

English for
Academic Communication

学术交流
英语教程

丛丛 李咏燕 编著

南京大学出版社

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前 言

《学术交流英语教程》是南京大学非英语专业博士研究生英语教学改革的核心成果,既可用作博士生英语课程的教材,亦可供具有一定英语基础并有志于卓有成效地从事国际学术交流的学者阅读与使用。

博士生英语课程教什么、怎么教,是我国高校英语教学中长期探讨的课题。南京大学博士生英语教研组与全国同行一道,在教学实践中进行了多方探索,积累了丰富的经验。笔者在1996年初担任博士生英语主讲教师后,经过对国内博士生英语教学现状的考察研究和博士生实际需求的调查了解,提出了对博士生英语教学模式实行“完型转换”的设想:改变其作为本科和硕士生英语教学简单延伸的以语法知识为重心的“阅读理解型”通行模式,而把国际学术交流实用英语文体的系统教学作为整个博士生英语教学的重心。这项改革既符合教育部《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》规定的使博士生“能够以英语为工具,熟练地进行本专业的研究并能进行本专业的学术交流”的教学宗旨,又切合博士生开展国际学术交流的迫切需要。改革设想得到了南京大学研究生院和我所在的外国语学院及英语系有关领导的肯定与支持,也受到了博士生和博士生导师的普遍欢迎。经过教学过程中的摸索与积累,逐步形成了以学术交流中的几个关键环节——学术论文写作、学术通讯和国际学术会议实用英语文体教学为主干的教学体系,其初步成果凝结在纲要式的《国际学术交流实用英语教程》(南京大学出版社1997年12月版)之中。而本教程第一、二、三部分即是在总结新的教学经验并做了大量新的研究工作的基础上,对该教学体系的改进、充实、丰富和发展。

本教程第四部分是我们从事博士生英语教学改革第二阶段的产物。在以学术交流实用英语教学为重心的教学实践中,笔者发现了如下绝非个别的现象:有些博士生有较高的基础英语水平,也有一定的中国传统文化修养,但是一旦进入英语交流语境,立即呈现出严重的“中国文化失语症”,在日常汉语交流中所表现出的中国文化底蕴荡然

无存,更遑论展现“坐而论道”、“指点江山”的神采;再联想到我们许多有着相当英语程度的中青年学者,在与西人交往过程中始终处于唯唯诺诺的“文化下风”,根本显示不出来自古老文化大国的学者所应具有的深厚文化素养和独立的文化人格;当西方同行怀着敬意探询 Confucianism/Daoism(儒/道)的真谛时,我们的学者却心有余而力不足,只能顾左右而言他,从而严重影响了交流效果。应当看到,由于社会语言学、文化语言学、跨文化交流学,特别是以“语境”、“情境”研究为核心的语用学等学科的兴起与发展,“加大外语教学的文化含量”,已逐步成为我国外语界的共识。然而,纵观我国多层次英语教学,在增大文化含量上却有着一种共通的片面性,即仅仅加强了对英语世界的物质文化、制度习俗文化和各层面精神文化内容的介绍,而对于作为交际主体一方的文化背景——中国文化之英语表达,基本上仍处于忽视状态。这不能不说是我国传统英语教学的一大缺陷。我们不应忘记,无论是汉语的“交流”,还是英语的“communication”一词,其所表示的交际行为都是“双向”的。跨文化交流决不能仅仅局限于对交流对象的“理解”方面,而且还有与交际对象的“文化共享”和对交际对象的“文化影响”方面,在某些情况下,后两者对于成功交际更为重要。如果说,由于以往“应试型”英语教学中西方文化含量的缺乏,导致了我们在国际交往中的多层面交流障碍(主要是“理解障碍”),那么英语教学中中国文化含量几近于空白的状况,对于国际交流的负作用则更为严重。基于这种认识,我认为在当前博士生英语教学改革中应采取“亡羊补牢”之举,把“中国传统文化之英语表达”列为学术交流实用英语教学的重要组成部分,以增强博士生在学术交流中所应具备的“文化主体性”;同时再辅之以体现西方文化“灵魂”的重要典籍的涉猎,从而进一步提高博士生在“文化交流与融和的时代”更加有效地从事学术交流的能力。

本书学术交流实用文体教学三大部分均从“交流”视角出发,针对国内学者在学术交流中的实际语言需要和容易出现的问题而编写,并编制了许多有针对性的习题,旨在使博士生将学到的英语知识迅速转化为实际运用英语开展国际学术交流的技能;文化阅读部分则以“精髓中之精髓”为选材原则,同时也注重了有助于文化“沟通”的选材(由于本书篇幅所限,本部分在交付出版时做了大量删节)。全书也吸取了以往阅读理解型教材的优点,坚持“精心选材、合理配置、文理兼顾、语言

