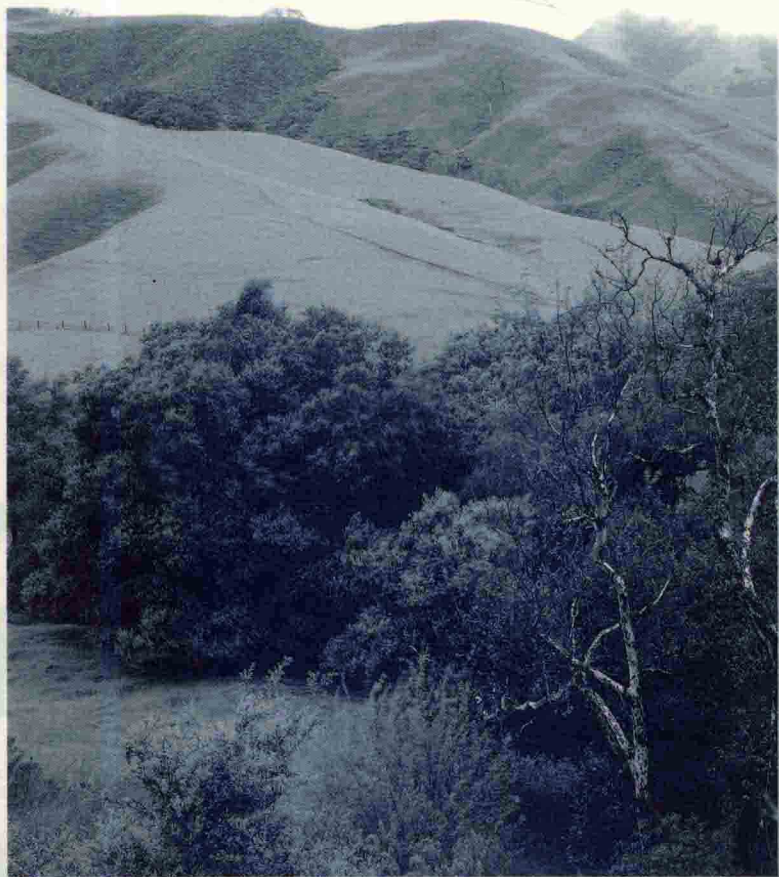




普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

*Reading Course 4
Teacher's Book*



上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

全新版

New

大学英语

阅读教程

(高级本)

教师用书

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主编 董 欣 李莉春 柯彦玢



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《大学英语》系列教材（全新版）

编写前言

1. 编写过程

《大学英语》系列教材自1986年的试用本问世以来，受到广大师生和英语学习者的青睐，先后被千余所院校采用，成为我国高校英语教学的首选教材，并荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖和国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。在这期间，教材曾数度修订，分别在1992年、1997年出版了正式本和修订本，以适应教学需要。然而，随着我国改革开放步伐的加快，社会各方面对大学生的外语学习，尤其是他们的外语实用能力，提出了更高的要求，要求他们不仅应具有一定的阅读水平，而且还要有一定的听、说、写、译的能力。我国的大学英语教学面临着新的挑战。为此，《大学英语教学大纲》进行了修改并于1999年公布了修订本，从而推动了英语教改的进一步深化。人们纷纷探求更适合我国国情的新的教学路子。教材作为教改的一个重要方面，作为教学思想的一种载体，理应有新的作为。

正是在这种新的形势鼓舞下，上海外语教育出版社组织、策划了《大学英语》系列教材（全新版）的编写工作。在该社的全力支持、协调下，开展了广泛而深入的调研、论证工作，并在此基础上经过精心设计，认真编写出《综合教程》和《听说教程》的样课，于2000年秋季在复旦大学等院校部分班级试用，同时征询了二十多个省市，数百所院校的意见。历经近三年时间的准备后，我们决定从今秋起陆续推出全新版，更好地服务于我国的大学英语教学。

