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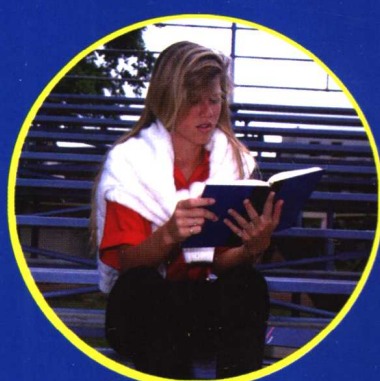
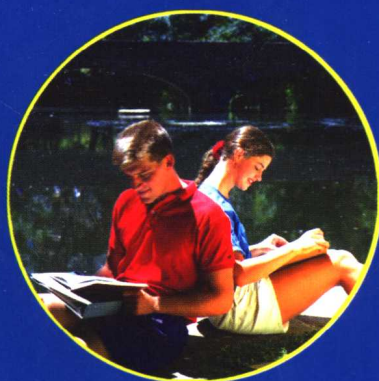
**NEW** **ESSENTIAL**  
COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 新起点 大学基础英语教程

## 学习方法与阅读

总主编：杨治中 主编：吴鼎民

4



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

# 新起点 大学基础英语教程 学习方法与阅读

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藏书章



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# 前 言

高职高专教育是我国高等教育的一个重要组成部分，高职高专学生是我国大学生中一个十分重要的群体。针对这一群体学生的特点和培养目标，教育部于2000年颁布了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》（试行）（简称《基本要求》）。该《基本要求》明确指出，高职高专的英语教学应该以培养学生实际运用语言的能力为目标，突出教学内容的实用性和针对性。

根据《基本要求》的这一指导思想，外语教学与研究出版社组织编写了本套《新起点大学基础英语教程》系列教材。本教材由长期从事大学英语和高职高专英语教学、具有丰富教学经验的教师编写，包括读写系列、听说系列、学习方法与阅读系列和自主综合训练系列，并附以相配套的教学课件和试题库。本教材在编写过程中，注意从我国高职高专学生的实际水平出发，循序渐进，拾级而上。教程所选篇章短小精悍、题材广泛、语言规范、内容新颖，富于时代气息，融知识性、趣味性和思想性于一体；练习形式多样，既便于教师在课堂上教学，也便于学生课后自学；各教程之间在内容上相互呼应、互参互补，使学生通过学习不仅掌握语言技能和知识，而且增进对中西方文化的了解，掌握良好的学习英语的方法，为今后进一步学习英语打下坚实的基础。

我们希望这套《新起点大学基础英语教程》能以其自身的特色为高职高专教材增加一个新的品种，能为广大师生所接受和垂爱。同时我们也恳切希望广大师生在使用过程中对教材的不足之处提出批评指正，以使它不断改进和完善。

编 者

2003年5月

## 编写说明

本教材属于《新起点大学基础英语教程》中的学习方法与阅读系列，与读写系列、听说系列话题融通，技能互补，构成一个整体。

本册共 12 个单元，每个单元由 5 个板块构成。第一板块是微型讲座 (Mini-lecture)，主要介绍学习方法，回答英语学习过程中的常见问题，并提出一些有效的建议，目的是指导学生怎样学习。第二板块是阅读实践 (Reading Practice)，每单元 4 篇短文，内容围绕同一个话题，目的是使学习者通过阅读增加词汇量，开阔视野，逐步掌握阅读方法。第三板块是中英文对照阅读 (Bilingual Reading)，内容多为中国文化知识，旨在使学习者了解有关中国文化的英文表达方式，提高英语的应用能力。第四板块是格言锦句 (Proverbs)。每单元选取了 5 句短小精炼、值得背诵的英语成语或古今中外的名人名言，既能培养学习者的英语语感，又能启迪智慧，启示人生。第五板块是看电影学英语 (Film Clips)，节选了一些经典和流行的英文电影片段，目的在于引导学生通过看电影听台词，既劳逸结合，寓学于乐，又能了解和学习鲜活的英语口语。

