

研究生英语创新教育系列教材

—— 主编 郭继荣 白靖宇 顾问 何福胜 ——

国际学术交流英语

本册主编 王宏俐 师琳



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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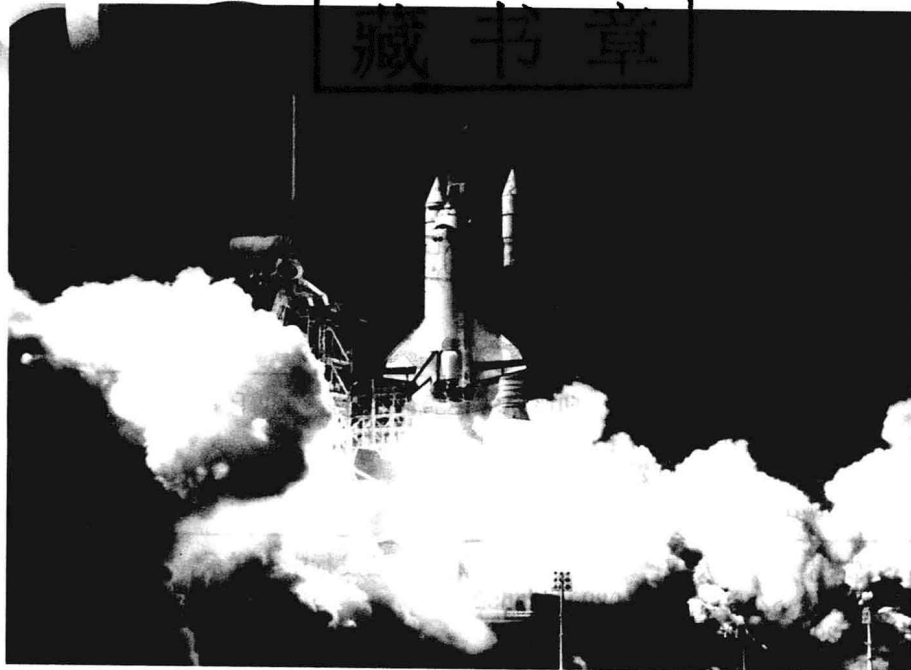
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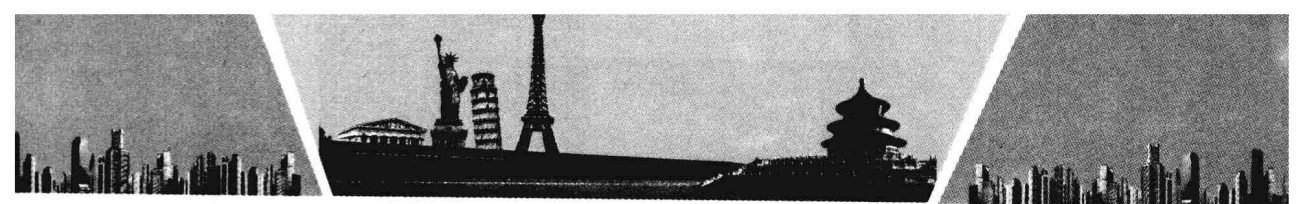
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总序

Preface

随着21世纪经济全球化、信息网络化和文化多元化的不断发展,世界各国的研究生教育正在面临着国际化创新能力教育的巨大压力与挑战。目前,我国的研究生教育也正处在从传统教育向现代教育转型的重要时期,正在实现由知识教育向创新教育的转变。在这一背景下,研究生英语教育必须改变传统观念,要“以研究生为本”,建立以“英语创新教育”为核心的新理念,融入培养创新型人才和建设创新型国家的时代潮流。为此,我们组织编写了这套“研究生英语创新教育”(Graduate English for Innovative Education)系列教材。

本系列教材是以教育部研究生创新教育计划西部研究生教育创新平台建设为依托,开发编写的一套全新的研究生英语系列教材,其宗旨是确立研究生英语创新教育的新理念,在研究生英语教学中实施自主学习的理论,激发研究生创新思维能力,提高研究生英语教学质量和水平,培养高层次创新型人才。