规范”的编写原则,以使学生在能够在学习学术交流实用英语的过程中,进一步巩固和提高使用英语的各项基本技能。实践证明,词汇量的扩大对学术交流的成功是至关重要的,且考虑到随着当今科学突飞猛进的发展,各学科均有大量以词根词缀为依据的合成词不断出现,因此我们在书后附录中收入了一份词根词缀表,其中除教育部教学大纲中要求博士生掌握的之外,也选取了一些学科领域常见的词根词缀。

本书第一、二、四部分由我执笔,第三部分由博士生英语教研组成员、英语系青年教师李咏燕执笔。李咏燕老师对英语学术论文写作颇有研究,自承担第三部分编写任务以来,又针对中国学者的需要与难点,对英语学术论文的一般写作规范和各领域英语论文写作的异同进行了大量研究工作,获得了不少规律性认识。南京大学博士生英语教学所取得的成绩,是博士生英语教研组全体教师共同努力的结果。在本书出版之际,谨向1996年以来曾在博士生英语教研组任教的赵学熙教授、杨晋、周丹丹、刘剑涛等老师表示诚挚的感谢!

本教学体系从初步形成到逐步完善,已经过南京大学十四届博士生(每年两届,共3000余人)英语课程使用。各届博士生同学对教学改革的支持和学习热情是保证教学改革取得成功的关键因素,同时他们在学习过程中对教学体系的改进和完善也提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议,许多往届同学还经常把他们通过本课程的学习取得的成就和在学术交流实践中获得的新鲜经验供教研组参考,使我们深受感动。南京大学校领导及外国语学院、研究生院、教务处的领导和各院系许多博士生导师都对本课程建设给予了诸多支持、鼓励和帮助。南京大学副校长张异宾教授,研究生院副院长童星、穆荣华、濮励杰教授和研究生教学与学位管理办公室主任张小明教授,教务处处长陈云棠教授,外国语学院刘海平、王守仁、文秋芳、张冲教授,外事办公室邹亚军副主任,大学外语部侯焕镠、夏国芳教授,哲学系徐小跃教授,物理系王广厚、顾民、秦亦强、夏元复教授,电子系吴宗森教授,信管系苏新宁、张志强教授,数学系孙智伟教授,环境科学系张俊峰教授,天文系戴子高教授、黄永锋、张笋博士,化学系章福平博士,南京工业大学刘国庆教授,南京师范大学白莉副编审,美国纽约市立大学 Eva Richter 教授,科罗拉多大学 Stuart Sargent 教授,肯德基州 Bluegrass Regional Mental Health Inc. 的 Jeanette Coufal 博士,马萨诸塞大学许书利博士,堪萨斯大学张

驰博士,南京大学英语系美籍教师 Dorothy Silver 女士等对博士生英语课程建设与本书的编写和出版给予了许多具体的指导和帮助,谨在此一并表示深切的谢忱!同时亦衷心感谢南京大学出版社同仁特别是杨金荣博士和董颖老师为本书付出的辛劳!

在本书交付出版之际,南京大学博士生英语教学改革第三阶段——“博士生英语网络辅助教学系统”建设也取得了初步成果,我们已在“南京大学博士生英语教学主页”上设置了“国际学术会议”、“学术写作”、“学术通讯”、“文献检索与利用”、“学术规范与学术道德”、“中西文化”、“英语视听说”、“英语词根词缀”等链接。所有内容均随时更新,一些内容还可自动链接到国内外相应的网站上,从而达到了帮助博士生密切跟踪学术动态、扩大学术视野、增长学术交流知识等目的。此外我们还设置了“时文选读”,随时向博士生推介一些涉及社会文化发展和学术界重大动态和事件的文章。这一辅助工具还具有网上讨论、实时交互、收发作业等功能,充分体现了网络环境下英语教学的诸多优势,同时也对本教程的修改和提高起了重要参考作用。

美国 SCIENCE 杂志社及 Emilie L. David 女士,德国洪堡基金会及 Anna Gundlind Kaltenecker 女士,哈佛大学杜维明教授,北京大学汤一介教授,加拿大外交与国际贸易部 Nancy Whitehead 女士等在本教程和教学网页内容中涉及的版权问题给予了大力支持。本教学体系的建立及教材的编写曾受到清华大学胡庚申教授关于“双外”(对外交流与外语应用)交叉研究等国内学界重要学术观点的启发。在编写本书的过程中参阅了国内外大量有关文献,除书后所列“主要参考文献”及书中引用文献外,无法全部列出,谨在此亦一并致以衷心的感谢!