本书注释详细，配有总词汇表，每单元的练习答案都附在书后，便于在课时不够的情况下由学生自主学习。

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# Unit **O** ne



## 1、“词”以类聚，“义”以群分

中国有句古话叫做：物以类聚，人以群分。意思是：性质接近的事物，往往集聚一处（“Things of one kind come together. Birds of a feather flock together.”），职业、爱好相同，性格、情趣相近的人往往在同一场合出现。我们把这句话运用到猜测词义上来就可以说成：“词”以类聚，“义”以群分。每一篇文章都会有特定的话题，与这个话题相关的单词在文章中会聚集到一起。这就叫作“词以类聚”。所以，当我们猜测这些生词意思的时候，我们可以把它们和话题相关联。“义”以群分是什么意思呢？在词典中，一个单词往往有多条释义，比如：“worker”一般解释为“工人”；“an office worker”解释为“上班族”；如果文章是谈昆虫筑巢，那么“worker”多半是指“工蜂”或“工蚁”。又比如：“skin”有“皮肤”；“蒙皮，外壳”等释义。如果在日常生活或者医学类文章中，“skin”的词义通常是前一种，比如“a tent made of goat skins”（用软羊皮制成的帐篷）；可是如果文章是关于飞机，如“the skin of an airplane”，它的词义则为后一种。这就是所谓的“义以群分”。明白了这个道理，我们推测生词的时候就又多了一种方法。请看例句：

Asian *music* sounds different from Western music because the *scales*, *instruments*, and *composing skills* used are different.

这句话所谈的话题是“*music*”，因此我们在推测句子中其他单词“*scales*”、“*instruments*”和“*composing skills*”的时候就应该把它们与音乐相联系。“*scale*”在词典中有多种解释，做名词用时，可以是“规模，刻度，比例尺，天平；鱼鳞，音阶”等多种含义。“*instrument*”在词典中也有多种解释：如工具，器具，仪表；手段；乐器等。“*composing (compose)*”意为“创作，编著，构图，组成，写作，排字，(使)安定，调解”等。根据话题和“词”以类聚，“义”以群分的原则，“*scales*”词义是“音阶”，“*instruments*”词义是“乐器”，“*composing skills*”词义是“作曲方法”。整句话的意思是：亚洲音乐听上去和西方音乐不同，因为亚洲音乐使用的音阶、乐器和作曲方法与西方音乐不同。

有了这样的推测思路，有时候即使遇到一些生词，我们也能大概判断出它们的意思或类别，而不至于茫然不知所措。

### 即学即练

根据句子上下文猜测划线单词的意思。

1. In the insect zoo, there is a beehive with a queen bee, hundreds of workers, and

(1)

(2)

(3)

layers of honey-filled honeycombs.

(4)

(1) A. 拥挤的场面

B. 蜂箱

C. 养蜂场

- |            |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|
| (2) A. 女王  | B. 女养蜂人 | C. 蜂王   |
| (3) A. 养蜂人 | B. 工蜂   | C. 工蚁   |
| (4) A. 蜂巢  | B. 蜜糖   | C. 梳状饰物 |

2. Some airships have no major inside structures and no framework for the outer skin. The  
(1)

gas pressure causes this skin, called the envelope, to keep its shape. Modern envelopes  
(2)

are made of man-made materials.

- |               |             |            |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| (1) A. 人的皮肤   | B. 兽皮       | C. 蒙皮      |
| (2) A. 现代化的信封 | B. 现代化的航空气囊 | C. 现代飞机的外壳 |

3. As the last step in the composing process, review your text to be sure it is correct. Check your spelling, punctuation, and capitalization, and make certain you are using acceptable grammar.

- |       |           |       |
|-------|-----------|-------|
| A. 复习 | B. 重新仔细察看 | C. 评论 |
|-------|-----------|-------|

4. Few newspapers are able to review more than a handful of the books published each week.

- |       |           |       |
|-------|-----------|-------|
| A. 复习 | B. 重新仔细察看 | C. 评论 |
|-------|-----------|-------|



## 1. Cyberschools

About 21,000 young people in seventeen American states do not attend classes in school buildings. Instead, they receive their elementary and high school education by working at home on computers. The United States has sixty-seven public "cyberschools", about two times as many as two years ago.

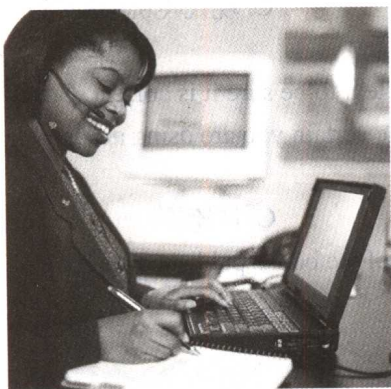
Electronic education makes students work at their own speed. Cyberschools help students who were unhappy or unsuccessful in traditional schools. Learning at home by computer ends long bus rides for children who live far from school.

