主 编 余建中

新世纪 文献英语敦耀

第一分册教师用书

New Century English Course for Students of Liberal Arts



上海外语教育出版社

大学英语应用提高阶段专业英语系列教材

活道。 文形其法 第一分册 教师用书

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前 言

本册书是《新世纪文科英语教程》第一分册的教师用书,供有关教师教学参考之用。

根据学生用书各单元的具体情况,本册书主要包含两部分内容。与课文相关的第一部分由以下三项内容构成:

- 1. Pre-reading Activities 本节内容提供了学生用书各单元中 Pre-reading Activities 的录音文字材料和练习答案。
- 2. About the Author 根据课文作者的知名度和取得有关材料的难易度,我们尽可能地为使用本教材的教师提供了有关课文作者的简要介绍。由于材料所限,有些作者的情况无从知晓,但是使用本教材的教师至少可从本节内容中了解课文的出处和发表的时间。
- 3. Text-related Information 本节内容提供了课文及其作者的一些背景材料并对一些相关的重要问题或人物作了必要的解释,对课文中提及的一些典故等则提供来源以供参考。与练习相关的第二部分由以下两项内容构成:
- 1. Key to Excercises (Texts A, B&C),其中包括 Responding to the Text, Vocabulary, Writing 三大类练习的答案。
- 2. Key to Translation Exercises,此项练习所包含的短语、句子或篇章是围绕单元中所有三篇课文设计的,因此,教师应该引导学生熟练掌握课文的相关语句,以便学生能顺利完成这部分练习。

由于《新世纪文科英语教程》涉及的内容很广,本教师用书不可能顾及教学过程中的各个方面,因此教师在使用本书时可以视情况适当增删其中内容,以适合各类学生之所需。

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本册中的部分注解使用了 1998 World Book Encyclopedia 中的资料。

编 者 2003年5月

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Unit One

Futurology

Pre-reading Activities

Tapescript

The field of futures studies is a relatively new professional discipline. It arose in the 1950s and 1960s in response to the growing complexity of organizational life and world affairs. The tools and techniques were invented in think tanks and activist organizations in order to understand and respond to the rapidly changing and largely unpredictable future. The field has grown due to increasing awareness of the long-term consequences of population and economic growth on our planet.

The field distinguishes itself from traditional forecasting and planning disciplines in four ways. First, futures studies consider a longer time horizon than most forecasters do. Futurists are typically studying the world 10 to 50 years from now in contrast to economists and market researchers who look forward 1 to 3 years. Second, futurists focus on a degree of change which most forecasters do not consider — real, systemic, transformational change as opposed to incremental changes from existing trends. Third, since we cannot be certain about such long-term change, futurists describe alternative, possible and preferable futures rather than single predictions. Finally, futurists use both qualitative and quantitative methodologies where traditional forecasting tends to rely more on purely quantitative tools.

Futures studies serve the needs of individuals, groups, organizations and governments that must understand possible changes in their long-term future and respond accordingly. Futurists describe change in terms of long-term trend analysis or scenarios. They help their clients respond by assisting them in visioning, strategic planning and the management of issues and organizational change. As the speed of change increases and the consequence of decision multiplies, more and more individuals and organizations will need a futures perspective to survive and be successful.

• 1 •

Key to Pre-reading Activities:

- 1. the 1950s and the 1960s 2. 10 to 50 3. single predictions 4. qualitative; quantitative
- 5. long-term

Text A

Thinking about the Future

About the author:

Frederik Pohl is best known as the author of such science-fiction books as *Gateway*, *The Voices of Heaven*, and *The World at the End of Time*. He has also written a number of nonfictional works, such as *Our Angry Earth*. "Thinking about the Future" was published in Vol. 30, *The Futurist*, 09-01-1996.

Text-related Information

1. Rand Corporation

Rand Corporation is a nonprofit research organization that studies policy problems of the United States, especially those involving national defense. The U.S. Air Force began Project RAND (Research And Development) in 1946 to conduct long-range studies of intercontinental warfare by forces other than armies. RAND became an independent corporation in 1948, but the Department of Defense still finances most of its work.

The Rand Corporation investigates such subjects as the military and economic strength of Russia and China, and the air defenses of the United States. It also studies international terrorism, nuclear arms control, defense resource management, weapon design, uses of earth satellites, and military and political conditions throughout the world. Since 1967, the corporation has increased its research on such nonmilitary problems as city transportation, criminal justice, educational management, health care delivery, water supplies, and housing. Most of its reports on military matters are secret and are given directly to the Air Force or the Department of Defense. The corporation also operates an Army research center and a graduate program that grants doctor's degrees in policy analysis. Its headquarters are in Santa Monica, Calif., but it also maintains a Washington, D.C., branch.

