



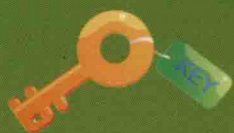
普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材



学生用书

Student's Book

(修订版)



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 俞理明 韩启毅



上海交通大学出版社

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应用型大学英语快速阅读

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第三册

(修订版)

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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,全国本科院校已有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能力,又考虑到教师的教学要求。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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2012年4月

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,教材编写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两大模块,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)

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2012年4月

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Passage I

快速阅读自查表

阅读和练习建议用时：14分58秒

实际用时：

正确答题数记录：

The Apple Tree

A long time ago, there was a huge apple tree. A little boy loved to come and lay around it every day. He climbed to the tree top, ate the apples, took a nap under the shadow... He loved the tree and the tree loved playing with him.

Time went by, the little boy had grown up and he no longer played around the tree every day. One day, the boy came back to the tree and he looked sad. "Come and play with me," the tree asked the boy. "I am no longer a kid, and I don't play around trees anymore." The boy replied, "I want toys. I need money to buy them." "Sorry, I don't have money...but you can pick all my apples and sell them. Then you will have money." The boy was so excited. He grabbed all the apples on the tree and left happily. The boy never came back after he picked the apples. The tree was sad.

One day, the boy returned and the tree was so excited. "Come and play with me," the tree said. "I don't have time to play. I have to work for my family. We need a house for shelter. Can you help me?" "Sorry, but I don't have a house. But you can chop off my branches to build your house." So the boy cut all the branches off the tree and left happily. The tree was glad to see him happy but the boy never came back since then. The tree was again lonely and sad.

One hot summer day, the boy returned and the tree was delighted. "Come and play with me!" the tree said. "I am sad and getting old. I want to go sailing to relax myself. Can you give me a boat?" "Use my trunk to build your boat. You can sail far away and be happy." So the boy cut the tree trunk to make a boat. He went sailing and never showed up for a long time. The tree was happy, but it was not true.

Finally, the boy returned after he left for so many years. "Sorry, my boy, but I don't have anything for you anymore. No more apples for you..." the tree said.

"I don't have teeth to bite," the boy replied.

"No more trunk for you to climb on."

"I am too old for that now," the boy said.

"I really can't give you anything... the only thing left is my dying roots," the tree said with tears.

"I don't need much now, just a place to rest. I am tired after all these years." The boy replied.

"Good! Old tree root is the best place to lean on and rest. Come, Come sit down with me and rest." The boy sat down and the tree was glad and smiled with tears...

This is a story of everyone. The tree is our parents. When we were young, we loved to play with Mom and Dad... When we grown up, we left them, and only came to them when we need something or when we are in trouble. No matter what, parents will always be there and give everything they could to make you happy. You may think that the boy is cruel to the tree but that's how all of us treat our parents.

Take time out during the day for quiet time to listen to your inner voice. You may want to use your quiet time to meditate (冥想) or pray. However you use this time, the key is to shut out all the noise around you by focusing deep within yourself. Breathing deeply during quiet time will also help you focus. I know it's hard to find quiet time during a particularly busy day, but it's so important — even if it's just 10 minutes a day and you have to sneak away to get it. Quiet time can really make a difference in your life. It enables you to hear God speaking to your heart reminding you of his perfect love for you.

Be honest with yourself by paying attention to your actions. Actions speak louder than words, and they always tell the truth. What do your actions say about you? If you say you love your job, but your actions say otherwise, which do you think is more true—your words or your actions? On the other hand, if you say you're not good at a certain job, but your actions say otherwise, that's also important. What do you do with this insight? You can use it to make more beneficial choices in your life. By being honest with yourself based on your previous actions, your actions moving forward will be based on truth instead of just what you tell yourself.

Despite what your subconscious may be telling you, you can have love with no limits. The key is to unconditionally love yourself first.

(Words: 823)

Answer the following questions.

1. How many times did the boy go back to the tree and get something he needed?
2. How did the boy get toys for himself, a shelter for his family, and a boat for sailing?
3. Why does the writer think the boy in the story was cruel to the tree?
4. According to the writer, what is important to us in such a busy world?
5. What does the sentence "Actions speak louder than words." mean in the second paragraph from the bottom?
6. What is the main idea of the passage?

