



应用型大学英语系列教材

4

教师用书

Teacher's Book



应用型

大学英语

快速阅读

总主编 张春柏 俞理明

Application-oriented College English Speed Reading

主 编 张春柏 毛 锋



上海交通大学出版社

应用型大学英语快速阅读

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第四册

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据“大学英语课程教学要求”，特别是基于计算机和网络平台上的大学英语教学新要求，利用“二语习得”等英语教学法，对国外原版经典材料和行业英语信息进行编排整理，力求用现代的、立体的语言教学模式，使当代大学生掌握较高的语言技能和行业英语技能，同时培养当代大学生具有能够利用科技手段独立自主地学习英语的能力。

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序

截止到目前为止,全国本科院校有1100多所(包含独立院校),招收的学生人数众多。这些高等院校被分为一本院校、二本院校和独立院校等,学科定位、学生的英语水平和就业去向都有所不同,但他们却在使用着以一本院校为核心的大学英语教材,这显然是不合理的。俞理明教授、张春柏教授迎难而上,认真研读《大学英语课程要求》,针对这一特点编写了“应用型大学英语系列教材”。该教材突出“应用型”、“基于计算机和网络平台”的大学英语教学新模式,读者群清晰、特色鲜明,丰富了目前市场上大学英语教材的种类,必将对以“应用型”为主的大学英语课程教学质量的提高起到积极的推动作用。

浏览了这套教材,很是欣慰。有感于教材的编写,有几点值得在这里一提:

1. 全书从教材内容选择到结构安排,从课堂活动构思到课外练习设计,都从学生的实际水平出发,为他们未来就业的需要考虑,将他们的未来可持续发展能力作为终极学习目标。

2. 该教材精心选择职场需要的典型场景与任务,组织教材内容与活动练习,让学生“以言行事”,学用结合,在完成任务的过程中体验学习英语的快乐与收获,感受运用英语的真实与可能。

3. 该教材的编写恰当地兼顾语言知识、语言技能和语言应用,同时还有意识地将人生观、世界观的教育贯穿其中,将中外的优秀文化融入各项语言活动中,让学生在学习语言的过程中,心智得以健康发展。

4. 该教材的编写者既考虑了学生的学习,又考虑了教师的教学。通常,有些院校英语教师的教学工作量偏重,能用于备课的时间不够充分。为此,该教材编写者为那些在授课中可能碰到困难的教师着想,编写了《教师用书》,其内容极为丰富,解释特别详细,课堂教学建议具体,可操作性强。

编教材就如同潜心修行,是件苦事、难事,要编写出好教材更是难上加难。“应用型大学英语系列教材”的出版可喜可贺。我相信该教材在使用过程中会得到大家的认同,并得以改进与完善。

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前言

文秋芳(2002)在论述英语专业教材的编写原则时提到了以下三条重要原则:以“人的发展”为重要依据、以第二语言理论的最新成果为依据、充分体现中国外语教学的特色。我们认为这三条同样是大学英语教材编写应遵循的原则。

在文秋芳提出的上述三个原则中,“人的发展”这一条似乎在国内出版的各种各样的教材评论中很少提及。其实,所谓“人的发展”这一编写教材的原则,也就是我们常说的以学生为中心的教学原则。对以学生为中心的教学原则的贯彻,不是仅局限于课堂教学过程中,而是要体现在整个外语教学的每一环节上,其中当然包括教材编写这一非常重要的环节。