《大学英语》系列教材（全新版）（以下简称《全新版》）由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国科学技术大学、华南理工大学、南京大学、武汉大学、南开大学、中国人民大学、中山大学、西安交通大学、东南大学、华中科技大学和苏州大学的数十位资深教授、英语教学专家分工协作、集体编写而成。复旦大学李荫华担任总主编，董亚芬、杨惠中、杨治中担任顾问。

2. 编写原则

1)《全新版》根据《大学英语教学大纲》（修订本）编写，供大学英语教学基础阶段使用。

2)《全新版》编写的指导方针是:立足本国,博采众长,即,充分吸取我国在外语教学中长期积累起来的行之有效的经验和方法,同时认真学习、借鉴国外的教学理论和方法,并根据我国当前的教学需要和现有条件,视其可行性,有选择地加以消化、改造、吸收。为此,本教材采用糅合中外多种教学法之长的折衷主义(eclecticism)的教学法。

我们提倡学生自主学习(autonomous learning),即学生应成为学习的主体,主动地、创造性地学习,同时又主张充分发挥教师的主导作用。在缺少外语语境而且学时又较少的情况下,我们认为组织好课堂教学是关键。在课堂,教师首先要讲好课、组织好学生对所学语言进行操练以及模拟真实的语境引导学生学以致用,同时,还应在学习方法上给学生以指导,使他们懂得如何自学并养成良好的自学习惯。

3)《全新版》旨在通过教师的“精讲”和学生的“多练”,通过读、听、说、写、译全方位的各种形式的课堂内外的实践,培养学生具有较扎实的英语语言基础和较强的英语综合能力。我们认为学生的操练,特别是说、写方面的实践活动,应以一定量的语言输入为前提。

4)《全新版》主张选用当代英语的常见语体或文体的典型样本作为素材。供阅读的主课文,不仅要语言规范而且应富有文采、引人入胜、给人以启迪;选文题材应广泛,以反映现实生活为主,科普内容的读物须占有一定比重;体裁应多样;语体兼顾书面语和口语以及正式语和非正式语。

5)《全新版》主干教程——《综合教程》——采用每一单元设一主题的形式。主题选自当代生活中的重大题材。这样可以将语言学习贯穿在了解、思考、探讨现实生活中的各种问题的过程中,充分体现交际法的教学原则。其他教程的相应单元与该主题亦有一定的呼应。

6)《全新版》的练习设计,一切从有利于学生打好语言基础和提高语言应用能力出发,针对我国学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,做到有的放矢;形式尽可能采用交互方式(interaction),如pair work、group discussion、debate等,或采用“任务”方式(task-based approach),如口头或书面就某个问题发表看法等。

7)考虑到学生在读完四、六级后参加大学英语四、六级考试的实际需要,《全新版》除了在各教程中均设有数量一定的类似四、六级考题形式的练习外,还特地将《综合教程》中的Test Yourself设计成四、六级考卷形式,以帮助学生逐步熟悉该考试形式,对其有所准备。

3. 全书框架

全书由下列几部分组成:

综合教程(1—6册)

(每册由8个单元组成)

阅读教程（通用本）（1—6册）

（每册由8个单元组成）

阅读教程（高级本）（1—6册）

（每册由8个单元组成）

快速阅读（活页）

（每册由8个单元组成）

听说教程（1—6册）

（每册由16单元组成）

另有供预备级使用的教材一套，组成与上述同，每种教程一册。

另编有**语法手册**一本，供学生课外参考使用。

除快速阅读外，各教程均配有**教师用书**；综合、听说教程配有相应的录音磁带和光盘。

4. 使用说明

建议每两周（8课时）处理系列教材的一个单元，即综合、泛读、快速阅读各一个单元和听说教程两个单元。其中，综合5课时，泛读和快速阅读1课时，听说教程2课时。使用时，各校可根据具体情况灵活掌握。

编 者

2001年3月

关于《阅读教程》(高级本)教师用书的编写与使用

本书是《大学英语》系列教材(全新版)《阅读教程》(高级本)第四册的教师用书,按课文顺序编写,共8个单元24课。每课包括以下主要内容:

