<<全新英语读写一体化教程>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

感谢《全新英语读写一体化教程‧阅读与写作》丛书出版四年来老师们的大力支持。

通过这四年的教学与科研,我们更加深切地意识到我们的学生对用科学的方法进行英语读写训练的渴求。

在英国做访问学者期间,对那里的英语语言文学专业学生的阅读能力颇有感触。

他们的本科生平均每学期有三门课,研究生每学期有两门课。

除了大班讲座以外的所有课程,老师只负责介绍基本知识点,启发学生按照正确的方向提出问题,并对学生的观点加以评述;而一半以上的时间学生可以发表自己的观点,或者评论同学的观点。

学生发言的思路全部来自课外阅读指定的参考书。

每门课的教师都会列出书单。

低年级本科生平均每月至少阅读一本大部头评论书籍,中篇著作两至三本,另外还有很多评论性文章

高年级同学每周至少阅读一本中长篇小说,两篇以上评论性文章和若干评论书籍的章节。

研究生需要每两周阅读一本长篇小说和一本理论书籍。

这是基本阅读量。

为了准备期中、期末、毕业论文,学生还会尽可能多地阅读理论书籍。

这样才能使他们在写论文时思路灵敏,文章写得有理有据。

当然,他们阅读的是母语。

但我们的中文系学生阅读母语时也很少有人能够达到这样高的阅读速度,更不用说要一本本地阅读英文书籍了。

值此教材再版之际,把几年来使用这套教材的心得与大家共同分享。

既然提倡学生要变通地阅读,这套教材也可以变通地使用。

比如:上册Unit 5, Text A中的第二至第五段是同样内容的不同句式安排。

可以要求学生在看完第二段后根据教师的提示自己试写出第三至第五段,然后与课文对照。

Unit 6, Text A中有一些中文式英语语句,可以找出来让学生修改。

Unit 7, Text A,可以让学生通读原文,找出文章结构,画出生词,从头到尾猜测所有的生词词义。在教师的引导下,学生是可以猜出大多数单词的大致含义的。

下册的Unit 2, Text B选自刘润青的《语言与文化》,这本书简明实用,又是中英文对照,可以鼓励学生阅读英语书籍。

另外我们有-些Reading Skills里的难句摘自《傲慢与偏见》,如果学生已经阅读了一定数量的英文简写本小说,就可以开始阅读有一些故事情节的原著了。

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书籍目录

给教师的话——写在《全新英语读写一体化教程•阅读与写作》(修订版)丛书即将出版之际A Few Words to Teachers <u>L</u> Section One Human Relationships Unit 1 An Open Heart **Unit 2 Parents** Unit 3 Encouragement Section TwoMind and Action Unit 4 Happiness and Children Unit 5 Approaches to Reading Unit 6 The Younger Generation Section Three Humans and Nature Unit 7 **Humans and Animals** Unit 8 Seasons Key to Exercises Unit 1 Unit 2 Unit 3 Unit 4 Unit 8下 Section One Humans and Culture Unit 5 Unit 6 Unit 7 Unit 1 The Westerner s Unit 2 Intercultural Communication Section TwoMind and Action Unit 3 Self improvement Character Unit 5 Personality of a Leader Unit 6 Love and Marriage Section Unit 4 Friendship ThreeTechnology and Economy Unit 7 Technology Unit 8 Economy Key to Exercises Unit 1 Unit 8附录 附录一 附录二 附录三 Unit 3 Unit 2 Unit 4 Unit 5 Unit 6 Unit 7

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章节摘录

2. The best means of helping students retain new words is to teach them to draw the network of an associative field centered on a term that has specific meanings in the text. This drawing will show clearly the various relationships between the specific term and the other related words. In an associative field, everything connected with the central word—its collocations , situational sets, semantic sets and other associative ideas—can all be included, thereby forming a network. Situational sets. Situational sets are cohesive chains of lexical relationships in discourse. For example, university, lecture room, lectern, library form a situational set. They are groups of words that are associated because of the subject of the text, its purpose or its construction, they are words related to a particular situation. The words in situational sets form one kind of element in the associative Semantic sets: Semantic sets are words linked by such relationships as synonyms (sofa, couch, divan field.), antonyms (big, small; tall, short; rich, poor), coordinates (oak, elm, ginko), super ordinates (上限 carp, fish; rice, grain), subordinates(下限词)(fruit, pear; meat, pork; (horse, animal; area of study, English), and stimulus-response pairs (关系组合) (accident, car; baby, mother). They contribute to the chains of associations and are another way of bringing words together. 3. It is more important for students to recognize certain sentence structures in reading and to use them in writing effortlessly than it is for them to remember only the forms of the sentence structure. Techniques that enhance recognition and production are to be centered on the function of the structure rather than on its form; that is, on the searching for appropriate structures to fit the particular occasion. That is why sentence structure may be best taught if the structure is connected with its function.

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