

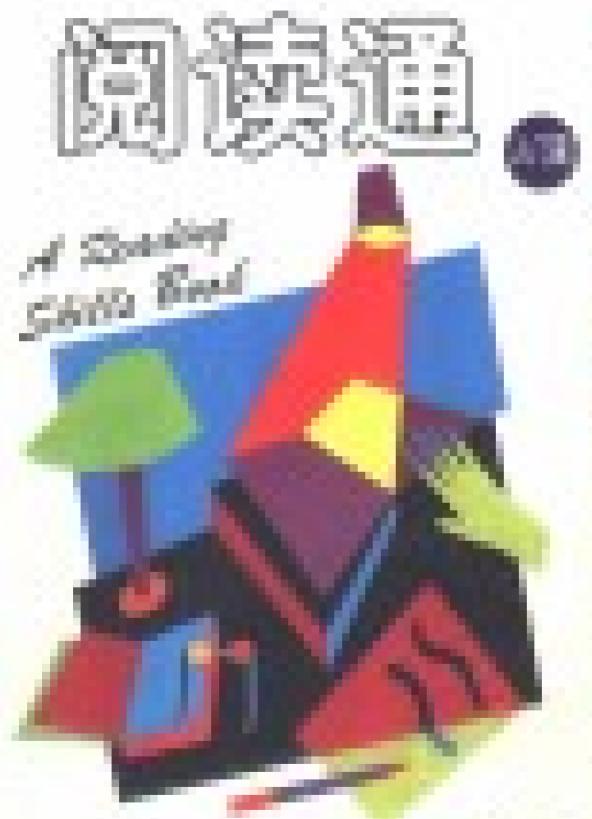
系列教 材

Mosaic



辽宁教育出版社 美国麦克希尔出版公司

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## 美语路路爾系列教材 Mosaic

总编译: 汪榕培

# 阅读通入门篇

# A Reading Skills Book Access

Pamela Hartmann James Mentel 门顺德 编译

# 美语路路通系列教材 Mosaic

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# 总序

《美语路路通》是最新从美国引进的一套美国英语系列教材。这套教材以非英语国家的学生为对象,帮助学生提高听、说、读、写的语言技能和整体提高语言水平。全套教材共19册,由《听说通》(五册)、《阅读通》(五册)、《写作通》(四册)和《交际通》(五册)四个系列组成。各个系列既相互联系、又相对独立,每个系列中的各个分册循序渐进、不断巩固已学的知识。因此,整个系列可以配合使用,学习英语技能的全部内容;每个系列也可以分别使用,适用于从入门阶段到中高级阶段各个层次的学生。

顾名思义,《听说通》是训练听说技能的课本;《阅读通》是训练阅读技能的课本;《写作通》是训练写作技能的课本;《交际通》是以语法为线索全面训练语言各项技能的课本。

全套教材具有下列显著的特点:

- 1. 课文取材新颖,每章围绕一个主题式语言功能。内容引人入胜,难易程度适中,语言要点反复循环出现,可以有效地激励学生的学习热情。
- 2. 传授技能要点和学习策略,使听、说、读、写的技能成为可以逐步掌握的内容。这个特点是《美语路路通》有别于其他同类教材的一个重要方面,技能的各个环节既可以分解为若干方面,又可以通过反复循环达到熟练掌握的程度。
- 3. 练习形式多种多样,练习内容紧密结合生活实际。掌握语言技能的关键在于反复实践,必须在轻松愉快的实践过程中自然而然地获得,单纯的机械性模仿达不到这个目的,这套教材的练习使学生自始至终处于交际活动中,可以收到事半功倍的效果。
- 4. 听、说、读、写的训练既有侧重又有联系。在不同的语境中围绕相似的主题 或语言功能进行训练,可以明显地收到触类旁通的效果。

《美语路路通》具有上述显著特点,所以在使用的过程中受到普遍的欢迎。自1985年第1版问世以来,在美国成为外国移民提高英语水平的首选教材,在世界许多国家成为学习英语的热门教材。这套教材由于受到普遍的欢迎,在接受教学实践的反馈以后,先后于1990年出版了第2版,于1996年出版了第3版,两次做出重大修改,使教材更臻完善。

辽宁教育出版社引进《美语路路通》,出版中文版,在原书的基础上加入了中

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文的学习指导,结合中国学生的学习难点配以详细的解释,对许多中国学生不熟悉的文化现象予以介绍,并对学习方法和建议开展的课堂活动增添大量的补充说明。中文的学习指导不仅为在中国的课堂里使用这套教材提供了方便,也为广大的英语自学者提供了帮助。