Passage 2

快速阅读自查表

阅读和练习建议用时: 11分25秒

实际用时:

正确答题数记录:

The Four Wives

There was a rich merchant who had four wives. He loved the fourth wife the most and adorned (打扮) her with rich robes and treated her to delicacies (美味珍馐). He took great care of her and gave her nothing but the best.

He also loved the third wife very much. He's very proud of her and always wanted to show off her to his friends. However, the merchant is always in great fear that she might run away with some other man.

He too, loved his second wife. She is a very considerate person, always patient and in fact is the merchant's confidante (知己). Whenever the merchant faced some problems, he always turned to his second wife and she would always help him out and tide (帮助……度过) him through difficult times.

Now, the merchant's first wife is a very loyal partner and has made great contributions in maintaining his wealth and business as well as taking care of the household. However, the merchant did not love the first wife and although she loved him deeply, he hardly took notice of her.

One day, the merchant fell ill. Before long, he knew that he was going to die soon. He thought of his luxurious life and told himself, "Now I have four wives with me. But when I die, I'll be alone. How lonely I'll be!"

Thus, he asked the fourth wife, "I loved you most, endowed (给予) you with the finest clothing and showered great care over you. Now that I'm dying, will you follow me and keep me company?" "No way!" replied the fourth wife and she walked away without another word.

The answer cut like a sharp knife right into the merchant's heart. The sad merchant then asked the third wife, "I have loved you so much for all my life. Now that I'm dying, will you follow me and keep me company?" "No!" replied the third wife. "Life is so good over here! I'm going to remarry when you die!" The

merchant's heart sank and turned cold.

He then asked the second wife, "I always turned to you for help and you've always helped me out. Now I need your help again. When I die, will you follow me and keep me company?" "I'm sorry, I can't help you out this time!" replied the second wife. "At the very most, I can only send you to your grave." The answer came like a bolt of thunder and the merchant was devastated (身心交瘁).

Then a voice called out: "I'll leave with you. I'll follow you no matter where you go." The merchant looked up and there was his first wife. She was so skinny, almost like she suffered from malnutrition (营养不良). Greatly grieved, the merchant said, "I should have taken much better care of you while I could have!"

Actually, we all have four wives in our lives.

The fourth wife is our body. No matter how much time and effort we lavish (大肆花费) in making it look good, it'll leave us when we die.

Our third wife is our possessions, status and wealth. When we die, they all go to others.

The second wife is our family and friends. No matter how close they had been there for us when we're alive, the furthest they can stay by us is up to the grave.

The first wife is in fact our soul, often neglected in our pursuit of material, wealth and sensual (感官的) pleasure.

Guess what, it is actually the only thing that follows us wherever we go. Perhaps it's a good idea to cultivate and strengthen it now rather than to wait until we're on our deathbed to lament (悔恨).

(Words: 628)

Please decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. The third wife was the proudest one because the merchant always showed off her to his friends.
- () 2. The man trusted his second wife most because she was the one who he could get help from.
- () 3. The husband thought highly of his first wife because of her loyalty to him and the contribution she made to the family.
- () 4. The dying merchant tried to decide which of his four wives should keep him company when he died.
- () 5. By telling him that it was beyond her ability to help him this time, the second wife made the man fall into despair.
- () 6. When he knew that the woman was willing to go with him, the man regretted not having taken good care of his first wife.
- () 7. The writer tells us that the story is actually a fable by saying we all have four wives in our lives.
- () 8. According to the story, our soul will follow us only when we pay great attention to it.

Passage 3

快速阅读自查表

阅读和练习建议用时：13分20秒

实际用时：

正确答题数记录：

Fingerprints

The use of fingerprint evidence by detectives when tracking down criminals is now very common, but it was only at the beginning of the 20th century that its value was realized.

Fingerprinting was in use in a few places by 1903, but in that year an event occurred which convinced most of the police forces of the world that they should set up their own fingerprint departments.

