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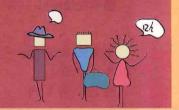
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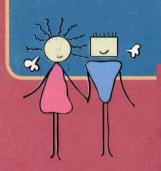
疯狂英语

Crazy English



重新回来学英语・阅读篇

English Re-start · Reading



中山大学主族社

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英语就是看图说话

一 英语学习进入读图时代

在学习语言的过程中,枯燥、大篇幅的文字往往使人心生厌倦。而图文并茂则有助于刺激人的右脑,提升整体把握能力和形象思维能力,达到启发思考、引导表达、加深记忆、提高效率的作用,这使得看图学英语成为了一种快捷而明晰的学习方法。图片的运用,可以有效、适度地放慢整本书的节奏,让语言在脑子里形成具体形象;而充足的实例,也让读者有足够的时间进行比较,搞清楚书中每个部分之间的关系。只有具有一定思维能力,才能灵活组织语言,表达思想。高效地运用一本书胜过泛泛地看多本书。特别是对于有一定基础、想重拾英语的学习者来说,普通的、教科书式的学习模式除了挫伤他们的学习积极性外,别无它用。英语学习进入读图时代是大势所趋。

《重新回来学英语》作为一套引导学习者重新进入英语世界的书,顺应了时代和读者的要求,摒弃了原来图书的旧形式,大量采用简单、形象、达意的图片,清楚地表现了常用词汇和句型的意思,便于读者掌握,从而享受学习的乐趣。















二 英语就是看图说话

语言的学习是听、说、读、写的全面学习,而传统的英语学习却大多集中在读和写两方面。语言是交流的工具,是沟通的桥梁,不"听"、不"说"就丧失了其最本质的价值。目前,看图说话这一方法在我国各级各类英语教学、考试中广为应用,就是为了推动、鼓励英语学习者更多地"听"与"说"。

那么,怎样培养读者"说"的能力呢?"知之者不如好之者,好之者不如乐之者",这说明了兴趣的重要性。《重新回来学英语》采用"看图说话"这一方式,是一套精心编排的供读者学习的"活"宝典。全书图片鲜艳,能集中读者的注意力,从而增加他们的兴趣。轻松有趣的图片,又能帮助读者形象地理解词句的含义,而不用死记硬背,因此是一本自学的良书。读者可以"听"本书的MP3,也可以"读"书上的内容,学习地道的英语用法。更多时候,读者可以"说"——在图片的提示和引导下,动用积累的知识,运用英语的思维,把简单的图画富有逻辑地表达出来,用自己的语言描述图片,清晰地表达出自己的想法。在这种方法的推动和启发下,读者一定会惊喜地发现:说一口流利的英语并非难事。而本书多元取材的内容,也为读者打开了一扇窗户,使他们能看到更广阔的世界。







(I) H NO

相信每一位翻阅本书的读者都曾有过多年的英语学习经历。通过本书,你不仅可以温故而知新,而且可以获得不同于以往的语言学习体验。

多年来,在外语教学领域占主导地位的一直是语法翻译法(The Grammar-Translation Method)。顾名思义,该教学法重视语法教学、阅读和翻译能力的培养。在应用语法翻译法的课堂中,学习者的母语得到了大量的应用——母语与外语之间的互译是主要的学习活动形式。尽管能够有效地提高外语学习者的阅读和翻译能力,而且非常适用于大班的教学,但是,无可否认的是,语法翻译法忽视了口语能力的训练,过于强调死记硬背语法规则,而且练习形式过于单一,课堂氛围颇为沉闷。

鉴于语法翻译法的种种不足,直接法(The Direct Method)应运而生。直接法主张直接学习、直接理解和直接应用外语;它重视口语教学和语音训练;在初级阶段不进行系统的语法教学,而是帮助学习者通过大量接触和使用语言材料归纳语法规则;另外,直接法尽量避免使用母语和翻译活动,相反,它借助动作、表情、情境、实物、图画等多种直观手段来取代母语的释义功能,以帮助学习者在外语的形式与意思之间建立直接的联系。