纵观目前已经出版的种目繁多的本科大学英语教材,我们发现一个突出的问题就是把使用教材的大学生看成是清一色的整体,认为一套教材能适用所有学生。而事实上,不同英语水平、不同专业方向、不同就业目标的大学生对大学英语教材的需求是不同的。就拿英语水平来说,几乎每一个在校的大学生从小学到高中学习英语约有十年之久,他们之间的英语水平也就有很大差异。我们大学英语教材如何去满足英语水平不同的学生需要?最常见的做法是用一套大学英语教材来满足各种英语水平学生的需要,最多再搞一个预备级来满足英语水平低的学生需要。在我们看来,这不是以学生为中心的编写原则,而是以教材编写者为中心,不是以教材来适应学生,而是以学生来适应教材。Cunningworth(1995)指出,教材扮演的是一个辅助学习的角色。如同教师一样,教材在学习者和目的语之间,通过提供相应级别或水平的语言来充当一种媒介作用,教材编者也参与了这个教与学的过程。所以如何针对不同目的语(即英语)水平编写不同的英语教材应当成为教材编写者主要考虑的一个问题,但目前似乎还没有人对这个问题做过详细的研究。

文秋芳在我们引述的文章中进一步指出,教材可以分成三大板块:(1)语言板块;(2)人生观与世界观板块;(3)终生学习与研究能力板块。其中语言板块处于中心地位,其他两个板块的内容必须贯穿于语言板块的始终。因此,如何处理好语言板块成为教材编写的一个核心问题。本教材在处理语言板块时,明确以中、低起点的学生为主要对象,从选材到练习,充分考虑这些学生的实际英语水平和心理特征。

除了在教材难度上充分考虑本教材使用者的目的语的实际水平外,我们还真正把应用性放在第一位,把学生的就业需要充分考虑进去。值得注意的是,虽然在我国目前出版的大学英语教材中都提到“实用”或“应用”,但这些教材往往先考虑人文性,再兼顾应用性。我们在教材编写中,每一单元大致可以分成阅读和应用二大模块,这样从体例上体现了实用性的语言训练和传统的“精读”平分秋色的特色。本书的实用模块涵盖语言功能、场景功能和信息功能。语言功能涉及介绍、邀请、请求、祝贺、约会、建议、拒绝、抱怨、等30多项;场景功能涉及商务电话、商务谈判、演讲、销售等60多个常用场景;信息功能涉及可能性、原因与结果、信息核查与核实、意念对照与比较、表述趋势、信息分类、信息综合、信息切换、信息转化等。此外,本系列教材同时也非常强调对学生实用写作技能和商务技能的训练和提高。实用写作技能涉及预订书信、邀请信、感谢信、旅行报告、演讲、欢迎词、简历、求职信、导游讲解、景点介绍、水单、留言记录表、中西餐菜单、通关表单、通知、海报、新闻稿、E-MAIL、传真、自荐信、留学表单等。商务技能涉及意向书、咨询函、索赔、投诉、祝贺、商务请柬、账单、接受/拒绝工作意向、合同、催款、调研报告、市场分析报告、业绩汇报、祝酒词、开幕词、会议议程、会议记录、贸易等。

语言板块处理好了,这也为文秋芳所说的“人生观与世界观板块”和“终生学习与研究能力板块”的建设奠定了良好的基础。这两个模块体现在以下几方面:

一、着眼学生的学习动机, 点燃学生的学习激情

二语习得研究告诉我们, 学生的学习动机是外语学习成功与否的一个关键因素。没有学生的学习积极性和主动性, 外语学习是不会有成效的。而学生的动机正确与否取决于多方面的因素, 教材是否合适是其中一个非常重要的因素, 因此, 如何激发学生的学习动机是摆在每个教材编写者面前的一个必须解决的问题。

本系列教材的语言模块, 语料新颖实用, 形式短小, 言语生动有趣, 练习精当, 时代感强, 体现很强的实用型、趣味型、情景型、职场型、言语型、文化渗透型等特色。我们阅读课文中, 使用“新”、“趣”、“奇”的故事情节, 来抓学生的“兴奋点”, 燃起他们学习和使用英语的热情。

看一本教材能否激发学生的动机, 除了语言材料要为学生喜闻乐见之外, 教材还要反映学生的需要。学生的需要有二种, 一是将来就业的需要, 上面已经讲到, 我们教材采用实用型, 就是为了解决学生的这一需要; 此外, 学生还有通过四、六级考试的需要, 我们仔细研究四、六级新动向。教材练习的编写体现了四、六级最新题型。