1. 背景资料:这一部分主要为教师提供与理解课文内容相关的背景信息,供教师在备课和课堂讲解时选择使用。

2. 课堂教学建议:这一部分主要包括阅读技能训练和课文理解两项内容。阅读技能训练可帮助学生领会本课讲述的阅读技能,从而更好地理解课文内容与写作方法;其中根据上下文猜测词义一项有助于学生扫除阅读障碍并扩大词汇量,教师可视具体情况或让学生单独练习,或将其融入课文讲解中加以解释。课文理解着重对课文中的重要细节逐个做出解释,教师通过有选择地提问和讲解可以使学生充分理解课文主要内容。

3. 供教师参考的资料:这一部分主要包括课文中的难句释义、一词多义辨析以及近义词辨析等三项内容。对于这些内容,教师可视课文难易程度和学生的学习情况选择使用。

4. 多项选择题的正确答案。

5. 英译汉练习的参考答案及难点释义。

在本书的编写过程中,北京大学英语系的黄必康教授、美国专家 Dr. Tom Greer 及英国专家 Anthony J. Ward 审阅了本书,并提出了许多宝贵的意见,谨在此一并表示深深的谢意。

由于编者水平与经验有限,本书难免有不少欠妥之处,希望各位读者批评指正。

编 者

2003年2月

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military. In addition to being one of the first to launch a successful airplane, they were famous for

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UNIT ONE

1. The Campers at Kitty Hawk

I. Information Related to the Text

1. John Dos Passos (1896-1970)

John Dos Passos was an American novelist whose political views changed from the radical left when he was young to the conservative right in the latter part of his life. His first influential book *Three Soldiers* (1921) was among the first novels depicting disillusionment of the young after World War I. Besides, he also writes some other fictional works dealing with the issues of social history and morality. He adopted kaleidoscopic technique in *Manhattan Transfer*. His main works include the trilogy *U.S.A.*, composed of *The 42nd Parallel*, *1919*, and *A Big Money*. And his later works include *District of Columbia* (1952), constituted by *The Adventures of a Young Man* (1939), *Number One* (1943), and *The Grand Design* (1949). Among his nonfiction works are *Tour of Duty* (1946), *Men Who Made the Nation* (1957), *Mr. Wilson's War* (1963), and *Easter Island: Island of Enigmas* (1971).

The essay selected here is a biographical account of the brilliant moment in the history of aerodynamics — the first power-driven flight made by the Wright brothers. John Dos Passos chose both prose and poetry to praise the courage, perseverance and intelligence of the Wright brothers. The poetry is used here to achieve the visual and thematic effects of foregrounding the great achievements of the two pioneers in aviation.

2. the Wright brothers (Wilbur Wright, 1867-1912; Orville Wright, 1871-1948)

The Wright brothers were American inventors and aviation pioneers. Being excellent mechanics, they used the facilities of the bicycle repair shop to construct their first aircraft. On December 17, 1903, they successfully made the first sustained flights in a power-driven plane. In 1905, they built and flew the first fully practical airplane. In 1909, their planes were used by the American military. In addition to being one of the first to launch a successful airplane, they were famous for

their invention of the three-axis control, by which the position and flight of the airplane could be controlled. This was probably their most significant contribution to aerodynamics and practical flying.

3. Kitty Hawk

Kitty Hawk is the Atlantic seashore of North Carolina, where the Wright brothers successfully experimented with gliders and airplanes. A National Memorial is there, commemorating their first successful flight.

4. the Religious Telescope

It is a newspaper published by the church of the “United Brethren in Christ.”

5. the United Brethren

It is a Protestant denomination of Wesleyan (John Wesley) beliefs and practices, founded in 1800. Nowadays, the United Brethren has over 80 churches in 15 countries.

6. Samuel Pierpoint Langley (1834-1906)

American astronomer and aviation pioneer. He invented the bolometer and contributed to the design of early aircraft.

7. Octave Chanute (1832-1910)

France born American aviation pioneer. He assisted the Wright brothers in making the world's first controlled powered flight.