Cyberschools are growing in popularity. For example, a new cyberschool called Commonwealth Connections Academy will launch classes this fall. It will serve children in the state

of Pennsylvania from ages five through thirteen. The state's Department of Education gave the academy a three-year charter, an agreement permitting the school to operate.

Teachers and a director will operate the academy's educational program from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Academy experts will manage subject materials and technical services. Connections Academy already has opened three cyberschools. The academy is a private company that is part of the Sylvan Learning Centers. The centers have been developing educational programs for more than twenty years.

Children get free equipment for their online education. This includes a computer, printer, books and technical services. Parents and students communicate with teachers by telephone or by immediate message systems on their computers.



### Notes

1. **cyberschool** ■ /'saɪbəsku:l/ *n.* 网校
2. **popularity** ■ /ˌpɒpjʊ'lærəti/ *n.* 流行; 普及
3. **commonwealth** ■ /'kɒmənwelθ/ *n.* 联合体, 联邦
4. **academy** ▲ /ə'kædəmi/ *n.* 大学, 学院
5. **launch** ★ /lɔːntʃ/ *vt.* 开办, 创办
6. **charter** ▲ /'tʃɑːtə(r)/ *n.* 营业执照; 特权

## I. Translate the following phrases or expressions into Chinese.

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. launch a new enterprise      | launch classes                    |
| _____                           | _____                             |
| 2. enjoy/win general popularity | grow in popularity                |
| _____                           | _____                             |
| 3. fine arts academy            | military academy                  |
| _____                           | _____                             |
| 4. a business program           | educational programs              |
| _____                           | _____                             |
| 5. a chartered plane            | the Charter of the United Nations |
| _____                           | _____                             |

## II. Choose the best answer for each of the following incomplete statements or questions according to the passage.

### 1. The students who attended cyberschools \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. didn't receive any education at all
- B. received their education from their computers at home

- C. had no public school in their hometowns
- D. had no money to pay their expenses at public schools
- 2. **What benefits do cyberschools bring to their students?**
  - A. They can learn at their own speed.
  - B. They can save a lot of money.
  - C. They can avoid traveling long distances from their homes.
  - D. Both A and C.
- 3. **According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?**
  - A. Now in the U.S.A., cyberschools gain less and less trust from the public.
  - B. Commonwealth Connections Academy is a failure, because the state government permits it to operate only three years.
  - C. Cyberschools are becoming more and more popular.
  - D. Cyberschools are cheating children from ages five through thirteen.
- 4. **According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?**
  - A. Cyberschool students get free equipment for their online education.
  - B. Cyberschool students get subject materials from the academy.
  - C. Cyberschool students needn't pay any tuition (学费).
  - D. Academy experts will provide technical services for their students.
- 5. **In what ways do the students communicate with their teachers?**
  - A. By telephone or by immediate message systems on their computers.
  - B. Through face to face conversations at the end of each term.
  - C. Through face to face lectures at both the beginning and end of each term.
  - D. By interactions on the computer screens.

## 2. E-learning Advice

**Why do so many e-learning initiatives fail? How can you keep your project out of the ditch?**

**1. DON'T over-promise and under-deliver.** People new to e-learning sometimes have highly unrealistic ideas about the effort involved in creating e-learning courses, the change management necessary to ensure adoption, and the cost-savings. For example, your management team may expect that everyone in the company will use e-learning, or that e-learning can replace all other forms of learning. Take time to educate stakeholders, so your initiative is held to realistic goals and standards for success.

**2. DON'T be exclusive.** Don't try to do it alone. Don't exclude IT, purchasing, legal, and other key stakeholders because you think it will speed the process. Part of your job is educating others in the company about e-learning. Never sign a contract without legal review. You may need your boss or a vice-president to sign the contract. Enlist your management

team's support and keep them informed along the way. If you fail to listen to your stakeholders, you won't get their help when you need it!

**3. DON'T try to boil the ocean (start too big).** Unless your company has millions of dollars to burn and won't hold you accountable, don't start with big, complex solutions. When trying a new course supplier, only contract for the first course rather than a whole curriculum.