二、注重学生人文精神培养, 启迪学生心灵

二语习得研究者指出, 在外语学习中, 不能把注意力仅仅聚焦到语言形式上, 而是在关注语言的同时, 还要关注这种语言形式所表达的思想内容。但我国出版的教材几乎完全把提高学生英语能力作为教材编写的出发点和归宿, 而把提高学生人文精神看作与己无关的“份外事”。课文分析讲解几乎都集中在语言形式, 对课文内容只满足于一般的理解, 而不去引导学生深入挖掘课文深层次的含义。

我们认为, 如果提高语言能力是编写教材的唯一目的, 那么教材中怎么能建造“人生观与世界观”板块呢? 事实是, 语言离不开文化, 语言学习离不开对内容的理解和思想的交流。课文难度越高, 表达越复杂, 语言、思想和文化的交织程度就越高。因此, 到了大学英语教学阶段, 如何处理好语言和文化教学是每个教材编写人员都无法避免的问题。我们在教材编写过程中, 既重视语言的教学——这包括课文语言点的原句、该句的翻译、句法结构分析、语法分析、生词词义、词性、英文解释、中文词义、举例、词义辨析、习惯语用法, 甚至还有修辞技巧分析等, 也注重对课文思想内容的深入探讨。比如在第一册的第一单元, 阅读课文讲述的是一个美国中学生如何冲破世俗观念, 勇敢地为自己理想去奋斗的故事。在该单元中, 我们就把实现梦想作为一条主线, 听、说和口译活动按这条主线展开。在课文讲解上, 我们在教师用书必要的地方还提供了有关课文故事情节的点拨, 以期教师可以凭借这些元素帮助学生更深入地理解课文。我们将语言和内容并重, 这不仅有利于学生对语言知识的掌握, 还能提高学生的人文修养, 启迪学生的心灵。

三、充分利用现代科学技术手段, 培养学生的自主学习能力

信息技术的发展给我们教材编写者如何利用网络这个平台, 给学生创造一个学习和使用语言技能的舞台提出更高的要求, 这也是教育部对外语教学的最新精神。本系列教材配套提供的相关网络资源, 引导学生学会利用计算机和网络来进行自主性学习。本书部分练习需要学生到指定网站或本书提供的光盘上去搜索、阅读、剪辑、整理相关信息。

我们认为, 进行案例式教学, 用实用性较强的场景所设计的问题来引导学生学习案例、思考问题、解决问题, 有利于以学生为中心的课堂氛围的形成, 有利于学生自主学习能力的培养。

华东师范大学 张春柏 (院长、教授、博士生导师)

上海交通大学 俞理明 (教授、博士生导师)

2009年9月

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Passage 1 (S1-4)

快速阅读自查表

阅读和练习建议用时：17分17秒

实际用时：

正确答题数记录：

An Adult's Body, a Child's Heart?

Recent literary works about young people have triggered discussion about the post-80s generation, those born in the 1980s who are China's first generation of only children.

China Youth Daily quotes the writer Shi Kang as saying that the post-80s generation cares more about themselves and less about cooperating. They always struggle to realize their own value, as they were born and raised in a melting pot of money and culture, which made it possible for them to live the way they choose.

Some scholars say that on the other hand, the post-80s generation is more independent and flexible (灵活的); they rely on themselves to survive and live a good life. In addition, they have easy access to information and opportunities, so they have a stronger will for socializing, earning money and enjoying a modern lifestyle.

Fortunately, I'm one of the so-called "post-80s generation", though some people criticize us as the "Lost Generation".

"Actually, we are the first generation following China's introduction of the birth control policy, and as a result we enjoy love from our entire family and the name "little emperor". We are beneficiaries (受益人) of the booming economy so we have seen and enjoyed much more than our elders and even our older brothers.

In 1980s, the first foreign animated cartoons flowed into China. Tom and Jerry, along with Doraemon were on TV every day. (At that time the CCTV regularly played cartoons twice every day, separately 12 at noon and 6 in the evening). Japanese comic books hooked lots of Chinese children and Contra and Mario are regarded as classic games for people born in that period. We eat KFC,

Mac Donalds, Häagen-Dazs, and wear Nike and Addidas, all so remote to the last generation.

