

College Core English

• Reading and Writing •

大学核心英语

读写教程

第四册

杨惠中 张彦斌 主编

张彦斌 王士先

汪蓉琼 王同顺 编写

Pamela Brelsforth

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内 容 提 要

《大学核心英语》是根据1985年国家教育委员会颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(理工科适用)》编写的系列教材。《读写教程》第四册按照书面语言的特点培养学生的阅读技能,提高阅读能力,并帮助学生打下写作短文的基础。本册共有十二个单元,其中1—5和7—11单元每单元由三部分组成:阅读材料(Reading Texts)、阅读技能(Reading Skills)和写作技能(Writing skills)。第六单元和第十二单元为复习单元。

本书材料均选自原文,题材广泛,语言规范,内容生动,知识性强,练习丰富。书后附有课文注释、补充阅读材料,总词汇表和专有名称表。

本书适用于《教学大纲》规定的第四级教学,也可供同等程度的英语学习者使用。

(京)112号

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前 言

《大学核心英语》是一套供理工科大学使用的大学英语教材。本教材的编写以国家教育委员会颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(理工科适用)》为依据。教学大纲规定：大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力，一定的听和译的能力以及初步的说和写的能力，使学生能以英语为工具，获取专业所需要的信息”。根据这一指导思想，本教材分为读写教程与听说教程两条主线，供基础阶段英语教学使用。

《大学核心英语》读写教程第四册适合高等学校大学英语第四级使用。本书除第六和第十二单元外，每个单元包括三大部分：阅读材料、阅读技能和写作技能。第六和第十二单元为复习单元，目的是在复习前面几个单元所学内容的基础上，对阅读技能、词汇、语法结构、综合运用能力和写作技能等方面进行进一步训练。本册书考虑到学生每年六月份要参加全国的“大学英语四级考试”，实际教学时数较少，因此只安排了十二个单元。

阅读材料是中心部分。阅读材料的选择标准是：选用现代规范语言，注意文章的知识性、趣味性和真实性，力求题材广泛，体裁多样。学生主要是通过阅读材料学习语言，因此要保证足够的阅读量。读写教程第四册共十二个单元，第一到第五，第七到第十一的每一单元有 A、B、C 三篇阅读材料，其中 B 篇阅读材料由三篇题材相近的短文组成，三篇短文的阅读量在 1 000 词左右。每单元的阅读材料总词数为 3 000 词左右。十个单元的阅读量为 30 000 词左右，加上复习单元中的阅读材料以及附录 (II)

中的10篇补充阅读材料，全书总阅读量共43 000词左右，基本达到《大学英语教学大纲》对四级精泛读总阅读量的要求。

在阅读技能方面，第四册在复习前三册所学阅读技能的基础上，对下列几项阅读技能作进一步介绍和训练：

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节；3. 既理解字面的意思，也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论；4. 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文的逻辑关系。阅读技能的讲解部分和理解短文的练习相结合。每一单元中，在Text B总标题下的若干篇短文代替了第一到第三册中的B篇阅读材料的形式，每篇短文结合本课所讲的阅读技能，进行有针对性的训练，使学生能比较熟练地加以运用。

Text B的文章一般不进行词汇、语法的讲解，生词不要求记忆。因此，本册的Text C应相当于前三册的Text B，即课堂上要进行适当的讲解，生词要求记忆，练习也要求在课堂上检查。

在写作技能方面，第四册根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求，着重培养学生在篇章层次上的表达能力。这与前三册着重培养学生的段落组织能力相比，前进了一步。本书中编入了篇章表达所需要的各种手段，如字母的大小写，标点符号的用法，主题段、发展段、结束段的写法，以及连贯、过渡、顺序、比较与对比、分类、下定义等短文写作手段。

阅读材料中的生词，凡要求学生复用式掌握的，多数编入了练习。

练习是读写教程的有机组成部分，是课内课外组织学生进行学习的主要手段。读写教程第四册对练习部分作了仔细设计。每一单元都有十个练习，每一练习的任务和目的是固定的，但形式是变化的。每一练习的分工如下：