2. Herman Kahn

Herman Kahn became known first for his work on nuclear strategy, later gained a reputation as a futurist. Born in Bayonne, New Jersey, USA in 1922, he did graduate work in physics at the California Institute of Technology, then joined the Rand Corporation where he worked on military strategy. Unlike many other scholars and strategists, he believed that nuclear war could be won. At Rand, he studied the application of such analytic techniques as game theory and systems analysis to military theory. In 1961 he founded the Hudson Institute, where he conducted research into questions of national security and the future.

His writings include On Thermonuclear War (1961), Thinking about the Unthinkable (1962), On Escalation (1965), The Emerging Japanese Superstate (1970), The Future of the Corporation (1974), The Japanese Challenge (1979), and Thinking about the Unthinkable in the 1980s (1984). It is widely believed that the title character Stanley Kubrick's classic cold war satire Dr. Strangelove, (played by Peter Sellers, 1964) was modeled in part on Kahn. Herman Kahn died in 1983.

A Comparison of Some Important Foresight Methods

Technique	Approach	Advantage	Limitations	Appropriate Use
Delphi survey	large group judgment	individual influence free process	construction of topic statements, resource intensive	testing and confirmation, stimulus for debate, mass involvement
Scenario analysis	construction of alternate possible fu- ture	decision guides,	plausibility, view- points of writers, imagination	strategic contexts for organizations sensi- tive to external fac- tors, identify inter- connections
Morphology	analyze components of a system	combinations and possibilities,	looks at individual parts in parallel, exhaustive analysis of each part limited	about a problem, search for new so-

Technique	Approach	Advantage	Limitations	Appropriate Use
Relevance tree	quirements			ponents of an is- sue, identifies de-
Trend analysis	extrapola- tion of his- torical data	•	unexpected events, non-linear change	short-term, or 'pre- determined' factors
Expert group discussions		economical, targeted		examination of issues, taps expert views, review of relative positions in critical technologies

Text B

A Checklist for Evaluating Forecasts

About the author:

The author not available, Andy Hines's "A Checklist for Evaluating Forecasts" was published in Vol. 29, *The Futurist*, 11-01-1995.

Text-related Information

Cross-impact analysis

This is a technique whereby the probability of occurrence of a number of different developments is given expression and the interrelationships between these probabilities are also established within a matrix. Through this network it becomes possible to link various developments and to describe systematically the impact of the realization of a given development on the probabilities of occurrence of other developments. The value of this

technique to forecasting and assessment lies primarily in the link it provides between what might otherwise be rather disparate forecasting and assessment efforts. However this technique is only as good as the assignments of approximately correct probability values to the various matrix cells.

Text C

Against Futurology

About the author:

Konrad Kellen came to the United States in 1935 as a refugee from Nazi persecution and served in the U.S. forces during World War II. He was a senior staff member at the Rand Corporation, America's foremost "think tank" for twenty-five years, and currently lives in Pacific Palisades, California.

"Against Futurology" was published in (Prophets and Prophecy issue) Vol. 21, *Parabola*, 03-01-1996.

Text-related Information

The Story of Appointment in Samara

"The servant of a rich man in Baghdad or Basra, or some place like that, went out to do a day's shopping. But in the market place he met Death, who gave him a strange sort of look ... Well the servant chased off home and said to his master: "Lord, in the market place I met Death, who looked as if he were about to claim me. Lend me your fastest horse that I may ride to Samara, which I can reach before night-fall, and so escape him."

The rich man lent the servant his horse, and he duly set off for Samara at a great rate of knots. But when he had gone, the rich man thought: "This is a bit of a bore. My servant is a jolly good servant, I shall miss him. Death has no right to give him the twitches. I think I'll pop down to the market place and give the old fellow a piece of my mind."

So the rich man went to the market place and button-holed Death. "Look here," he said, "What do you mean by giving my servant the shakes?" Death was amused. He said: "Lord, I merely looked at the fellow in surprise."

"Why so?" asked the rich man. "He is just an ordinary servant."

"I looked at him in surprise." explained Death, "because I did not expect to find him here. You see, I have an appointment with him this evening — in Samara."