本教程虽几易其稿力求完善,但由于我们的水平和经验所限,难免存在诸多不足之处,诚望各位同行和读者提出批评与建议,以便在本书修订时再做改进。

从 丛

2002年10月

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Part 1

International Conference

As an academic researcher in any field, you must feel increasingly required to participate in international conferences, which is a way of broadening your exposure to academic circles and becoming actively involved in scholarly activities in the world. You may have chances to attend various meetings, narrow or broad in scope, such as conferences, symposia, congresses, colloquia, conventions, convocations, annual meetings, biennial meetings, meetings held at three (or more) years interval, forums, summits, seminars, workshops, round-tables, special panels, poster sessions, exhibits, expositions, or other similar situations. Your success in attending a meeting is based on how effective you are. The ten units in this part are designed to help you understand the important steps for preparing for attending a meeting and give you a variety of knowledge and techniques for performing effectively. With the necessary knowledge, practical skills and useful suggestions provided in this unit, you can make a difference and make yourself successful in attending international meetings.

Unit 1

Sources for Conference Information

Whether or not you are delivering a paper, it is beneficial to attend a professional meeting in your field. It will also do you good to read the information about or the prints of a meeting, even if you do not have the opportunity to attend it. Participating in professional conferences and reading conference literature are good ways to keep abreast of the latest developments in your field, which should become an important part of your professional agenda. In this unit, you will find some useful sources for international meetings.

1. 1. 1 The Internet and the World Wide Web

As we all know that in the e-era of the information age, the Internet is a popular source of information. There are over one billion pages available on the World Wide Web. When you are thinking of taking part in some professional activities, you'll need to use a search engine to find information.

1. Internet Search Engines

Internet search engines are tools that use computer programs to

gather information automatically on the Internet. With this information, they create a database. Each of the major search engines attempts to do the same thing—namely, index the entire Web—so they handle a huge amount of data which are frequently updated. The search engines give access to very large collections, and provide the most comprehensive search results.

Search engines are the best tools to use when you are looking for very specific information or when you explore for possible meetings to be held in your field. Usually when you need information on a very detailed or multifaceted subject, a search engine will give you not only more information, but also the most precise and up-to-date information possible. If you are looking for a specific meeting or possible forthcoming meetings, a search engine is the best place to start. And you would be smart to use more than one, because each engine gives different results, for although most of the major search engines attempt to index the entire web, each one has a different way of determining which pages are most relevant to your search request. In one database of a search engine, a relevant document may be the 100th on the list; in another database, the same document may be the first. In order to retrieve the most relevant documents, you should become familiar with many search engines and their features and learn to use the Internet and the World Wide Web effectively and efficiently to get the MOST from resources and services available online.

The following are some of the most popular search engines available on the Internet;

<http://www.yahoo.com>

<http://www.google.com>

<http://www.excite.com>

<http://www.hotbot.com>

<http://www.lycos.com>

<http://www.northernlight.com>

<http://www.nbc.com>

<http://www.webcrawler.com>

<http://www.infoseek.com>

<http://www.about.com>

<http://www.ask.com>

<http://www.baidu.com>

When you search for information for a specific meeting, you may take the name of the meeting as the chosen keywords; if you are searching for some possible forthcoming meetings, words that describe the important concepts of your search, such as “nanotechnology”, “American History”, plus one of the following search terms: meeting, conference, congress, convention, symposium, forum, call for papers, call for abstracts, announcement, activities, calendar, etc. Or you may specify a year, such as 2005, in hopes of finding something to be held in the chosen year.

If the results are not satisfactory, try the same subject terms in a different search engine. Some search engines, such as Hotbot and Excite, support concept searching; that is, the search engine automatically searches for synonyms of the words you enter. For example, if you asked for “symposium”, it might return results with the word “workshop” or “conference” as well. Hotbot and some other engines are good for very specific searches because they have the capability to limit searches by date. If you’re new to the Internet, you may want to try each of the above or other search engines to see which one can help you get the most relevant results for the same search request. If you want to save time in the long run, however, it is a good idea to follow a certain strategy, especially when you’re new to a particular search engine. A basic search strategy can help you get used to each search engine’s features and ensure good results if your search is multifaceted. When you’re using the Internet you need to remember you’re sharing a resource that’s spread throughout the world. There will be times when the net does not work perfectly. In any case, be persistent and be ready to learn new things.