Luckily, we are also the last generation, wearing home-made cotton-wadded trousers, writing letters (NOT ONLINE), and playing games like “Kicking shuttlecock”, “Rolling hoops” and “Hopscotch”, which have almost disappeared today.

In 2007, as the last person born in 1980s turned 18, this flashy (华丽的, 闪光的) generation started a new journey. They are ready to take on social responsibilities and challenge existing conventions (习俗).

A Bittersweet Age

The post-80s generation is used to pressure. They've had it all the way through school, endless tests and certificates (证书) needed for better education and higher paying jobs. They missed the government-subsidized (政府补贴的) housing system, and are faced with the heavy burden of supporting their parents in an aging society.

Most of them are more concerned about social trends and fashion than criticism and they enjoy socializing, meeting challenges and feeling needed. And their money is earned from what they know—money that is largely used to educate their kids.

It is true that most of this generation have become the core staff of many industries, which are attaching more importance to self-worth. They work hard and play hard, and that's why they live a happier life than their predecessors (前辈). And now they are gradually, whether consciously (有意识地) or not, forming China's future middle class.

We Are the Post-80s Generation, and We Love China Still

It seems that the young group lacks a kind of political ferment (酵母, 发酵). They lack interest in politics. “They are proud of what China has accomplished, and very positive about the government,” says P.T. Black, who conducts extensive marketing research for a Shanghai-based company called Jigsaw International.

Nearly 70 percent of the college students in the report, entitled “Research Report on Beijing College Students' Social Ethics”, say that all the college students they get to know in their daily life not only have a strong sense of patriotism (爱国精神), they actually have a very clear understanding of how to turn such patriotism into real actions. And 82.1 percent of the students say that patriotism is manifested (体现) first and foremost (最重要的) in one's concern for

the destiny and future of the nation.

"I did not realize how deeply I loved my country until things happened during the global journey of the Olympic torch." These words were from Tianya BBS. The author also reported that "most people born in the 1980s had good educational backgrounds, and had independent minds. In recent affairs, they became the main force in the protection of the torch relay, and they opposed (反对) the Tibetan separatists (分裂分子) and the untrue reports from the Western media."

From the news pictures we could see that most people who went to the streets to oppose Tibet independence and show their support for the Beijing Olympics torch relay were people between 20 and 30 years of age. They said that they just wanted to express support for the Beijing Olympics and urge the public, especially people in the West, to respect China's territorial (领土的) integrity (统一), and not to undermine (损害) the peaceful nature of the Olympics.

The post-80s generation's activities are not naïve like some people say. Words from the anti-CNN website, built by a 23-year-old young man, show their maturity (成熟). "This website is established to expose the lies and distortions (歪曲) in the Western media. The site is maintained by volunteers, who are not associated with any government officials. We are not against the Western media, but against the lies and fabricated (编造的) stories in the media. We are not against the Western people, but against the prejudice of the Western society."

The post-80s generation have passion to express themselves, they want people around the world to know the true China. And they also know that the best way to love their country is to construct the country and make it stronger.

(Words: 951)

Please choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. What is Shi Kang's view about the post-80s generation?
 - A. Self-centered.
 - B. Cooperative.
 - C. Independent.
 - D. Well-educated.
2. Why do the children of the post-80s generation get the nickname "little emperors"?
 - A. Because family education has been highly valued.
 - B. Because the reform and opening up policy has been carried out.
 - C. Because foreign cartoons flowed into China.
 - D. Because they are the only child in the family.
3. According to the author, why does the post-80s generation lead a happier life than their elders?
 - A. They work hard and play heartedly.
 - B. They like following fashion.
 - C. They hold an optimistic view on life.
 - D. They benefit a lot from the advanced technology.
4. What percentage of the students place patriotism as their top concern?
 - A. 72%
 - B. 82.1%
 - C. 90%
 - D. 60%
5. Why does the author quote some words concerning the Olympic torch from Tianya BBS?
 - A. To illustrate the significant role of the torch relay.
 - B. To suggest that Tianya is a popular website.
 - C. To show that the post-80s generation is patriotic.
 - D. To explain that the post-80s generation likes to express their views freely.
6. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?
 - A. To stress the importance of the post-80s generation in the current society.
 - B. To justify the research for Jigsaw International.
 - C. To show us the characteristics of the post-80s generation.
 - D. To support the statement made by Shi Kang.