◎本系列教材的特点

1. 建立“研究生英语创新教育”的新理念。现代教育强调教育教学过程是一个高度创造性的过程,以点拨、启发、引导、开发和训练学生的创造才能为基本目标。因此,研究生英语教育必须改变传统的教学观念和方式,确立新的教学目标,挖掘利用新的教学资源 and 手段,采取不同的教学评价体系。本系列教材的建设和编写符合当前研究生创新能力教育的理念,有助于研究生英语教育实现启发式和讨论式的教学,有利于研究生英语综合能力的提高和自主学习能力的培养,在开拓认知视野的同时激发研究生的创新思维。

2. 实施“以研究生为本”的自主学习理论。语言学习自主性这一概念是当代语言教学理论中的一个热门问题,深刻地影响了世界范围内的教育改革,其理论基础为美国奈塞尔(U. Neisser)的认知心理学和马斯洛(A. Maslow)、罗杰斯(C. R. Rogers)



等人为代表的人本主义心理学。根据研究生的心理和学习特点，他们具有较为完整的知识结构、较强的独立意识和自主学习能力，因此自主学习的模式在研究生英语教育过程中是十分可行的，也是非常必要的。同时，我们倡导的“以研究生为本”的理念，就是强调在英语教学活动中要采取启发式、讨论式、研究式等各类方法，要求研究生主动参与，发挥他们在英语学习过程中的主体作用，突出对他们创新意识的培养和实践，使英语教育成为他们人生发展过程中的一个重要因素。另外，本系列教材是一种开放性、立体式的现代化教材，包括纸质教材、多媒体光盘和网络系统，以适应在现代信息技术条件下研究生英语自主学习的新需求。

3. 语言材料具有思想性、真实性和时代感。选材在英语教材编写和教学中具有重要意义，是决定教材质量优劣的关键。本系列教材以研究生英语创新教育为理念，在语言材料选择中把文章内容的思想性放在第一位，注重选择思想性好和情感品位高的文章，激发和调动研究生思考问题的积极性，培养他们的创新思维能力和提高他们的思想素养。同时，本系列教材文章的选择非常注重语言材料的真实性和时代感。根据现代教材理论，真实材料指社会上流通和人们日常接触到的各种语言材料。本系列教材的文章均选自外国报刊、杂志、网络、书籍和辞典，保证了语言材料的“原汁原味”（in original），并以最新的语言材料为主，反映多学科发展的前沿信息和当前社会的精神面貌，具有强烈的时代感。

4. 教材练习设计具有多样性和实践性。教材练习设计是英语教材编写和教学中的一个重要环节。一方面，对于学习者来说，它有利于巩固所学的知识，发展运用英语的能力和英语水平；另一方面，对于教师来讲，它有利于检查教学效果，帮助教师进一步改进教学和促进教学效率。据此，本系列教材练习根据不同种类的教材，设计了多种多样的练习形式，使研究生有足够的练习量来巩固和提高所学的语言知识。更重要的是，新的英语教学理念强调学习者要成为语言信息的加工主体和知识的构建者。这就要求研究生要从依靠教师课堂讲授中解脱出来，积极主动参与到语言实践中去，从一个被动的语言信息接受者转变成为一位语言学习的实践者，通过对本系列教材练习部分的多听多说多练，在大量反复的实践中巩固和掌握所学英语语言知识和技能，切实提高英语水平。

◎本系列教材的构成体系

根据当前研究生英语教学和学习的实际情况，本系列教材分为必修课教材和选修课教材两大类、博士和硕士两个层次。

必修课教材

1. 英语综合教程共3册：1册供博士使用，学习时间为半年；2册供硕士使用，学习时间为1年。该教程以课文和练习为核心，主要是培养综合运用英语的能力。每册共有10~12个单元，每单元课文分为A、B两篇。每册教材都配有教师用书和录音光盘。另外，《硕士英语综合教程》还配有一本学习指导书，供自主学习使用。

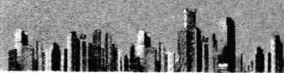
2. 口语、听说教程共3册：1册供博士使用，学习时间为半年；2册供硕士使用，学习时间为1年。该教程以英语口语、听说训练为主，主要是培养口头运用英语的能力。每册共有16个单元，每单元分为课堂教学和自主学习两部分。每册教材后都配有练习答案、录音原文和光盘。