8. Alfonso of Spain

Alfonso XIII (1886-1941), King of Spain (1886-1931), forced into exile after elections indicating a preference for a republic.

9. Fort Myers

Fort Myers, called “the City of Palms”, is located on the banks of the Caloosahatchee River in Southwest Florida.

II. Suggestions for Teaching

Part I Developing Reading Skills

1. How to Understand Point of View

Point of view refers to the viewpoint from which the author (or the narrator) tells the story. When John Dos Passos chooses to describe a thrilling moment in history, he himself is an outsider of the historical event and thus adopts the omniscient third-person point of view, thereby making his essay heavily tinted with his own emotions and appreciation for the Wright brothers.

The transition of the point of view from the third-person to the first-person is marked by the

italicized letters. With this transition, John Dos Passos flashes back to the thrilling moment and the first-person point of view. For example, the memoir of the Wright brothers causes the readers to see and feel their great success in a more direct manner.

2. How to Understand the Free Verse Pattern

Free verse is a term loosely used for rhymed or unrhymed verse made free of conventional and traditional limitations and restrictions in regard to metrical structure. (Please pay attention that free verse is different from blank verse, which is composed of lines of iambic pentameter as in *Paradise Lost* by John Milton.)

- 1) Free verse is distinguished from rhymes by the lack of a regular metrical pattern. Unlike those poems (e.g. sonnets) written in a strict metrical structure, i.e., the fixed length of each line in terms of meter, the set arrangement of the stanzas, the rigid rhyme-scheme, etc., free verse seems to enjoy more “freedom”, for the length of each line is not fixed and most of the line breaks occur at the end of grammatical phrases, reflecting the cadence of natural communication.

You can compare free verse with Sonnet 18 by Shakespeare:

Sonnet 18

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
 Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
 And summer's lease hath all too short a date;
 Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines,
 And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
 And every fair from fair sometime declines,
 By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd:
 But thy eternal summer shall not fade
 Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
 Nor shall Death brag thou wand'rest in his shade,
 When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st.
 So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
 So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

The Shakespearean sonnet is a poem of fourteen lines of iambic pentameter with a rigid

rhyme-scheme of abab, cdcd, efef, gg. When reading a sonnet, you will find that the sound effect is of preeminence.

However, in free verse, you will find that the visual effect is equally important for “the white space on the page may be as important as the black print—as an image of pause, disjunction, the silence that surrounds and spaces the text.”¹ For instance,

The figures were a little wrong because the telegraph operator misread Orville's hasty penciled scrawl

but the fact remains

that a couple of young bicycle mechanics

from Dayton, Ohio

had designed constructed and flown

for the first time ever a practical airplane.

When reading such lines in the essay, you will find that the important information is distinguished and thus given preeminence.

- 2) In this essay, John Dos Passos chose both prose and free verse to dramatize the success of the Wright brothers. Prose is the ordinary form of communication in words, bearing the regular rhythmic pattern while free verse, with its line breaks, “enriches texture by grammatical and other means, by equivalence, symmetry, and repetition, though not to the same extent as in syllable-counting verse.”² Compared with prose, free verse provides the reader with a pleasure coming from “unpredictability, when language is thickened by sound and visual effects that will or will not be echoed later on.”³ Here is an example from the essay:

Four miles across the loose sand from the scattering of shacks, the Wright brothers built themselves a camp and a shed for their gliders. It was a long way to pack their groceries, their tools, anything they happened to need; in summer it was hot as blazes, the mosquitoes were hell;

but they were alone there

and they'd figured out that the loose sand was as soft as anything they could find to fall in.

In the prose, Passos recorded the difficulties the Wright brothers encountered at Kitty Hawk; in free verse, he sang high praise of the Wright brothers whose perseverance and courage brought them there to carry out their experiments.

- 3) Now that the length of the lines in free verse is not fixed, long and short lines are juxtaposed for the sound and visual effects. As for rhythm, both long and isolated short lines are pre-

1 Preminger, Alex & T.V.F. Brogan (Eds.) The New Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1993.

2 Ibid

3 Ibid