The following is an announcement for a symposium found in the World Wide Web three years before it is held in 2004 (some details are omitted):

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE IN SOCIETY

Sociolinguistics Symposium

April 2004

Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

The 15th Sociolinguistics Symposium, an international conference on language in society, will be hosted in April 2004 by the Centre for Research in Linguistics of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. The conference's web page is: <http://www.ncl.ac.uk/crl/pages/ss2004.html>

Themes

The conference organisers welcome papers on any aspects of sociolinguistics. Proposals on the following themes are particularly welcome:

Language and cross-cultural communication

.....

There will be thematic colloquia, convened by specialists. Abstracts can be submitted as part of a colloquium, or individually for parallel sessions or posters.

Call for Papers

It is likely that the deadline for submission of abstracts will be before October 2003.

Keynote Speakers:

Peter Auer, University of Freiburg

Lesley Milroy, University of Michigan

Newcastle upon Tyne: The City

There are flights to Newcastle, the capital city of the North East of England, directly from all major European cities as well as via London and other British cities. The fastest train journey from London to Newcastle is 2 hours and 40 minutes. Newcastle is 1 hour and 20 minutes on the train to Edinburgh and 55 minutes to York.

Local Organising Committee (* Principle Organisers):

* Dr.

.....

Scientific Programme Advisory Committee:

(More to come)

Contact Details:

For further information, please contact:

.....

As you can see, from the above announcement, you can get the expected date of the symposium and the main theme, the organizers of the meeting and the contact details. With this information, you could make much earlier preparations if you are interested in attending it. You may find such kind of information from the Internet if you explore it with a purpose. In going over these web pages, or the list of thousands of related web page links in the "Web Page Matches", you may fortunately find out meetings you are most interested in or at least get an idea what is happening and what will happen in your field.

2. Meta-search Tools

Some specialized databases often hold their information in some format different from HTML. So search engines do not index these sites. There are some special meta-search tools that in a number of cases can direct you to an alternative for the major search engines like yahoo and Hotbot. The major meta-search engines available on the net are:

<http://www.fossick.com>

<http://www.search.com>

<http://www.dogpile.com>

<http://www.invisibleweb.com>

<http://www.metacrawler.com>

<http://www.abcsearch.com>

<http://AllSearchEngines.com>

<http://www.leidenuniv.nl>

Some of the above meta-search engines are discipline- or subject-specific, others are collections of national or regional search engines. They aim to help users locate the best search tools for their search needs, resulting in faster and more accurate search results.

Notes

1. field 研究领域

cf: area, discipline, interest, major, subject, scope, range, category

2. conference 会议、大会

3. symposium 研讨会
4. congress 大会(通常是具有代表性质的会议)
5. colloquium 研讨会
6. convention 大会(尤指全国性大会和政治、宗教、政党等的集会)
7. workshop 专题研讨会、实习班、讲习班
8. convocations 大会(尤指宗教等团体的集会)
9. annual meeting 年会
10. biennial meeting 隔年会议
11. forum 论坛
NGO Forum 非政府组织论坛
12. summit 峰会,首脑会议
13. seminar 研讨班,研讨会
14. round-table 圆桌会议
15. special panel 专题讨论会
16. poster session 张贴会议,展示会议
17. exhibit 展览会
18. exposition 展示会,展销会
19. Internet search engine 互联网搜索引擎
20. meta-search engine 元搜索引擎(可搜索相关搜索引擎)
21. search terms 搜索主题词
keywords 关键词, subjects 主题词
search by subject 按主题检索
search by date 按日期检索
22. call for papers 论文征稿启事
call for abstracts 文摘征稿启事
call for posters 张贴征稿启事
call for proposals 提案(会议、项目等计划书)征稿启事
23. announcement 会议通知
circular 会议通告
calendar 会历,会议日程,活动安排表
24. forthcoming/upcoming meeting 即将召开的会议
eg. ... (meeting) will be hosted by ... (organization) on ... (date) in ...
(city) (某会)将由(某机构)于(某日)在(某地)主办
cf. be held, be convened, be organized, be sponsored
25. keynote speaker 主旨发言人,主题发言人
invited speaker 特邀发言人
26. organiser 会议主办机构(此处该词的拼写为英式写法,不同于美式拼法“organizer”。打印论文或其他资料时,应注意全文拼写的统一性。这一