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"任务驱动型研究生公共英语系列教材"

总 序

"任务驱动型研究生公共英语系列教材"是大连理工大学研究生院2007年教改基金立项资助项目。

任务驱动型教材的目的是在教学设计过程中，以具体的任务为主线，使学生在完成任务的过程中探索、发现有关的知识技能。任务驱动型教材基于建构主义的教育思想，把"任务驱动"教学法有机结合在教材编写过程中，实现教学内容和教学方法的统一；以技能培养为本位，"理实一体化"，利于英语技能型人才培养。具体而言，本系列教材在编写过程中满足了以下几个条件：

（1）正确把握"任务驱动"本质内涵，科学合理设计"任务"。关键是根据教学内容，把"任务"设计得科学合理。在学习情境设计时，关键是创设实施"任务"真实情境的体验环境。在学习组织设计时，关键是突出以在教师帮助指导下的学生自主学习和协作学习为重点。

（2）更新教学观念，转变教学过程中的角色。任务驱动型教材的编写模式是一种新的教材编写模式，基于全新的教学观念。传统教材编写的基本特征是："以知识为主线，教师为主体，学生为客体"，教师的"教"是立足点。而任务驱动型教材的编写模式具有"以任务为主线，教师为主导，学生为主体"的基本特征，立足点是学生的"学"。这一编写模式与现有的研究生公共英语教学模式的指导思想不谋而合。

（3）注意了理论与实践的紧密结合。把教学内容中的理论知识应用于实践范例，巧妙地设计成"任务"，把在传统教材编写中以理论知识体系为主的"明线"，变为"暗线"的知识链，把任务链设计为"明线"，任务链与知识链有机结合，把知识链这一"暗线"合理地包含在任务链这一"明线"之中，通过科学合理的"任务"体系，实现了教材中的理论知识与运用理论知识的实践进程的紧密结合。

本系列教材主要包括：《任务型学术写作》《口语交际任务》《英美名著赏析》

《实用英语口语交流教程》《国际学术会议英语》和《英美文化体验》等。每一本教材由若干个任务构成（相当于传统教材的单元），每一个任务下面由若干个活动构成（相当于传统教材的练习）。每一个任务由任务目标（task objective）、任务准备（task preparation）、任务实现（task realization）、任务拓展（task transfer）四个部分构成。

任务驱动型系列教材不仅可以使学生学到教学内容所要求的英语基础知识，还能够培养学生运用所学的基础知识用英语解决实际问题、完成实际"任务"的能力。任务驱动型系列教材在教学中的作用定位在"教"和"学"，更注重学生"学"的需要，把学生作为教学中的主体，注重教材与学习主体的内在关系，重视"学法"，把"教程"转变为"学程"。

近年来，随着全球化的进一步深入，国际交流的进一步拓宽，学术领域的交流也显得越来越重要，参加国际会议是学术交流的重要环节。为了适应新形势发展的需要，满足硕士研究生、博士研究生以及广大教师使用英语进行国际学术交流的期望，我们编写了这本《国际学术会议英语》。本教材得到了大连理工大学研究生教学改革与研究基金资助（项目编号：jg2015045）。

在大量的实际调查和论证的基础上，我们根据研究生参加国际会议的实际需要，以任务为驱动，改变传统的以知识点为核心的教学模式，使学习者在完成任务的过程中，潜移默化地培养符合自身特点的学习模式。本书具有以下特点：

○ 注重真实场景下的、以明确目标为导向的语言交际活动，使学生通过完成学习任务、学习活动来掌握真实、实用和有意义的语言。

○ 强调以教师为主导、以学生为主体的教学活动，突出体验、实践、参与、交流和合作的学习方式。学生在参与精心设计的任务型学习活动中认识语言，运用语言，发现问题，找出规律，归纳知识和感受成功。

○ 将英语教学中常用的呈现——练习——运用（Presentation, Practice, Production）模式颠倒过来了。在常规的"3P"教学模式中，任务通常体现为Production中的综合运用式练习，用来巩固所学的语法结构、语言功能或词汇。而在任务型教学模式中，学生通常以完成任务中的活动为开始，待任务完成后，教师再把学生的注意力引到在活动中曾使用过的语言上，并进行纠正和调整。

○ 使教师从知识的传授者转变为课堂活动的设计者、组织者和指导者，以编写话题为主，提供真实的语言环境，设计能引导学生完成语言目标的任务或活动，使学生从被动的听众变为主动的参与者。

《国际学术会议英语》针对中国学生以英语作为交流工具参加国际学术活动的各个环节而设计，包括三大部分："学术发言的结构""口头发言技巧"和"会议交流的其他形式"。

　　第一部分主要基于论文发言的主要结构，针对每一个部分分别进行设计，先给出音频的样例，让读者亲身体会每一个部分（包括引言、文献综述、方法、结果、结论与讨论、提问和回答）的语言特点和结构特点，并通过相应练习进行巩固；同时给出每一个部分可以用到的表达，鼓励学生做相应的练习以提高对这些表达的熟练程度。

