





Nucleus 新核儿(大学英语

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Nucleus 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

《新核心大学英语读写教程》第一册为"新核心大学英语"系列教材中的主干教材之一。本教材全面贯彻《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神,在强调语言基本能力训练的同时,又注重训练学生运用英语语言汲取信息和处理信息的能力。在整套教材结构的安排、语言材料的选择、任务练习的设计等方面均具有独树一帜的鲜明特色。

《读写教程》第一册面向高中起点的非英语专业本科学生。全书共八个单元,供一个学期使用。每个单元包括 Main Reading 和 Related Reading 两篇课文,每篇课文的长度为 700~900 词。生词量(包括由熟词构成的合成词和派生词)占课文总词量的7%~8%。要求学生本学期新增一般要求和较高要求词汇约 850 个。每个单元后设计了学生自我评价表(self-assessment log),供学生对自己的学习情况进行自我检测。

本教材对各单元中 Approaching the Topic、Understanding the Text、 Doing Tasks 和 Integrated Exercises 四个部分分别设计了不同的练习,对所学的新语言材料在不同层次上进行有针对性的训练。教师可根据学生的能力和教学的实际进展情况将这些练习分别安排在课前、课堂和课后进行,对不同任务练习的目的和教学方法请参考与本教材配套的《教师用书》中 Teaching Tip 部分的说明。

《新核心大学英语读写教程》第一册主编为北京交通大学邹枚。参加编写的教师有蒋学清、张建群、付天英、张军学、李京平、胡志先、姜玉珍、蔡竹君等 8 位老师。蔡基刚教授对全书进行了审定,提出修改意见。外籍教师 Jennifer G. Sparling(美)和 Dr. Ginger Sietman(美)对全书进行了文字审定。更多信息请访问上海交通大学出版社网站"新核心大学英语"专栏: http://nucleus.jiaodapress.com.cn。



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Unit 1 Freshman convocation Learning Objectives In this unit, you will: 1. learn about the mission of MIT; 2. familiarize yourself with the words, expressions, and sentence patterns related to the theme; use these words, expressions, and sentence patterns in writing and speech; esearch "Leonardo da Vinci" on the Internet; an oral presentation to the class about the mission of the university; 6. learn and use metaphorical expressions in writing.

Reading and Writing Course









Approaching the Topic

Task 1 Brainstorming

- 1. Brainstorm a list of 10 words commonly used when discussing higher education and university life.
- 2. How much do you know about the college or university where you currently attend?

A Paranti Cha	MY UNIVERSITY (COLLEGE)
Full name of my university	
City	
Year established	
University logo	
University's president	
Famous alumni/ae	
Research initiatives	
My department	
My major	

- 3. Can you say something about the top 10 universities both in China and in the United States?
- 4. What do you know about Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Leonardo da Vinci?

Task 2 Surfing and Reporting

- 1. Work in groups and find information on the Internet about the following terms.
 - A) Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 - C) The Italian Renaissance
 - E) The World Wide Web
 - G) Independent Activities Period

- B) The Life of Leonardo da Vinci
- D) The Museum of Fine Arts
- F) Artificial Intelligence
- H) Boston Symphony Orchestra

Web resources

http://web.mit.edu/aboutmit/; http://en.wikipedia.org/; http://www.mfa.org/http://www.lucidcafe.com/library/95dec/newton.html

- 2. Report the information you have found by giving a PowerPoint presentation to the class.
- 3. Fill in the spaces below based on the information you found on the Internet.

MIT			
Mission			
History			
Academic Fields	*		
Contributions to Science & Technology			
Number of Students last year			

4. Make a list of key words related to higher education and university life based on your Internet research. Compare it with the list you brainstormed in Task 1.

Task 3 Watching and Retelling



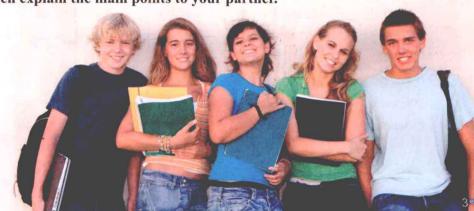
1. Watch the video clip from Susan Hockfield's 2009 Freshman Convocation speech. Use the glossary below as a reference.

frieze 雕带; 带状装饰	Michael Faraday 迈克尔·法拉第 (1791~1867),英国科学家
resonate 产生回响、共鸣	strain 竭力摆脱
petition 请求	Sir Humphrey Davy 戴维爵士 (1778~1829),科学界一位杰出人才,英国皇家学会会长

2. Answer the questions in the following table according to what you heard in the video clip.

Questions	Answers
Which great scientist does the speaker introduce to the MIT freshmen?	
What are the three aspects of the scientist's life and character that have implications for freshmen's time at MIT?	
What does the speaker say that MIT needs?	

3. Watch the video again and then explain the main points to your partner.



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Task 4 Vocabulary Preview

Read the words and phrases below, paying attention to the pronunciation. Put a check mark ($\sqrt{}$) next to all known words. Try to understand unfamiliar words from context.