进行中文版改编的是辽宁和吉林两省五所高等学校(大连外国语学院、辽宁大学、东北大学、沈阳师范学院、东北师范大学)富有教学经验的教授和专家们,他们把教授中国学生学习英语的体会和经验融入学习指导中去,使这套在国际上行销多年、享有盛誉的教材更加适合中国学生的需要,可以用做大专院校英语专业和非英语专业学生的学习教材、英语培训班的技能训练教材,也可以用做广大英语自学者的自学教材。

《美语路路通》中文版的问世是一个成功的尝试,不仅为中国广大的英语学习者又增加了一种新的选择,而且为改变传统的教学方法和教学观念提供了一个示范的样板。我相信,凡是使用这套教材的教师和学生都会喜欢这套教材,并从中受益。

**汪榕培** 1998年9月10日

# 本书序言

本书为《美语路路通》系列教材中《阅读通》入门篇,是专为非英语国家的学生进一步提高英语水平,尤其是提高阅读技能的教材。

## 一、编写意图

本书旨在训练学生的阅读技能,从而提高他们的英语熟练程度。本书有别于"语法+翻译"阅读教学法。本书力图通过上下文猜测词义的训练,推理训练,读前预测训练以及学会接收某些不肯定性的技能训练来培养学生的推论能力,从而使学生逐步提高其英语的阅读能力。

### 二、本书特点

1. 设计明快

本书设计独特,引人注目。各部分及各种练习编排醒目,关键信息配有字符底纹,练习编号排序,使用方便。

2. 配有录音

本书配有盒式录音带,在每章配有录音的地方标有盒式录音带标志。

3. 文化注解

对与各章主题有关的北美洲文化的特点与趣闻配有注解。

4. 技能表

在目录后附有归纳本书各章的阅读技能表。

5. 学习指导

在每章末尾附有学习指导,包括导言和注释。

## 三、章节安排

本册共分十章,每章一个主题,并由三部分组成:

第一部分:首先是一些与本部分的课文内容相关的图片和由导入(Getting Started)提出的一些有关这些图片的问题。课文是一篇经过改编非虚构的文章。其后是检查学生对课文的理解程度的练习。此外,还有阅读技能训练,如:根据上下文猜测词义、推论、理解

代词的所指关系、识别一个段落的中心思想的相关信息等。每篇课文都配有与学生生活相关的对话练习。

第二部分:首先是与第二篇课文内容相关的图片和问题。本部分的课文比第一部分要浅一些,并且通常是以第一人称所写的虚构文章。课后有各种练习以帮助学生扩展其词汇量。此外,还有与学生个人经历和生活有关的阅读练习。本部分着重训练各种学习技能以帮助学生获得基本的阅读能力,如:有指导的阅读、词典的使用、段落安排、找出主题思想、详情、分类及物主代词的用法,等等。

第三部分:示教实物阅读。本部分借用现实生活中的一些广告、文章摘页、单据及申请表等以培养学生的查读技能。

**编译者** 1998 年 9 月

# **Summary of Reading/Writing Skills**

Chapter	Reading Skills	Writing Skills
one	<ul> <li>guessing meaning from context: definitions after be</li> <li>making inferences ("guesses")</li> <li>following directions</li> <li>categorizing</li> </ul>	General Theme: Your Neighborhood  • paragraph form  • basic punctuation and capitalization  • writing a paragraph about oneself  • introduction to editing one's own writing (correct punctuation)  • introduction to journal writing
two	<ul> <li>identifying the main topic of a reading</li> <li>guessing meaning from context: definitions in parentheses</li> <li>making inferences</li> <li>following directions</li> <li>understanding the suffix -able</li> </ul>	General Theme: The Future  • writing about future plans  • editing for proper use of be + going to
three	<ul> <li>identifying the main idea</li> <li>guessing meaning from context: using pictures</li> <li>understanding pronoun reference</li> <li>dictionary use: alphabetizing</li> </ul>	General Theme: Sharing Likes and Dislikes using the simple present tense writing personal information editing for specific details
four	<ul> <li>identifying the main idea</li> <li>guessing meaning from context: using examples</li> <li>finding details</li> <li>dictionary use: guide words</li> <li>categorizing</li> </ul>	General Theme: Resolutions and Advice using the modals should and will editing for proper use of modals
five	<ul> <li>identifying main ideas</li> <li>guessing meaning from context: explanation after in other words</li> <li>reading in phrases</li> <li>recognizing similar and different words</li> </ul>	General Theme: Relationships <ul><li>using prepositions</li><li>writing a story</li><li>learning to rewrite</li></ul>
8ix	<ul> <li>identifying the main idea (of each paragraph)</li> <li>guessing meaning from context: using examples after and other</li> <li>understanding quotation marks</li> <li>understanding possessive adjectives</li> </ul>	General Theme: The Past  • present vs. past tense  • interviewing a person about the past  • writing about the past  • editing for -s and -ed endings