[答案及解析]

1. A 事实细节题。题目问的是石康对80后的评价是什么。选项A可参照第二段第一句“...the post-80s generation cares more about themselves and less about cooperating.”石康认为80后的孩子更关注他们自己，缺少合作。
2. D 事实细节题。题目问的是为什么80后的孩子后被称为“小皇帝”。选项D可参照第五段第一句“Actually, we are the first generation following China's introduction of the birth control policy, and thus we enjoy love from our entire family and the name 'little emperor'.”由于实行了计划生育，80后有很多独生子女，受家庭成员宠爱，成为家中的小皇帝。
3. A 事实细节题。题目问的是为什么80后活得更开心。选项A可参照第十一段第二句，“They work hard and play hard, and that's why they live happier than their predecessors.”
4. B 事实细节题。题目问的是百分之多少的学生认为爱国主义最重要。选项B可参照第十三段最后一句“And 82.1 percent of the students say that patriotism is manifested first and foremost in one's concern for the destiny and future of the nation.”
5. C 事实细节题。题目问的是引用天涯论坛中关于火炬接力的评论是为了说明什么。第十三段讲了学生的爱国热情。第十四段以保护火炬接力为例体现了80后的爱国热情。
6. C 作者意图题。题目问的是作者的写作目的是什么。文章开头讲了不同学者对80后的评价，然后阐述了80后的成长环境。接下来，文章阐述了作者的观点，他们成长在喜忧参半的时代，具有某些鲜明的特质，他们还是很爱国的一代。所以从文章的内容来看，作者的写作目的是向人们描述80后，展现他们的风采。所以，选项C正确。

Passage 2 (S5-7)

快速阅读自查表

阅读和练习建议用时: 12分52秒

实际用时:

正确答题数记录:

The Wisdom of One Word

Isn't it amazing how one person, sharing one idea, at the right time and place can change the course of your life? This is certainly what happened in my life. When I was 14, I was hitchhiking from Houston, Texas, through El Paso on my way to California. I was following my dream, journeying with the sun. I was a high school dropout with learning disabilities and set on surfing (冲浪) the biggest waves in the world, first in California and then in Hawaii, where I would later live.

Upon reaching downtown El Paso, I met an old man, a bum (以乞讨为生的流浪汉), at a street corner. He saw me walking, stopped me and questioned me as I passed by. He asked me if I was running away from home, and I supposed that was because I looked so young. I told him, "Not exactly, sir," since my father had given me a ride to the freeway in Houston and given me his blessings, saying, "It is important to follow your dream and what is in your heart. Son."

The bum then asked me if he could buy me a cup of coffee. I told him, "No, sir, but a soda would be great." We walked to a corner malt shop (冷饮店) and sat down on a couple of swiveling (旋转的) stools while we enjoyed our drinks.

After conversing for a few minutes, the friendly bum told me to follow him. He told me that he had something grand to show me and share with me. We walked a couple of blocks until we came upon the downtown El Paso Public Library.

We walked up its front steps and stopped at a small information stand. Here the bum spoke to a smiling old lady, and asked her if she would be kind enough to watch my things for a moment while he and I entered the library. I left my belongings with this grandmotherly figure and entered into this magnificent hall of learning.

The bum first led me to a table and asked me to sit down and wait for a moment while he looked for something special amongst the shelves. A few moments later, he returned with a couple of old books under his arms and set them on the table. He then sat down beside me and spoke. He started with a few statements that were very special and changed my life. He said, "There are two things that I want to teach you, young man."