		Glossary for N	lain Reading		
Nouns					
□ urgency	\Box individual	□ intellect	□ aspiration	\square imagination	□ campus
□ inquiry	□ representation	□ giant	□ philosophy	□ ghost	□ awe
□ Renaissance	□ sculptor	□ ideal	□ disregard	\Box perspective	□ curiosity
□ observation	□ structure	□ geology	□ property	□ skull	□ discipline
□ linguistics					
Verbs					
□ inherit	□ define	□ embody	□ interconnect	□ speculate	□ merge
\Box collaborate	□ pursue	□ encounter			
Adjectives					
□ distinctive	□ marvelous	□ grassy	□ geographic	□ symbolic	□ incomplete
\Box intellectual	□ irrelevant	□ ambitious	□ incredible	□ inspiring	□ remarkable
□ occupied	□ artistic	□ celebrated	□ intense	□ lifelike	□ unimaginable
Adverbs					
□ unusually	□ decidedly	□ completely	□ absolutely	□ particularly	□ impressively
□ amazingly	□ creatively				
Phrases					
□ point of view	\square in addition to	□ be crazy abou	t □ leave behi	nd	□ in turn
	G	lossary for Re	lated Reading		
Nouns					
□ fascination	□ ingenuity	\square collaborator	□ simplicity	□ robotics	□ engineering
□ community	□ mission	□ assignment	□ radar	□ passion	□ faculty
\Box freshman	\square collaboration	□ career	□ initiative	□ orchestra	□ optimism
□ engagement	□ accomplishment	□ formula			
Verbs					
□ devise	□ quote	□ tackle			
Adjectives					
□ wanting	□ unnecessary	□ prime	□ ultimate	□ mechanical	□ fascinating
□ stimulating	□ countless	□ passionate	□ inspiring		
Adverbs					
□ rarely					
Phrases					
□ bear on	□ at least	□ meet with	□ what's more	□ sit back	

Understanding the Text

Main Reading

The Urgency of Doing: MIT and the Spirit of Leonardo da Vinci (Part I)

Susan Hockfield

Good morning, and welcome, MIT class of 2012. Welcome also to your friends and family who have come to see you off, as you begin your MIT adventure.

Let me start by explaining how we feel about you: it is MIT's very good fortune that you decided to join us. What you bring to MIT is partly individual -your own intellect, energy, ideas, and aspirations; your distinctive life experience and point of view; your language, your culture, and your faith; your imagination and your sense of humor. In addition to each of your individual gifts, together you represent the start of a marvelous new chapter in the history of human understanding, and it happens that we have gathered in an unusually interesting place to think about that idea.

We sit this morning in the grand, grassy space of Killian Court, surrounded by the "Bosworth Buildings". Together, this space and these buildings represent the geographic and symbolic center of our campus. These great buildings are also a monument to the power of human inquiry, a physical representation of the development of man's understanding of the world. Look up at the buildings nearest 15 the river, and you will see names—giants of science and philosophy; mathematics and medicine; architecture, art and engineering. Aristotle and Archimedes. Newton



and Franklin. Darwin and Pasteur. Names that mark the miles on the rising road of 20 understanding that led to the modern world. Those names may seem distant. All are decidedly dead. And certainly, the list is incomplete—completely white, 25 male and western. For a number of reasons, then, are not these intellectual ghosts irrelevant to who you are and why you

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are here today? **Absolutely** not, because all of them opened new chapters in their lives—just like you. They **were crazy about** math and science, engineering and design, art and philosophy—just like you; and they were hopeful and **ambitious** and curious—just like you; and even if we cannot all become intellectual giants, we can each add our own stone to the **incredible**, **inspiring** rising wall of human understanding—just as they did.

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I want to bring one name down from that wall today, as a way of telling you a little about the **remarkable** history you **inherit**, and about MIT. Leonardo da Vinci's name is among the most familiar. You'll find it on Building 1, on the western side in the area **occupied** by the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering. Da Vinci lived 500 years ago, from 1452 to 1519. Imagine **leaving** work **behind** that would inspire awe and scholarship in 2508!

Some think of him mainly as a painter, one of the two or three masters who defined the highest artistic achievement of the Italian Renaissance, the most celebrated period in all of Western Art. Yet painting was not how he spent most of his time. Da Vinci worked as a scientist and engineer; a sculptor and inventor; a city planner and architect. The wide range of his interests and talents embody the ideal of a university, especially this university.

Let me describe for you three of his characteristics that **particularly** fit with the values of MIT. First was da Vinci's complete **disregard** for the accepted boundaries between different fields of knowledge. Everything he did fed everything else, **interconnecting** completely different **perspectives**. Today, we describe that attitude with an awkward phrase, "**multidisciplinary** thinking", but for da Vinci, it was simply his **intense curiosity**, his desire to explore everything, to explain everything, and to put to use everything he learned.

As a scientist, he made precise **observations** of the human body **structure**, of **geology**, of the structure of trees, and of the physical **properties** of water and light. He drew, recorded, calculated forces, **speculated** about causes, and experimented over and over to test his ideas. **In turn**, those studies—that deep knowledge of his subjects—made his paintings **impressively lifelike**. At the same time, his incredible ability to draw actually made it possible for him to invent, describe, and communicate engineering ideas that were **unimaginable** before. As an anatomist, he used these methods to diagram the **skull** and its relation to the brain. As an engineer, he used his scientific understanding of water and geology to design canals and bridges. In the same way, much of the most exciting work at MIT is happening at the crossroads between **disciplines**: where cancer biology **merges amazingly**