<<高级阅读教程>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

·英语高级口译资格证书考试指定用书:最早、最权威、使用最广泛; · 著名高校专门从事口译教学的专家学者联袂编写:包含口译、翻译、听力、口语、阅读五门课程; · 为越来越多的高校和学生所青睐的高级英语课程教材:第一、第二版发行以来重印十数次,印数几十万册; · 第三版教程大幅度修订,精益求精:以修改后的考试大纲为依据,大量更新内容,进一步拓展选题范围,注重时效性,充实近年来国内外热点问题材料。

《高级阅读教程》第三版的编写和文章入选原则和前一版基本相同。

替换的文章占了全书篇幅的近五分之二,我们也考虑到了入选文章内容的广泛性和可读性,选材的范围也比原来有所扩大。

我们在这里想强调指出的是,报刊文章的阅读对中高级英语学习者来说是比较难过的一关,其原因除了语言因素外(报刊语言最具"动态性",较快体现了一个语言的变化发展),更主要是我们一般称之为"文化"方面的差异,即包括社会、政治、经济、教育、历史等方面的差别和特征。

因此,我们应该把学习英语视为学习了解对方国家的文化及其文化与我们的文化之间的差别的过程,这样在学习的过程中,在提高英语水平的同时,不断加深对相关方面的差异的认识,从面不断保证从总体上提高自己对英语的理解和运用能力、提高听、说、读、写、译的水平,为成为一个合格的笔译工作者和口译工作者打下坚实的基础。

从这一意义上说,培养经常阅读英语报刊文章的习惯对扩大知识面、提高英语的运用能力、改进自己的笔译和口译技能来说是极为重要的一关。

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章节摘录

has spent 14 of the last 17 years behind bars, says the best thing that has ever happened to him is an offender behaviour course he has just finished; where a man with a history of violence goes on a "family man" course and tells his wife on the phone "It's actually sunk in, what mistakes I've made." But the prison is working on an obstacle course. 15.In some ways, this prison is still fighting its past - the crap building and the shortage of resources and still some slopping out -but, more important than that, the whole prison system is fighting the outside world, including other government departments without whom they cannot succeed. To put it another way: the defining effort by the prison service to rehabilitate offenders - to make itself genuinely useful in fighting crime - is hemmed in by the same two problems which we have found bedevilling every level of the criminal justice system: political populism and sheer cack-handed mismanagement from parts of Whitehall. 16. Five years ago, heroin addicts turned up in Exeter prison and suffered agonies of withdrawal, spent their sentence in useless containment and were pushed back out into the world without any means of avoiding illicit drugs and the crime that goes with them. Now, just about all of them get a detox with lofexidine for the craving, nitrazepam to help them sleep, and special access to the gym to work the lactic acid out of their muscles; and some of them go through a four-week therapeutic course which has been devised by the drugs unit at Prisons HQ and which is proving remarkably successful. 17. But governors generally complain of a complete absence of Home Office strategy on drugs. Ministers are proud of the fact that 50, 000 prisoners last year went through a Carat (Counselling, assessment, referral, advice and throughcare) drugs course in prison, but they don't explain that this is less than half of the estimated 104, 000 men and women with drug and alcohol problems who pass through our prisons each year; that Carat usually means nothing more than an assessment and no kind of treatment; that only 4, 703 went on to treatment; and that only 2, 418 completed the treatment. That is 2.3% of those in need. Those who complete the treatment are then left in prison normally with no aftercare, no relapse prevention and , on release , a one in 10 chance of getting an appointment with somebody who may help them avoid slipping back into the drugs blackmarket. 18. There are no needle exchanges in prison (even though prisoners smuggle syringes in their backsides and then share them) and only very limited methadone maintenance , both policies apparently shaped by fear of the tabloids. The Home Office do not even ma-ke best use of their 50 000 Carat assessments: they make no attempt to collate the detailed data to find out more about the problem they are dealing with. One result is that money for drugs work in prisons is distributed in a chaotic fashion, passed through area drugs- coordinators who pass it on to prisons through a bidding war and notoriously not according to need. (Distribution in London has been so chaotic that the prison service's internal audit unit was called in.) 19. Exeter prison has been clever at bouncing money out of the system and has £ 272, 540 this year to spend on

19. Exeter prison has been clever at bouncing money out of the system and has £ 272, 540 this year to spend on drug work but the money does not nearly meet the need: £ 70, 000 goes on sniffer dogs and their handlers in a vain attempt to stop smuggling; more goes on drug tests for prisoners, which are highly unreliable and frequently fiddled. The rest leaves the prison's Carat team processing only 70% of prisoners within the required five days of arrival; prisoners on detox spending 23 hours a day in their cells; and the four-week treatment course struggling to handle 240 prisoners in a year, when more than 2, 000 prisoners need it. 20. Drugs are still a big part of prison life. Friends chuck them over the wall inside oranges. New prisoners arrive with them stuffed up inside them (more than 80 grammes of heroin and two syringes in one case) and then, when they run out, they lean on their families to bring in more on visits ("You gonna do what I told you about?

... Don't bother coming if you don't. ") Security officers think one prisoner was orchestrating sick cell mates to go to outside hospitals to pick up drugs stashed in waste bins there. 21. Work and education also struggle to make their mark. Five years ago, at Exeter, both had run into a ditch. All the workshop instructors had been laid off to save money, and when lan Mulholland's predecessor managed to save £ 70, 000 to hire new ones, the then area manager swiped it to balance his own budget. Oae of the workshops was permanently-closed and being used as a visitors' room. Very few prisoners were given any education and, if it did happen, staff say, that often meant no more than sitting in a classroom watching a video. Now, on an average morning, 200

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prisoners will be taken from their cells to workshops or classrooms. 22.Yet , the progress is obstructed. Nationally , there is more money now for prison education , there are more qualifications , but the Adult Learning Inspectorate reports that more than 60% of prisons are failing to provide adequate education and training , and Ofsted agrees that too many prisoners are failing to receive the education they need to prepare them for release. Even long-term prisoners in stable regimes are not getting five hours' education a week in basic skills.

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编辑推荐

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