"Number one is never to judge a book by its cover, for a cover can fool you." He continued, "I'll bet you think I'm a bum, don't you, young man?"

I said, "Well, uh, yes, I guess so, sir."

"Well, young man, I've got a little surprise for you. I am one of the wealthiest men in the world. I have probably everything any man could ever want. I originally come from the Northeast and have all the things that money can buy. But a year ago, my wife passed away, bless her soul, and since then I have been deeply reflecting upon (深思, 反省) life. I realized there were certain things I had not yet experienced in life, one of which was to live like a bum on the streets. I made a commitment to myself to do exactly that for one year. For the past year, I have been going from city to city doing just that. So, you see, don't ever judge a book by its cover, for a cover can fool you."

"Number two is to learn how to read, my boy. For there is only one thing that people can't take away from you, and that is your wisdom." At that moment, he reached forward, grabbed my right hand in his and put them upon the books he'd pulled from the shelves. They were the writings of Plato and Aristotle—immortal classics from ancient times.

The bum then led me back past the smiling old woman near the entrance, down the steps and back on the streets near where we first met. His parting request was for me to never forget what he taught me.

I haven't.

(Words: 708)

Please choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. The boy left home at 14 in order to live an independent life of his own.
 - A. live an independent life of his own
 - B. hitchhike to California
 - C. realize his dream of surfing the biggest waves in the world
 - D. run away from the high school
2. When the boy left home at 14, his father did not know anything about it.
 - A. his father did not know anything about it
 - B. his father forced him to run away from home
 - C. his father encouraged him to follow his dream
 - D. he didn't know where he was going
3. The bum he met in downtown El Paso was a high school dropout.
 - A. a high school dropout
 - B. a poor beggar
 - C. a rich man
 - D. a librarian
4. Why did the bum take the author to the library?
 - A. Because he wanted to teach him how to read.
 - B. Because he wanted to teach him a lesson.
 - C. Because he would like to show his wealth to the author.
 - D. Because he had nothing else to do.
5. Why did the wealthy man live like a bum on the streets according to the passage?
 - A. He was bankrupted.
 - B. He found life was boring.
 - C. He was waiting for a better job.
 - D. He wanted to experience the life of a bum.

[答案及解析]

1. C 本题为细节题, 考查学生对细节的把握能力。文章第一段提到 “I was a high school dropout with learning disabilities and set on surfing (冲浪) the biggest waves in the world, first in California and then in Hawaii, where I would later live.” 因为他有学习障碍, 所以他才决定离开家去实现自己的梦想, 去加州和夏威夷冲浪, 因此选项C正确。
2. C 本题为细节题, 考查学生对细节的把握能力。文章第二段明确说明 “...my father had given me a ride to the freeway in Houston and given me his blessings, saying, ‘It is important to follow your dream and what is in your heart. Son.’” 由此可知, 他爸爸知道他要去干什么, 还送了他一程, 祝福他成功, 所以选项C正确。
3. C 本题为细节题, 主要考查学生对文章细节内容的把握能力。文章第九段提到 “I am one of the wealthiest men in the world. I have probably everything any man could ever want.” 由此可见, 他其实是一个富人, 因此, 选项C正确。
4. B 本题为细节题, 考查学生对细节的把握能力。当流浪汉把作者带到图书馆后他说: “There are two things that I want to teach you, young man.” 而且接下来, 流浪汉确实让他明白了两件事情: 其一是看书、看人不能只看表面; 其二是要会读书。所以, 选项B正确。
5. D 本题为逻辑推理题, 主要考查学生对关键词语的理解能力和逻辑推理能力。文章第九段提到 “I realized there were certain things I had not yet experienced in life, one of which was to live like a bum on the streets. I made a commitment to myself to do exactly that for one year.” 由此可见, 他之所以过流浪汉的生活, 是因为丧妻之后, 反省人生, 发现他还有一些事情从来没有经历过, 流浪街头就是其一。所以选项D正确。