

English Reading
and Writing

英语

读写教程

主 编 顾 晔
副主编 朱莹莹

上

高等教育出版社

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《英语读写教程》(上、下册)是为英语专业学生编写的,两册书共 17 个单元,与同类教材相比,它有以下几个显著特点:

一、教学理念创新。表达主义是本书的指导思想,它是西方语言教学的一个重要的流派。根据柏拉图对真理的哲学解释,真理是不可教授的,而是个人在理解的过程中自我反省与修正得到的结论。建立在柏拉图哲学思想上的表达主义写作教学认为,写作的能力也是不能通过传授得到的,而是在表达的过程中自我批判与纠正的结果。表达主义的写作教学始终把学生和学生的真情实感放在第一位,它认为每个人都是有思想有情绪的个人,都有内在的创造潜能。通过写作反思自我,通过对自我的反思发现真理,这就是写作的最高价值。在课堂中,表达主义倡导通过创设情境诱发学生的表达欲望,促使他们关注自然交际,并在此过程中理清思路、感受真理、习得语言。

为了体现表达主义的理念,编者在主题设计中坚持三个原则:(1)个人化原则,选材与学生本人的生活和经历相关;(2)真理相关原则,每个单元主题与人类生活的基本方面相关,引导学生探索对这些基本方面的真理性认识;(3)真实性原则,在任务设计中创设真实情景,激发学生的表达能力和创新能力,避免观点型的写作任务。例如,在 Project 4 讨论“爱”的一章,如果让学生写一篇“真爱的含义”的文章,学生体会不深,认识不够,就只有胡编乱凑、拾人牙慧,所以我们创设了真实生活的情境,让学生给梦中情人写一封诉说爱意的情书,鼓励学生通过真实经历,展示自己的内心世界。

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2014年11月于杭州

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The whole book includes 17 projects, while Book 1 covers the first nine: On Writing, Life Mission, Memory, Love, Conversation, Newcomer, Horror, Encounter and Wonderland. These nine projects are designed to help students understand elements of writing — word, sentence, paragraph, and composition, as well as two basic genres — narrative and descriptive writing. All the projects develop under the same rubric and here is an introduction to the rubric with the example of Project 4.

Section	Activities	Purpose	Example (Project 4 Love)
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Project

1

On Writing



Getting Started

Art Gallery

The Writing Lesson is a painting by Louisa Anne Beresford (1818–1891). Study the painting, provide proper words for each blank to complete a description, and answer the following questions.

The Writing Lesson is a portrait of six girls in a writing class. Among six of the girls, some are _____, some are _____, one is _____, and the other one is _____. By studying their expressions I have a feeling that the lesson must be _____.

Try to answer the following questions:

1. Did you have problems in word choice to complete the above task?
2. If yes, how did you solve your problems?

Writing Skills

To Choose Words

The English language contains over 500,000 words, but it is difficult enough for an English learner to use words within 3,000 ones. To transfer thoughts onto paper, one needs to choose the correct words, the appropriate words and the best words that suit the writing purpose.

1. To choose the correct words

To choose the correct words for your writing, we need to know the grammatical function of a word, to use it in its correct spelling, to tell the differences between the word and other similar words, and to learn the collocation of the word as well.

1) To identify part of speech

“Part of speech” indicates the classification of words with reference to the functions that they perform in the sentence. Most grammar books agree that there are ten parts of speech: nouns, articles, numerals, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions and interjections.

It is important to be able to identify and remember the part of speech of a new word, because it decides where it is put in a sentence.

Noun	<p>A noun is a name. It names a person, place, thing, idea, living creature, quality, or action.</p> <p>Examples: <i>cowboy, theatre, box, thought, tree, kindness, arrival</i></p>
Article	<p>An article is used to introduce a noun.</p> <p>Examples: <i>the, a, an</i></p>
Numeral	<p>A numeral in English can function both as a noun or an adjective, and therefore is considered an individual part of speech.</p> <p>Example: <i>five, 1,100, dozen, the 13th</i></p>
Verb	<p>A verb is an action.</p> <p>Examples: <i>walk, talk, think, believe, live, like, want</i></p>
Adjective	<p>An adjective is a word that describes a noun.</p> <p>Examples: <i>big, yellow, thin, amazing, beautiful, quick, important</i></p>
Adverb	<p>An adverb is a word which usually describes a verb.</p> <p>Examples: <i>slowly, intelligently, well, yesterday, tomorrow, here, everywhere</i></p>
Pronoun	<p>A pronoun is used instead of a noun, to avoid repeating the noun.</p> <p>Examples: <i>I, you, he, she, it, we, they</i></p>
Conjunction	<p>A conjunction joins two words, phrases or sentences together.</p> <p>Examples: <i>but, so, and, because, or</i></p>

Preposition	<p>A preposition usually comes before a noun, a pronoun or a noun phrase. It joins the noun to some other parts of the sentence.</p> <p>Examples: <i>on, in, by, with, under, through, at</i></p>
Interjection	<p>An interjection is an unusual kind of word, because it often stands alone. Interjections are words which express emotion or surprise, and they are usually followed by exclamation marks.</p> <p>Examples: <i>Ouch!, Hello!, Hurray!, Oh no!, Ha!</i></p>

2) To improve spelling

Poor spelling is often developed from the early years of English study. To improve spelling, allow yourself to look up words that you are not sure of in a dictionary when you write a paper. You can also keep a personal spelling list of words you misspell and study the words regularly. This can be overlooked easily, but it is of a great value.

But misspelling also occurs because some words can be commonly confused.

○ Homonyms

Words that have the same sounds but different meanings and spellings are known as homonyms. Following are a number of examples.

Words 1	Words 2
all ready	already
passed	past
altogether	all together
principle	principal
complement	compliment
discrete	discreet
precede	proceed
stationary	stationery