia Tech?

First, what can you expect of us? You can expect: excellent faculty engaged in pioneering research and **innovative** teaching, an enormously talented student body with a strong work **ethic** and a positive "can do" attitude, and a beautiful 400-acre **metropolitan** campus.

You can expect to live, learn and work in a challenging and high-quality **academic**² environment, one that will stretch you and challenge you—one with new experiences, both inside and outside the classroom.

You can expect choices. Through our colleges of Architecture, Computing, Engineering, Management, Sciences, and the Ivan Allen College of **Liberal Arts**, Georgia Tech offers coursework leading to degrees in 36 undergraduate majors, 6 undesignated Bachelor of Science degrees[©], 47 master's programs, and 30 doctoral programs as well as preparatory programs for

ethic 道德;伦理

metropolitan 大都市的

Liberal Arts 文科

Guess the meanings of the following words in the context.

1. innovative

A. 传统的

B. 创新的

C. 有效的

2. academic

A. 学术的

B. 清净的

C. 工作的

law, dental, medical, and veterinary schools.

You can expect classmates that are adventurous and have an **enthusiasm**³ for life. They and you are change agents and quick thinkers.

You can expect classmates that take their education seriously, set high expectations for themselves in all their activities, and take responsibility for their actions.

You can expect classmates who see the world as something bigger than themselves, as something bigger than "YouTube²" moments.

That is what you can expect from your Institute⁴. Georgia Tech is a research institute—we use that term more than "university." What does this mean? It means that we are all working, as we always have, to answer some of the world's most challenging questions. You are now a part of that tradition. You will be working together with some of the world's most renowned scholars. Talk to them—ask them questions. Be persistent in your pursuit of knowledge. The Georgia Tech faculty is very interested in seeing you succeed.

Now, what can we expect of you? We hope that we can expect that you will take care of yourselves and your friends. That you will make wise choices about your personal safety and health. As a "newly **minted**" Tech student, you have new freedoms, new challenges, but with these, also come new responsibilities—just as you have responsibilities related to your academic endeavors, so too, do you have responsibilities related to your social interactions.

While we take our responsibilities for your growth and your academic and personal success very seriously, the main responsibility is yours. Your success depends on you and the decisions that you will be making in the coming days, weeks, months and years.

There are 168 hours in a week. You are typically in class 15 to 18 hours. That leaves 150 hours for other things. While I'd like to think you are studying for some of that time, there is a great deal of what I like to call the "other education,"—education that occurs through opportunities outside the classroom and through your interactions with other people.

I expect, and we expect, that everyone in our **community** will help to create and **maintain**⁵ an environment that welcomes others, regardless of their differences, for it is these very differences that make us stronger and make this such a **unique** and exciting environment.

Finally, I would like to ask you to think about what you would like to accomplish during your time at Georgia Tech. While finals seem like a long way away, and graduation even further, they will both be here before you know it—so take some time, be **introspective**, talk with those closest to you about what it means to be a student at Tech and what it is that you want to accomplish during your time here.

I want to share a concept from the recent book written by Malcolm Gladwell that talks about outstanding achievers in all sorts of fields. He says that there is no such thing as an overnight⁶ success. Gladwell points out that studies have shown it takes 10,000 hours to master something, almost anything—that goes for composers, basketball players, writers, ice skaters, concert pianists, computer scientists and chess masters, nearly anyone. One example

veterinary 兽医的

renowned 有声誉的

pursuit 追求

minted 铸造的

community 集体

unique 独特的

introspective 内省的

composer 作曲家

A. 思考 3. enthusiasm B. 礼物 C. 热情 4. institute A. 制度 B. 学院 C. 体制 C. 维护 A. 供养 B. 维修 5. maintain B. 过夜的 C. 通宵的 6. overnight A. 一夜间