Chapter	Reading Skills	Writing Skills
<b>seven</b>	<ul> <li>identifying the main idea (of each paragraph)</li> <li>guessing meaning from context: information after a colon</li> <li>accepting some amount of uncertainty</li> <li>making inferences</li> <li>understanding the suffix -less</li> <li>categorizing</li> </ul>	General Theme: Work Experience  using the past continuous tense  writing about your work experience  editing for subject and verb (complete sentences)
eight	<ul> <li>identifying main ideas</li> <li>guessing meaning from context: opposites</li> <li>making inferences</li> <li>understanding paragraph organization</li> </ul>	General Theme: Writing Recipes  • directives (imperative form)  • writing and sharing a recipe  • editing for proper use of commands
nine	<ul> <li>identifying main ideas</li> <li>identifying supporting details</li> <li>making inferences</li> <li>recognizing similar, different, and opposite words</li> </ul>	General Theme: Describing a Vacation  using notes  using your senses to write  writing a letter about a vacation  using notes and rewriting
ten	<ul> <li>identifying main ideas and supporting details</li> <li>guessing meaning from context: review</li> <li>making inferences</li> <li>putting actions in chronological order</li> <li>outlining (idea mapping) and notetaking</li> </ul>	General Theme: A Personal Essay  rewriting and reading  making pre-writing notes  comparing your past and present experiences  checking for mistakes

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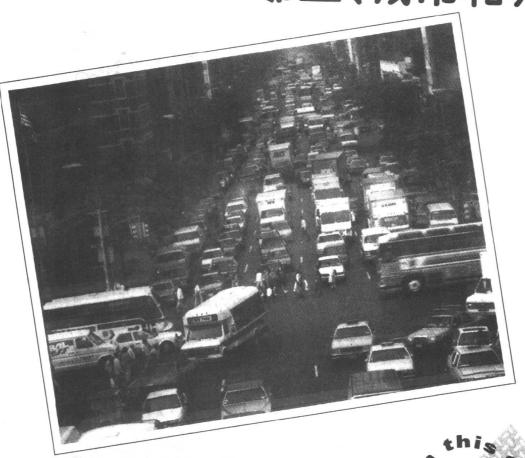
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# CHAPTER OFFICE

# Neighborhoods, Cities, and Towns

邻里、城市和城镇



You will read about some problems in very big cities. You will also read about a student's neighborhood, and you will write about your neigborhood.

# Monster Cities Employers Before You Read

**Getting Started** 

Look at this picture.

- 1. Is this city large or small? Is it nice?
- 2. What is the problem with this city?



Read "Monster Cities." There are new words, but don't use a dictionary.



## **Monster Cities**

re big cities wonderful places? Are they terrible? There are different ideas about this. William H. Whyte writes books about cities. He is happy in a crowded city. He loves busy streets with many stores and many people. He likes the life in city parks and restaurants?

Many people don't like big cities. They see the large population of cities, and they are afraid. Many cities are growing very fast. They are "monster" cities. (A monster is a big, terrible thing.) In some countries, there aren't jobs in small towns. People go to cities to work; 300,000 people go to São Paulo, Brazil, every year. These cities are megalopolises. A megalopolis is a very large city. But now there is a new word in English—megacity. A megacity is a very, very large city. Mexico City is a megacity with a population of more than 20,000,000. Tokyo-Yokohama is another megacity, with almost 30,000,000 people.

There are problems in all cities. There are *big* problems in a megalopolis or megacity. In U.S. cities, there are many people with no jobs and no homes. The air is dirty. There are too many cars. A terrible problem is crime. Many people are afraid of crime.

Population density<sup>11</sup> is a big problem in megacities. Density is the number of people in every square mile. In Seoul, South Korea, there are 45,953 people in every square mile. Is this crowded? Yes! But in Teheran, Iran, there are 79,594 in every square mile. Do you think William H. Whyte likes Hong Kong? The population density there is 247,004!



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# **After You Read**

### Main Ideas



Circle the letters.

- 1. "Monster Cities" is about
  - a. William H. Whyte.
  - **b.** the number of people in American cities.
  - c. the number of people in some very big cities.
- 2. Mexico City, Teheran, and Hong Kong are three
  - a. small cities.
  - **b.** very big, crowded cities.
  - c. cities with no crime or dirty air.

### **New Words**

It is not always necessary to use a dictionary to find the meaning of a new word. Sometimes the meaning of a new word is after the word is or are in the sentence.

example Population is the number of people in a city or country.

What is population? the number of people in a city or country



ISW	er the questions.
1.	A monster is a big, terrible thing.
	What is a monster?
2.	A megacity is a very, very large city.
	What is a megacity?
3.	Density is the number of people in every square mile.
	What is density?