　　第二部分主要介绍一些学术会议发言中所涉及的技巧，包括视觉教具、逻辑转换、吸引听众注意力、语音语调等单元。每一单元试图克服枯燥的讲解，通过简单实用的练习让学生更好地掌握相关的技巧。

　　第三部分介绍和会议发言相关的其他交流形式，包括会议组织人员和参加人员之间的通讯交流、会议海报的设计、会议主持等单元，每一单元包括样例展示与分析、主要表达、模拟套用练习等。

　　本教材由长期讲授研究生"国际学术会议发言"课程的王慧莉教授、高桂珍教授和刘文宇教授担任主编；王慧莉教授负责教材的整体设计和样章编写；安雪花副教授和王玉翠老师参与样章的编写。教材具体分工如下：王慧莉编写第一章；潘玉娇编写第二、三、四章；侯艳编写第五、六章；王玉翠编写第七章；李雪艳编写第八、九章；李雪乔编写第十章；安雪花编写第十一章；崔中良编写第十二、十三章；郝晓争编写第十四章。

　　尽管本书的编写力求准确、实用，但限于编者水平，书中定有许多需进一步改进和完善之处，祈请各位同行和广大学生批评指正。

<div align="right">主编
2015年9月</div>

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Part I
Structure of an Academic Presentation

Overview: *Generally speaking, there are three fundamental parts in a presentation: the Introduction, the Main Body and the Conclusion. The Main Body is the biggest part. The Introduction and Conclusion are relatively short. The Introduction should tell the audience what you are going to talk about. The Main Body should develop those themes or points in more detail in the order that you have introduced them in your Introduction. In the Conclusion you should pick out the main points from the Main Body and summarize them for your audience. So the Conclusion is similar to the Introduction in fact.*

Introduction

Task Objectives

You will learn
- what should be included in the Introduction of an academic presentation.
- how to begin your academic presentation.
- to recognize and understand the typical expressions used in academic presentations.
- to use the appropriate expressions.

Task Preparation

● Sample demonstration

I. *Listen to the following six passages of introductions in an oral presentation and then match the numbers of the passage on the left column with the topics (A-F) on the right column.*

Number of the passage	Topics of the passages
Passage 1	A. Analysis of a bunch of brains of psychopathic killers
Passage 2	B. An emerging technology called additive manufacturing, or 3D printing

Passage 3	C. The link between the structure of the language you speak and how you find yourself with the propensity to save
Passage 4	D. What translates generic public space into qualitative space?
Passage 5	E. More data allows us to see new, better and different
Passage 6	F. Changes in power transition and diffusion in this 21st century

II. *Listen to the following six passages of introductions in an oral presentation and then match the numbers of the passage on the left column with the skills (A-F) that the speakers use on the right column.*

Number of the passage	The skills the speakers use
Passage 1	A. Saying something personal about yourself
Passage 2	B. Asking the audience a question or get them to raise their hands
Passage 3	C. Saying what you plan to do in your presentation and why
Passage 4	D. Getting the audience to do something
Passage 5	E. Getting the audience to imagine situations
Passage 6	F. Giving interesting facts that relates directly to the audience

● **Language Focus**

Read the following expressions used in introductions and outline.

I. *Introducing the affiliation (university, faculty, institute, department...) and the opening statements*

1. **I am a** PhD student/researcher/technician at ...

2. **I am doing** a PhD/a Master's/some research at ...

3. **I am part of a team** of 20 researchers and most of our funding comes from ...

4. **The work that I am going to present to you today** was carried out with the collaboration of the University of ...

5. **I would like to start by thanking**... **for** inviting me to be part of this (Panel).

6. **I thank you for giving me this opportunity to share with you** (some of my thoughts) and **principally to learn quite a lot by being here**.

7. **I am honoured to address you on** the important occasion of …

8. **Thank you for that warm introduction**. It is a great pleasure to be here with you today.

9. **Good morning. Let me start by saying just a few words about** my own background/myself.

II. *Greeting the audience and introducing the topic*

1. **Hello, I am here to talk about** a new way to select candidates for a position in a company.

2. **But my idea today is not to debate** whether there's such a thing as good TV or bad TV; **my idea today is to** tell you that I believe television has a conscience.

3. **So I'm going to talk to you about** the political chemistry of oil spills and why this is an incredibly important, long, oily, hot summer.

4. **I want to start my talk today with** two observations **about** the human species and why we need to keep ourselves from getting distracted.

5. **The first thing I want to do is say thank you to all of you**.

6. **I'm going to make an argument today** that may seem a little bit crazy: social media and the end of gender.

7. **I want to talk to you a little bit about** user-generated content.

8. **I'm going to tell you** three stories on the way to one argument that's going to tell you a little bit about how we open user-generated content up for business.

9. **Today I'm going to unpack for you three examples of** iconic design, **and it makes perfect sense** that I should be the one to do it because I have a Bachelor's degree in Literature.

10. **I'd like to share with you** a discovery that I made a few months ago while writing an article for *Italian Wired*.

11. **I would like to talk to you about** why many e-health projects fail.