选修课教材

研究生英语创新教育的核心是改革研究生英语课程设置，在研究生英语课程体系中开设选修课是势在必行，也是这次研究生英语创新教育系列教材开发编写的重点，其目的主要是培养研究生的语言实际应用能力，推动研究生专业知识的学习，特别是提高研究生在本专业领域的国际学术交流能力，同时增强研究生的英语文化知识和培养研究生的人文素质。

选修课教材实行硕士、博士一体化设置，以实用性和通用性为基本原则，分为三大类8种：

1. 英语文化知识类选修课教材，共2种：《西方文化简史》和《英美名著赏析》，主要涵盖英语国家文学、文化知识。
2. 英语语言技能类选修课教材，共4种：《科技英语文献阅读》、《英语媒体时文选读》、《学术论文写作与发表》和《口译技能与实践》，主要包括英语阅读、写作技能等。
3. 英语情景交流类选修课教材，共2种：《国际学术交流英语》和《经典影视赏析》，主要涉及英语在交流场合中的实际应用。



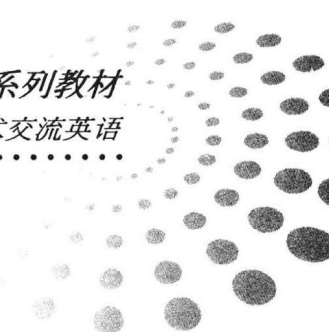
研究生英语选修课的开发与设置是一个十分复杂的问题，受到各校学科门类、专业设置、培养机制、师资力量和生源质量等条件的制约。所以，一种教材很难适合不同类别的研究生，各高校可以结合本校的学科专业，开发出具有本校特色的选修课教材，以满足教学的需求和研究生的实际需要。

本系列教材在编写和出版过程中汇集各方面的智慧和力量，是团结合作的结晶。本系列教材由陕西省学位与研究生教育学会研究生外语教学工作委员会统一协调，邀请清华大学研究生院副院长、英语教学和教材专家何福胜教授担任学术顾问，以在陕西的国家985、211工程高校、驻陕西的军队院校和省属重点大学的教授、博士为骨干力量，组织全省各研究生培养高校有丰富教学经验的教师合作编写。

本系列教材在教材编写出版过程中，西安交通大学出版社的各级领导和编辑人员给予了全力支持和积极配合，做了许多卓有成效的工作。同时，本系列教材的编写得到了陕西省教育厅和学位办的领导、各研究生培养单位的领导和广大研究生英语教师的大力支持，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。另外，本系列教材的编写参考了一些国外的报刊、杂志、图书和网站上的文章，也在此向原作者表示感谢。

由于我们水平有限，在编写中难免有疏漏和错误之处，希望广大师生和读者在使用中批评指正和提出宝贵意见，我们对此表示诚挚的欢迎和虚心的接受，使本系列教材在以后的出版中力求达到臻善臻美。

编者
2012年



前言

Foreword

随着经济的全球化和社会生活的信息化，英语作为人类交际工具的重要性日益凸现。非英语专业研究生掌握英语的目的是进行国际间的信息交流和从事各种涉外活动。因此本着学以致用原则我们精心编写了《国际学术交流英语》。本教材是研究生英语创新教育系列教材的选修教材之一。它主要供高等院校的研究生课堂使用，同时也可供具备一定英语基础、各学科领域的学者参考使用。本教材旨在帮助大家提高学术英语的表达能力，克服参加国际学术交流和合作、进行科学研究中的语言障碍。在编写过程中，编者重点突出以下几个特点：

紧扣教育部和社会对人才英语应用能力的要求。本教材注重培养学生使用英语进行国际学术交流的实用能力，特别是用英语撰写论文、在国际会议中宣读论文、即席答辩、交流讨论，以及组织会议的实际能力。