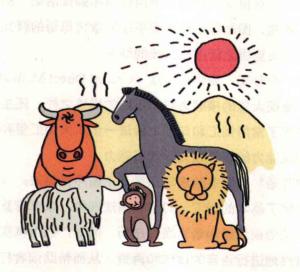
作为直接法的一个分支,循序直接法(Graded Direct Method)除了回避使用母语和语法讲解、重视大量的接触语料和不断的操练之外,还主张外语教学应当循序渐进:在掌握了常用词汇和句型之后进一步扩大词汇量和语法知识,并提高阅读能力;听说能力的培养领先于读写能力。

《重新回来学英语》这套书的编写正是基于循序直接法:《重新回来学英语·初级入门》集结了基本的词汇、句型和语法现象,以非常直观的方式有效地扩大读者的日常英语词汇量和语言表达技巧,同时,通过真实的语言场景,使读者能够非常自然地进行语言的模仿和再造,从而帮助读者打下坚实的语言

基础;《重新回来学英语•会话》通过场景的系统训练,每个场景配以大量的实用句型,着重细化以往英语会话中容易忽略的情节,让读者学会有的放矢,轻松应付任何情况;《重新回来学英语•阅读》则呈现出主题多样、趣味十足的真实语料,通过有趣的插图及小文章提高读者的英文阅读水平,使读者在阅读的过程中稳步提高语言的各种技能。整套书的最大特点在于:通过配备大量的简笔画,为语言的学习提供种种情境,让你在不依赖母语的前提下也能顺利地掌握语言现象,积累语言知识。

除了秉承循序直接法的思想之外,在编撰《重新回来学英语•阅读》的过程中,我们并没有摒弃语法翻译法。母语对外语学习的促进作用是不可能完全被抹杀的,这就是为什么我们在本书的末尾提供了所有阅读材料的汉语翻译。在直接学习、直接理解和直接应用外语的过程中,读者如果遇到难题可以随时翻阅后面的翻译文字。

最后,祝愿各位读者能够体味看图学英语的乐趣,当然,最重要的是,英语水平能够更上一层楼!



本书编者 2009年10月





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Are you a man or a woman or a girl or a boy? What is your country?

A country is an area of land that is controlled by its own government, president, king, etc.

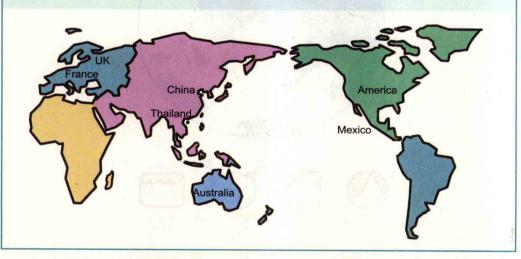
Is the country where you live now, the country of your birth?





1-1

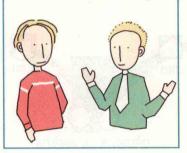
Do you see on this page a map of the country where you live? Is it China, Thailand, France, UK, Australia, America, Mexico or some other country?





1-2

"What is your name?" the man on the right asks. The other man answers: "My name is Willy Carter."



1-3

"Where do you come from? What is the country of your birth? Where were you born?" (These are different ways of asking the same question.)

"Berlin, Germany," answers Willy



1-4

Germany is a country in central Europe, which was divided from 1945 until 1990 into West Germany and East Germany. Its capital is Berlin. It is a member of the EU (= the European Union, it's a European political and economic organization that encourages trade and friendship between the member countries).



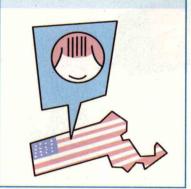




1-5

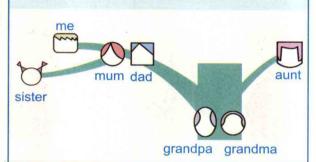
"Have you any relations in this country?"

"Yes, I have one. My aunt, my father's sister. She lives in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A."