**4. DON'T fail to plan.** While you need to be fast, don't be careless. Planning allows you to define business requirements, communicate your vision, get buy-in from your stakeholders, and set your initiative up for success. Even if you get a great price for your course or solution and have a superb product, the investment will waste money if it isn't implemented well or used by the staff.

**5. DON'T win the battle and then lose the war.** The most notorious e-learning failures involve internal struggles about who "owns" e-learning and who will win out. The reality is that there are several good options for each of these issues. The most important success factor is moving the company quickly to e-learning successes linked to specific business needs. These successes make your sponsors look good, and help overcome resistance.

**6. DON'T lose your sense of humor.** As a change agent, you'll need a solid sense of humor to handle all those tough questions and the natural resistance from your stakeholders.

## Background Information

"E-learning" (电子化学习) 是指运用 "Internet" (国际互联网) 和 "Intranet" (单位或企业内部网) 技术进行远程网络教学, 依托网络多媒体技术、网上社区技术及网络硬件平台, 将专业知识、技术经验通过网络远程传送到学员面前, 使学员可以随时随地利用网络进行学习或接受培训。

"E-learning" 将改变教师的作用和师生之间的关系。与传统的教学不同, "E-learning" 强调以学生为中心, 突出了学生在教学活动中的主动性, 及教师与学生的交流。

电子化学习包含两种形式:

### 1. 教师引导学习方式 ("Instructor-led E-learning")

该方式使教师和学员可以在不同的地点同时登陆 "Internet" 或 "Intranet" 进行授课和学习。最大的特点是:

- \* 在指定的时间, 师生同步学习。最新的 "Internet" 技术已使这种同步的学习环境实现与传统教室相同的感受, 即虚拟教室;

- \* 个性化学习: 学员可以在自己个人习惯的空间学习, 不受场地的限制。

### 2. 自我控制的学习方式 ("Self-paced E-learning")

该方式使学员可以不受时间地点的限制, 选择适合自己的时间和地点自学。



**Notes**

1. **initiative** ★ /ɪ'nɪʃətɪv/ *n.* 计划; 积极性
2. **ditch** ▲ /dɪtʃ/ *n.* 沟, 渠
3. **exclusive** ▲ /ɪk'skluːsɪv/ *adj.* 排他的; 排外的
4. **exclude** ★ /ɪk'skluːd/ *vt.* 拒绝; 排除
5. **stakeholder** ■ /ˈsteɪk.həʊldə(r)/ *n.* 股东, 享有股份或利润的人
6. **enlist** ■ /ɪn'lɪst/ *v.* 获得 (赞助、同情、支持等), 争取
7. **curriculum** ▲ /kə'rɪkjʊləm/ *n.* (*pl.* curriculums, -la) 课程
8. **superb** ▲ /suː'pɜːb/ *adj.* 上乘的, 超等的, 极好的
9. **implement** ▲ /'ɪmplɪmənt/ *vt.* 实现; 履行 (契约)
10. **notorious** ■ /nəʊ'tɔːrɪəs/ *adj.* 众人皆知的, 臭名远扬的
11. **sponsor** ★ /'spɒnsə(r)/ *n.* 负责人; 赞助人

**I. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. E-learners are unrealistic about their e-learning courses, thinking that e-learning can replace all the other forms of learning.
2. It is important to get support from the management team when you take e-learning courses.
3. A complete curriculum of e-learning is essential to both the learners and the stakeholders.
4. Careful planning for e-learning plays a decisive role in setting the initiative up for success.
5. A sense of humor helps you deal with the difficult questions and the resistance from the stakeholders.

**II. Match the following English expressions with their Chinese equivalents.**

- |                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. curriculum schedule       | A. 学术课程      |
| 2. curriculum vitae          | B. 以儿童为中心的课程 |
| 3. academic curriculum       | C. 课程表       |
| 4. activity curriculum       | D. 适应个别差异的课程 |
| 5. child-centered curriculum | E. 相关课程      |
| 6. classical curriculum      | F. 核心课程      |
| 7. core curriculum           | G. 经验课程      |
| 8. correlated curriculum     | H. 活动课程      |
| 9. differentiated curriculum | I. [拉] 履历    |
| 10. experience curriculum    | J. 经典课程      |