Ex. 1 Focus

Text A

Ex. 2 Comprehension

Ex. 3 Information Processing

Ex. 4 Understanding Words and Phrases in Context

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Reading Skills

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Text B

Ex. 5 Comprehension: Passage 1

Ex. 6 Comprehension: Passage 2

Ex. 7 Comprehension: Passage 3

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Writing Skills

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Ex. 8 Writing Practice

Ex. 9 Reading Practice

Text C

Ex. 10 Integrative Skills

Ex. 1 Focus 提示 Text A 的内容大意, 引起学生思考, 培养对阅读能力来说十分重要的预期 (Prediction) 能力, 以便能带着问题有目的地阅读。这一练习通常采取提问或陈述句的方式, 应在阅读 Text A 之前做, 但不一定要求学生做出书面答案。

Ex. 1 之后是阅读材料 Text A。

Ex. 2 Comprehension 是针对 Text A 的理解练习, 通常有 10 道题, 采用 True or False, Same or Different 及多项选择题

等形式，目的是帮助学生理解文章内容。这类题目通常针对文章中较难理解或可能引起误解的难点设计。本练习可要求学生在课外做，课内检查。

Ex. 3 Information Processing 完全是针对 Text A 文章中所包含的信息而设计的练习，重点在于文章的内容而不是语言形式，目的是帮助学生掌握文章基本内容，掌握作者思路的展开，即培养学生通过英语获取信息的能力。这一练习常采用列举关键词、列提纲、列表格等形式。这类练习形式比较新颖，起初可在课内在教师指导下进行。在学生熟悉这种形式后，可安排在课外完成，课内检查。列提纲和列表格等练习开始做时比较容易，基本上只要在文章中找到相应的词句即可，属 Word-matching 性质，以后逐步增加难度。这类练习有利于帮助学生把握文章大意，综观全貌，避免逐词阅读、读完全篇仍对文章不甚了解的现象。

Ex. 4 Understanding Words and Phrases in Context 是针对 Text A 的语言点练习，重点是理解词的意义和用法。凡要求复用式掌握的生词大多编入了练习。这部分练习学生可在课外独立完成，课内作检查。

接下去是关于 Reading Skills 的理论介绍。这一部分的说明简明扼要，文字不多，并用花边标出，以求醒目。其设计目的是帮助学生提高阅读文章的能力。教师在课堂上可提纲挈领地作一些讲解。

Ex. 5、Ex. 6 和 Ex. 7 是对 Passage 1、Passage 2 和 Passage 3 三篇短文提出的理解性问题。练习形式全部采用多项选择题。

关于 Writing Skills 的知识介绍也用花边标出，以区别于一般练习。

Ex. 8 Writing Practice 针对 Writing Skills 的讲解部分有重点地练习。这一练习主要是训练写作技能，并不结合某一篇具

体的阅读材料。

Ex. 9 Reading Practice 通过对 Text C 的阅读和理解进一步复习和训练已学过的阅读技能。Ex. 9 分为两部分，一部分(9A) 在 Text C 之前，另一部分(9B、C、9D) 在 Text C 之后。

Ex. 10 Integrative Skills 为综合技能练习，主要针对阅读材料 Text C 中要求复用的语言点，着重训练学生的综合使用语言的能力。

为了便于参照，阅读材料都标有行码和段号。

附录(I)提供了有关课文的背景知识及难点的注释，供学生预习时参考。

《大学核心英语》读写教程第四册由张彦斌、王士先、汪蓉琼、王同顺和英国教材专家 Pamela Brelsforth 编写。孙蓓、陈德民、胡爱玲、汪蓉琼、李汉卿、吴江等同志参加了复习单元的编写。

本书承清华大学陆慈(主审)、重庆大学韩其顺(副主审)、西北工业大学李树民、华中工学院程恩洪、浙江大学钟小满审定。

本书编写过程中得到上海交通大学科技外语系冯玉柱、卢国樑以及外语系计算机房笪骏、沈丽新等同志的帮助，对此编者表示衷心感谢。

《大学核心英语》的编写是一种新的尝试，是否有利于达到教学大纲所规定的教学目标，是否便于组织课堂教学，还有待实践的检验。我们热诚希望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

一九八八年五月

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F = Fast Reading

E = Extensive Reading

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UNIT ONE

Ex. 1 Focus

As you read Text A, find the answers to these questions.

1. What is a cottage industry?
2. Approximately how large is this type of industry in the U.S.?
3. What are the advantages of cottage industries?
4. What sort of cottage industries exist in the U.S.?
5. What are 'electronic cottages'?