力求选材的时代性、规范性、全面性、知识性和启迪性。本教材材料新颖、语言规范，涵盖国际学术交流的各个方面，便于学生获取信息和提高技能。

在体例编排上别具一格，科学合理。本教材的每一单元均有基本知识的介绍，又有典型的实例，针对性强的问题和翔实的语言技能说明。同时每一板块后面都配有练习，既便于教师课堂操作，也可供学生课后自主学习。

本书从构思、设计、编写到校稿，全体工作人员精益求精、力求完美。但由于水平有限，不当之处在所难免，希望广大师生和读者提出批评和建议。

编者

2012年4月

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Chapter 1 International Academic Conference

Learning Objectives

- To understand different kinds of international meetings
- To familiarize principal conference activities
- To know where to get conference information
- To learn how to prepare for the conference

Part 1 General Knowledge

There are different kinds of international meetings and they have different names such as conference, congress, convention, forum, seminar, symposium, workshop, etc. In this book, we will mainly focus on introducing the ones which are more closely related to the academic field and may be more beneficial to graduate students and to the demonstration of their research achievements, for example, international conference, forum, seminar, symposium, workshop, etc. Quite a few activities may take place in an international conference, so organizers of the conference need to do a lot of preparatory work for the conference. For those who want to participate in the conference, there are different ways of obtaining conference information.

1. Different kinds of international meetings

International meetings can be given different names according to their own characteristics.

Meeting (会议的总称) refers to various kinds of assembly or gathering of people for a particular purpose, such as for a business, social, or religious purpose. Meeting is a general term and it can mean any kind of gathering.

Conference (大型会议) is a formal and large-scale meeting which is organized on a particular subject to bring together people who have common interests. A conference usually lasts for a few days and consists of formal sessions such as panel sessions, parallel sessions, forums or workshops, poster sessions and informal activities.

Congress (代表大会) is usually a large-scale formal assembly of representatives, as of various nations, to discuss issues, ideas, and policies of public interest.

Convention (年会) is a formal and routine meeting of members, representatives, or delegates, as of a political party, fraternal society, profession, or industry.

Forum (论坛) is a public meeting or presentation involving a discussion usually among experts and often including audience participation. At a forum, people exchange ideas and discuss issues, especially important public issues.

Seminar (讨论会) is a class-like meeting, where participants discuss a particular topic or subject that is presented by several major speakers.

Symposium (研讨会) is a meeting at which experts, scholars, and other participants of a particular field discuss a particular subject. A symposium is usually narrower and more specific in the range of topics than a conference and the scale of a symposium is also usually smaller than that of a conference. The essential characteristic of the symposium is that a few persons discuss a subject or problem while an audience listens.

Workshop (讲习研讨班) is a discussion and demonstration of the practical work on a particular subject, when a group of people learn about the subject by sharing their knowledge or experience. A workshop involves not only the professional and academic discussions but also practical performance.

2. Principal conference activities

Different kinds of activities may be involved in an international conference such as formal meetings, informal meetings, audio and visual presentations, visits, etc.

Formal meetings

Formal meetings usually include general assembly, plenary session, parallel session, poster sessions, etc.

A general assembly is usually attended by all the participants of the conference and sometimes by government officials and reporters. A general assembly is characterized by the opening ceremony, welcome speeches, general speeches, and the closing ceremony.

A plenary session is also attended by all the participants. There are usually keynote speeches relevant to the themes of the conference which are given by well-known experts and take longer time than ordinary paper presentations which take place in a parallel session.

A parallel session is a smaller-scale meeting and several parallel sessions are usually held simultaneously. Such a session is for participants to present their papers and usually a special topic is arranged for a particular parallel session.

A poster session is an occasion on which papers are posted on boards or walls in a specially separated area of the meeting place. The participants can go to read the posted papers and discuss them with the author if he/she is there or go to a special place for the audience who want to leave a message for the author.

Informal meetings

Informal meetings refer to informal communication among participants of the conference. Informal meetings may take the form of “free information exchange”, “free paper presentation”, “free communication”, etc.

As for *free information exchange*, the organizer may provide a range of topics for exchange of views. In some international conferences, *free paper presentation* is arranged for those delayed papers or papers not formally presented in the regular sessions. *Free communication* is usually arranged between sessions or



during the break of a conference.