A criminal was taken to a prison in Kansas, in the USA. He was photographed, and had his height, weight and other physical details noted. While this was going on, an official of the prison walked into the room and gave a gasp of surprise. According to him, this new prisoner was already in prison, and was at that moment busy in one of the workshops! The new prisoner said that this could not be true—he had never been in prison in his life.

The other man was brought from the workshop and the two stood side by side. The officials thought that they were seeing double. The two men were identical. It was impossible to tell them apart. But how could one be distinguished from the other? This was the problem facing the prison authorities.

To make the coincidence (巧合) even stranger, the two men shared not only the same appearance, but also the same name—William West!

It was decided to try the new method of identification and the men were fingerprinted. Here at last their resemblance (相似性) ended: their fingerprints were quite different. Fingerprinting had taken a big step towards recognition.

It is estimated that the chance of two fingerprints being identical is less than one in sixty-four billion! And this is not to speak of the prints of three or four fingers, let alone ten, being identical.

Some criminals try to outwit (瞒骗) the experts by removing their fingerprints with acid, but their pain is for nothing. Fingerprints go deep; the pattern returns exactly as before.

Fingerprinting achieved one of its greatest successes in 1948, in England. On May 15 a four-year-old girl was taken from her cot in a hospital of northern England and murdered. Her body was found in a nearby field. When the police arrived, they examined the woodwork, walls, windows, doors, cots, tables and chairs inside and outside the hospital ward for fingerprints. These were compared with the prints of the hospital staff. At the end of this examination, one set of prints was still unidentified; these were found on a feeding-bottle underneath the little girl's cot. Only the murderer could have left them.

The police could find no prints to match those of the murderer in their files, and for a time it seemed as if this terrible crime would go unsolved. Then a big decision was made: to fingerprint the whole adult population of Blackburn, the city where the crime had taken place.

It was a gigantic task. Nothing like it had been attempted before. It meant the taking of more than 40,000 prints, and these had to be taken voluntarily; no innocent person can be forced to give a fingerprint. However, people were so outraged by the murder in their town that very few refused to cooperate. The work went on for ten weeks, but when the task was seemingly complete, no prints had been found to compare with those left on the bottle by the murderer. Then, almost by chance, it was discovered that a list of 800 men had been overlooked!

Out went the squads (小组) of detectives once more to gather the remaining fingerprints. They probably felt their work would be in vain, but in fact it was richly rewarded. On August 12 someone in the fingerprint office jumped up and shouted, "We've got him! It's here!" The murderer's prints had been found.

The police arrested the owner of the matching prints, a twenty-two-year-old man. At his trial, the jury found him guilty.

Fingerprints can also protect the innocent. On one occasion, at the Old Bailey, London, a witness was accused of being a convicted thief. The woman was even identified by a policeman, who said that he had seen her being sentenced, and by the victim of the theft she was supposed to have committed. But her fingerprints proved that she was not the real thief at all—even though they shared the same name!

(Words: 733)

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

1. The prisoner in Kansas _____.
 A. had already been in prison
 B. was the twin brother of another criminal
 C. resembled another prisoner in looks
 D. was identified only by his photo
2. It can be inferred from the Blackburn murder case that _____.
 A. the murderer might not have committed any crime before
 B. the murderer was one of the hospital staff
 C. many innocent people were forced to give their prints
 D. the police worked very hard but in vain
3. What was the general public's attitude towards the murder in Blackburn?
 A. Indifferent. B. Angry. C. Hesitant. D. Pessimistic.
4. The case in the last paragraph is written in order to _____.
 A. show that the woman was identified as the thief by her fingerprints
 B. tell the reader that the woman and the thief had the same name
 C. support the first sentence of the same paragraph
 D. carry further the ideas of the earliest paragraphs
5. The main idea of this passage is to tell that _____.
 A. fingerprinting as a method of identifying criminals does not have a long history
 B. till now fingerprinting is the only way to identify criminals
 C. very few fingerprints look identical and they can hardly be removed
 D. fingerprinting is an effective way to prove one's innocence or guilt
6. Which type of writing does the passage belong to?
 A. Narration.
 B. Argumentation.
 C. Exposition.
 D. Description.