TEXT A

Working at Home: The Growth of Cottage Industry¹

Working at home is a rapidly growing movement, creating both social and economic change. But, as more and more people start 'cottage industries', obstacles to working at home must be faced.

- 5** [1] A typical example of the home worker is Coralee Smith Kern, founder and executive director of the

25. 11/13
National Association for Cottage Industry, who started her own home business nearly 12 years ago. According to Kern, she was actually ashamed to tell people that she
10 worked from home when she started her business. She went so far as to² rent downtown office space, which she never used, in order to have a 'legitimate' business address. 'Now,' she says, 'I hire a public relations person to publicize the fact that I work from home !'

15 Reasons for Working at Home

[2] While there are no hard statistics³, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce reports that 10 million businesses list home addresses as their place of business. This figure indicates that, without question, cottage industries
20 in America have reached significant proportions.

[3] Who, then, are these people? What types of work do they do and why are they choosing to work at home? Home workers are people who have made decisions regarding their careers and life-styles. Tired of wasting
25 time commuting, they want more time to spend with their families. Many want to take a more active role in raising their children.⁴ Others dislike big corporations and their way of doing things.

[4] Home workers speak of many advantages to
30 working from home. They save money on clothes, gasoline, parking, restaurant lunches, and other expenses associated with working in a traditional setting. Childcare

is less of a problem. They have more freedom to arrange their own schedule and more time for the things they really
 35 want to do. And for many, the responsibility and challenge of being one's own boss is the most rewarding aspect.

Cottage Industry Trends

[5] Many traditional types of cottage industries, exist, such as making crafts ^{or} running beauty salons, funeral
 40 parlors, or kennels. But they represent only a small percentage of the types of work now being done at home. Today, cottage industries include such diverse occupations as psychologists, lawyers, consultants, accountants, fabric designers, vehicle testers and publishers. The increased
 45 demand for services has encouraged the growth of all types, from cleaning and secretarial to exercise instruction. In addition, advances in microcomputers have opened information-related fields to home workers.

[6] In fact, nearly every type of work is now being
 50 done from home. While one might think that there are a number of constraints that would make many jobs unsuitable for home business ventures, there are very few insurmountable obstacles to working from home. Cottage-industry experts have compiled a list of over 300 jobs
 55 that are currently being done from home. And new titles are being added to the list regularly.

The Electronic Cottage

[7] Technological advances in mini- and micro-com-

puters and telecommunications are revolutionizing work
60 and will no doubt prove to be the most significant factors
in the work-at-home movement.

[8] Corporations in various parts of the country have
initiated telecommuting test programs in which they have
installed computer systems in employees' homes. Rather
65 than commuting downtown to work each day, telecommuters
send in their work via telephone modems to a company's
central computer, saving time and money in the process.
Most of these test programs have proved quite successful;
productivity is often higher for telecommuters than for
70 more traditional office workers.

[9] Another development related to the electronic
cottage is the emergence of electronic 'halfway houses'
which are beginning to crop up across the country. Located
near residential areas, these centers have various types of
75 computers and other office equipment not practical to have
in one's home. Instead of commuting all the way downtown,
workers drive a few miles to a 'halfway house' and rent the
necessary equipment at an hourly rate. Kern predicts the
development of many of these centers across the country.
80 Such centers may well play a part in greater use of flexitime
or flexiplace, as future workweeks are divided between home,
office, and electronic 'halfway house'.

Issues of the Eighties

[10] Some of the problems faced by home workers

85 deserve special attention. The most basic issue concerns the right to choose one's workplace. For people working from home, the major issues of the 1980s will be zoning⁵, labor laws, and licensing. As the number of people who work from home continues to increase, 90 some government and business factions are showing resistance to these changes. Some labor unions perceive home business as a threat to job security and other gains they have made. They fear that the current growth of the work-at-home movement may undermine union 95 strength or signal a new era of sweatshop labour. Consequently, they have become a primary force behind legislation aimed at making many types of home labor illegal. Because of the difficulty in monitoring home businesses, government officials fear that many home businesses will 100 not pay their share of taxes. Licensing of home businesses will become a greater concern as a larger percentage of the gross national product⁶ is generated by people who work at home.

There's No Place Like Home

105 [11] Despite the negative reactions of some in government, many see the cottage industry as an opportunity for economic growth and are doing whatever they can to encourage cottage industries in their states and communities. Within the next 20 years, the work-at-home 110 movement will boom. It is highly improbable that

是也

不可能