Audio and visual presentations

On some occasions, professional presentations need audio or visual aids. Such audio or visual aids may be the use of slide projectors, videotapes, short film projectors, PowerPoint, etc.

Visits and other social activities

At a conference, there can also be visits and other social activities in or around the host city, such as visits to historical or scenic spots, visits to famous research institutes, universities, or museums, banquets, various parties, concerts, games, etc. These activities are held to provide the participants with more opportunities to come into contact with each other and establish friendship.

3. Available information sources

There are different sources to obtain information about international conferences, such as specialized periodicals announcing meetings, professional journals or magazines carrying meeting announcements, organizations specializing in meetings or international communication, conference documents including meeting announcements, conference brochures, invitations, correspondence, etc., the Internet, private channels including information provided by teachers, schoolmates, colleagues, friends, and so on.

4. Preparatory work for the conference

A lot of preparatory work needs to be done for an international conference including working out and announcing a Conference Notice, a Call for Papers, and a Conference Program, writing and replying relevant conference letters, making signs such as "ENTRANCE", "EXIT", "NO ENTRANCE", etc. to guide people during the conference period, and so on. In the following parts of this unit, we will introduce how to write Conference Notice, Call for Papers, and Conference Program respectively; writing and replying relevant conference letters will be elaborated in chapter 2.

Part 2 Conference Notice

A conference notice is a good way for the prospective participants to acquire general information about the conference. Though a conference notice is not supposed to be very long, it should give all the needed information as much as possible. A conference notice usually includes the name of the conference, the date and the place, the organizer, the purpose, the key topics, prospective participants, ways to register, registration fees, the conference agenda, the contact channels and so on.

Sample Demonstration

Sample One

<p style="text-align: center;">Conference Notice 2011 3rd International Conference on Computer Engineering and Applications Haikou, China July 15-18, 2011</p> <p>The 2009 and 2010 International Conference on Computer Engineering and Applications (ICCEA 2009 and 2010) were held in Manila and Bali Island respectively. Based on the success of ICCEA 2009 and 2010, ICCEA 2011 will be held in Haikou, China during July 15-18, 2011. ICCEA 2011 will be co-sponsored by IEEE, and Hainan University.</p> <p>The objective of ICCEA 2011 is to provide a platform for researchers, engineers, academicians as well as industrial professionals from all over the world to present their research results and development activities in Computer Engineering and Applications. This conference provides opportunities for the delegates to exchange new ideas and application experiences face to face, to establish business or research relations and to find global partners for future collaboration.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introducing the background, name, date, place, and sponsors of the conference (介绍会议背景、名称、时间、地点及主办方)2. Introducing the objective of the conference (介绍会议目的)
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This conference will provide an open forum for the dissemination of the up to date research progress, innovative modeling approaches and original research results on all aspects of Education Technology and Computer. The conference will focus on, but not limited to the following topics:

- Database Technology
- Artificial Intelligence
- Computer Architecture
- Software Engineering
- Computer Application
- Network Technology

...

- Computer Education for Graduates
- Computer Education for Undergraduates
- Distance Education for Computers
- Life-long Education
- Computer Education for Particular Group
- Other Computer Education

...

Submitted conference papers will be reviewed by technical committees of the Conference. All accepted and registered papers will also be published in the conference proceeding by IEEE, which will be included in the IEEE Xplore, and indexed by Ei Compindex and ISTP.

Other specific information of the conference is as follows:

REGISTRATION FEE (by US Dollar and RMB)

	Registration Fee
Authors (IEEE Member)*	400 USD / 2600 RMB
Authors (Student)*	400 USD / 2600 RMB
Authors (Non Member)*	450 USD / 2900 RMB
Listeners	200 USD / 1500 RMB
Invited Speaker	Free
Additional Paper (s)**	320 USD / 2200 RMB
Additional Page	70 USD / 500 RMB / One Page
Extra Proceeding	50 USD / 350 RMB

3. Introducing the conference topics (介绍会议议题)

4. Introducing the review and publication of papers (介绍论文评审及发表信息)

5. Introducing registration fee (介绍报名费用)