12. **Hi there. I'm going to be talking a little bit about** music, machines and life. **Or, more specifically, what we learned from** the creation of a very large and complicated machine for a music video.

13. **I'm here to talk about** the wonder and the mystery of conscious minds.

14. **I'm speaking to you about** what I call the "mesh." It's essentially a fundamental shift in our relationship with stuff, with the things in our lives.

15. **What I'm here to talk with you about today** is an intriguing new hypothesis and some surprisingly powerful new findings that I've been working on.

16. **In this presentation I am going to/I would like to/I will discuss** some findings of an international project.

17. **In this presentation I am going to/I would like to/I will examine/ analyze/bring to your attention**…

18. **In this presentation I am going to/I would like to/I will introduce the notion of/a new model of** …

19. **In this presentation I am going to/I would like to/I will review/ discuss/describe/argue that**…

20. **In this presentation I am going to/I would like to/I will address a particular issue, which in my opinion,** …

21. **In this presentation I am going to/I would like to/I will give an analysis of/explore the meaning of**…

22. **In this presentation I am going to/I would like to/I will cite research by** Wang and Green…

23. **It is a pleasure for me to be here this afternoon and to address you on the subject of**…

III. *Telling the audience what point your research has reached and in what context it is*

1. **What I am going to present is** actually still only in its early stages, **but I really think that** our findings so far are worth telling you.

2. **We are already at a quite advanced stage of the research, but I was**

hoping to get some feedback from you on certain aspects relating to ...

3. **Our research, which we have just finished, is actually part of a wider project involving** ...

4. **In this presentation, I shall confine myself to** (the major points, which appeared to those...)

5. **The presentation will address** two of the recognized "potential problems": ...

6. **This presentation will focus on** the results of our project which has been conducted ...

7. **I feel privileged to share with you** a few thoughts on the project of...

8. **I would like to present** (three propositions about a leadership) **for your consideration.**

9. **I want to talk to you about** some preliminary findings of a study I recently conducted.

10. **I'm delighted and honored to address you** this afternoon **on the subject**: Has Humanism Any Future?

11. **I would like to elaborate on** (his comments) and tie the subject of ...

12. **I am happy to have the opportunity to share information with you about** school library media programs in our schools.

IV. *Giving your agenda*

1. **Thank you. I have two missions here today. The first is to** tell you something about pollen, I hope, and to convince you that it's more than just something that gets up your nose. **And, secondly,** to convince you that every home really ought to have a scanning electron microscope.

2. **I will begin with an introduction to... /I will begin by giving you an overview of... Then I will move on to... After that I will deal with...** And I will conclude with...

3. **First, I'd like to do X/I'm going to do X/First, I'll be looking at** X.

Then we'll be looking at Y/Then, we'll focus on Y. And finally we'll have a look at Z/Finally, I'm going to take you through Z. So, let's begin by looking at X.

4. **This is what I'm planning to cover.**

5. **I've chosen to focus on** X because I think it has massive implications for.../it is an area that has been really neglected.../**I'm hoping to get some ideas from you on how to.../that what we've found is really interesting**.

6. **I think we have** found a radically new solution for.../truly innovative approach to.../novel way to…

7. **We are excited about our results** because this is the first time research has shown that...

8. **Why is X so important? Well, in this presentation I am going to give you three good reasons...**

9. **What do we know about Y? Well, actually a lot more/less than you might think. Today I hope to prove to you that...**

V. Referring to handout

1. **I've prepared a handout on** this, **which I will give you at the end, so there's no need to take notes.**

2. **Details can also be found on our website. The URL is on the handout.**

Tips and Notes

1. 通常情况下，学术会议发言的引言部分包括两个重要的内容。一是论文的题目，二是发言的提纲。

2. 但是，在很多情况下，发言人为了吸引听众的注意力，会采用不同的方式开始自己的发言。例如：讲一个和发言主题相关的轶闻趣事，鼓励听众提问，让听众身体参与做出某些动作（具身），让听众想象某个场景（心象）；列出和听众直接相关的一些数据和事实；引用某著名专家的话语等。

Task Realization

I. *Listen to an "introduction" part in an oral presentation and fill in the blanks. After that, listen to it as many times as possible so that you can recite it.*

Hello, 1. _____ a new way to select candidates for a position in a company. 2. _____ you three things. 3. _____, why I think the current methods for selecting candidates are not effective. 4. _____, my radical alternative, 5. _____ let the receptionist of the company make the decision. 6. _____, how trials proved that even against my own expectations this solution reduced recruitment costs 7. _____. Moreover, it was 8. _____ traditional interviews in more than 90% of cases.

II. *Imagine you are going to give an oral presentation at an international conference in your research field. Write an "Introduction" script to the presentation and rehearse it. And then present it to your group or class.*

Task Transfer

Go to the Internet to find more scripts of oral presentations at an international conference and analyze it based on the following questions:

1. What skill does the speaker use?
2. Is there any other alternative that the speaker can employ to begin the presentation so that he/she catches the attention of the audience more effectively?