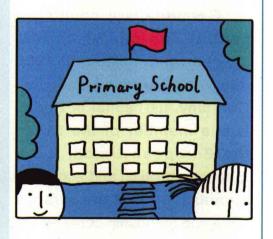
1-6

(A relation is a member of your family. Do you know a "family tree"? A "family tree" cannot be planted: it is not a plant, but a plan of relationship of the members of a family. Can you trace your family tree back farther than your great-grand parents?)



1-7

Primary school refers to a school for children between five and 11 years old in England and Wales. While Americans call it elementary school, which is for children between five and twelve in some places, and five and ten in other places. After this, in Britain they will move to secondary school for children between 11 and 18; while in



primary school or elementary school 小学

trace...back to 追根溯源

will trace

trace(s)

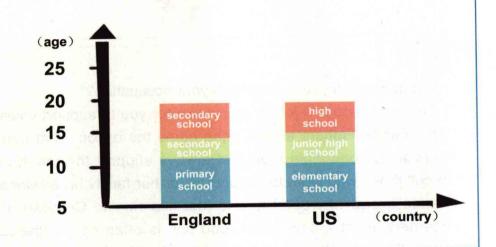
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the US, secondary school is a name for middle school, junior high school, and senior high school considered together as a group. That is to say children aged between 9 and 13 in Britain and 10 and 14 in some parts of the US go to middle school; children aged between 12 and 14 or 15, especially in some parts of the US, go to junior high school; and children aged between 15 or 16 and 18 in the US enter high school.



1-8



"When were you born? Give me the date of your birth. What is your age?"

"I was born on January 10, 1970. I am thirty-nine (years old)."





"I was at school for eight years."

"When were you at school? How long were you there? How many years were you at school?"





1-10

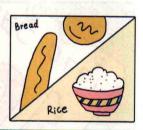
"What work do you do? What is your occupation?"

An occupation is a job or profession for you to support yourself or your family. Fathers always bring home the bacon. That means fathers are dependable men and always support the family. We also call those who work to support his or her family breadwinners, because bread to westerners is just like rice to Chinese. It is westerners' most widely eaten food and is often called "the staff of life". So naturally, idioms that include the word "bread" are connected with the idea of living.



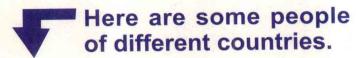






occupation or profession 工作
dependable [dɪ'pendəbəl] adi. 可依赖的





China

1-11

This is a Chinese girl. She lives in China. China is her nationality. She is Chinese. She speaks Chinese.



1-12

China is the largest country in eastern Asia. Beijing is the capital of China. China's population is the largest in the world. In 1949 it became a socialist state, known as the People's Republic of China (PRC). China is one of the most important economic and industrial powers in the world.



nationality [ˌnæʃə'nælətɪ] n. 国籍、民族
population [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃən] n. 人口; (具有共同特点的)一类人
economic [ˌiːkənɒmɪk] adj. 经济(上, 学)的 n. [-s]经济学(状况等)

industrial [ɪn'dʌstrɪəl] adj. 工业的,产业的

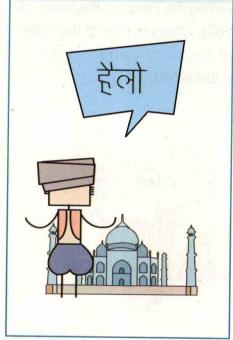




India

1-13

That is an Indian boy. He lives in India. India is his country. He is an Indian. He speaks Hindi.



1-14

India is a large country in South Asia. New Delhi is the capital of India. It was once ruled by the British from 1757 until 1947, and is now the largest democracy in the world. The official languages are Hindi and English, and most people belong to the Hindu religion, although there are also large populations of Muslims and Sikhs



Hindi ['hɪndi:; 'hɪndɪ] adj.&n. 印地语(印度官方语言之一, 主要通行于印度北部); 印地语的

democracy [dɪˈmɒkrəsɪ] n. 民主, 民主制; 民主国家

Hindu ['hɪndu:] n. 印度人; 印度教信徒

Muslim ['mʌzlɪm] n. 穆斯林 adj. 穆斯林的,伊斯兰教信徒的

Sikh [si:k; sɪk] n. 锡克教教徒(源于16世纪印度教的教徒,相信只有一个神)

