

《读写教程》

图书基本信息

书名：《读写教程》

13位ISBN编号：9787811105636

10位ISBN编号：7811105632

出版时间：2009-6

出版社：安徽大学出版社

页数：176

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介以及在线试读，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：www.tushu000.com

前言

21世纪是一个高度全球化的时代，社会对英语人才的需求也已呈现多元化趋势。培养具有扎实的基本功、宽广的知识面、一定的专业知识、较强能力和较好素质的新型英语专业人才，是我国目前对高等学校英语专业教学的迫切要求。与之相适应，编写符合新的时代要求的英语专业教材自然也成为广大师生的必然需要。根据高等学校外语教学指导委员会《关于外语专业面向21世纪本科教育改革的若干意见》，21世纪英语专业教材至少应具备以下几个基本特征：（1）教学内容和语言能够反映快速变化的时代；（2）要处理好专业知识、语言训练和相关学科知识间的关系；（3）教材不仅仅着眼于知识的传授，而且要有助于学生的鉴赏批评能力、思维能力、创新能力的培养；（4）具有较强的实用性和针对性。

针对这些要求，结合近几年高等学校英语专业教学改革的实践经验，以及我省英语教学的实际需要，安徽大学外语学院张红霞博士等主持设计了新教材的编写方案，安徽大学出版社组织了数位省内英语教学专家，对教材编写方案进行了多次研讨与论证，在尽量吸取国内其他英语专业教材及公共英语教材、国外主要英语（外语）教材宝贵经验的基础上，注意取其长并避缺、补短，力求新教材科学、有效且有所突破与创新。在科学论证、广泛讨论的基础上，我们组织全省十几所高校英语专业院系的骨干力量，编写了这套“新开端英语专业基础课系列教材”。作为安徽省自主编写的第一套英语专业基础课教材，本套教材从一开始就受到安徽省教育厅的充分肯定、重视，被列入安徽省高等学校“十一五”规划教材。本套教材包括三种：《读写教程》、《视听说》及《阅读拓展》，每种4册，每册均有相配套的教师用书，适合大学英语专业一、二年级的学生及相应水平的英语学习者使用。教师用书不仅附有学生用书练习答案，还为教师提供了丰富的背景、专业知识介绍以及相应的教学建议，方便教师使用。本套教材具有以下主要特点：

- 1.以整体语言理论为指导，充分体现“同步发展”的编写理念。每种教材在突出自身重点的基础上，又注重听、说、读、写、译技能的全面发展和提高。三种教材不同的课型间有着密切联系，每种每册教材的相应单元都围绕同一主题，从不同的角度加以编排，内容互相关联，便于学习互动、迁移。由此可以拓宽学生视野，提高基础词汇、重点词汇的出现率，扩大词汇量，使重点语言知识、文化信息在不同的情境中反复出现，得到强化，加深记忆，促进学生对语言的理解和接受，有效地提高学习效果。可以说，整套教材的“套”的概念名副其实，不仅能够促进任课教师之间互相交流、统一进度，而且能够提高学生的学习兴趣，促进学生语言能力全面、均衡地发展。

《读写教程》

内容概要

《读写教程1(教师用书)》的编写以学生发展为本，强调教材内容应从丰富学生的生活经验、提高学生的学习兴趣、擢升学生的认知水平出发，通过相互联系的读、写、听、说、译等语言学习活动，帮助学生体验英语语言及其承载的丰富的文化内涵，帮助学生用英语去思考、合作与交流。

《读写教程》

书籍目录

1 People and Places2 Entertainment and Recreation3 Education4 global warming5 law and jury system6 culture and definition7 cultural differences:Oriental and Occidental8 Christmas and the Spring Festival9 WHO and AIDS10 personality11 patriotism12 computer and the Internet:cyber crime

章节摘录

Writing as process (1) Writing is not just the simple work of putting words on paper. It is also a process that has generally five stages (See Useful Literature) : prewriting, drafting, revising (as often as time allows and patience endures) , editing, and presenting. The first stage involves choosing a subject, exploring ways of developing it and finding a topic, establishing writing purpose and intended audience, and planning strategies of organization and style (See the College Writing section of this unit) . To begin a writing process, you may need to explore, alone or in pairs or in groups, a subject systematically or by brainstorming, uncovering and selecting interesting and feasible topics for further development. Sometimes you do not have to make the choice of a topic because you have a topic chosen for or assigned to you. This is usually true with college writing. When a topic has been chosen or assigned, you gather information about it. Instead of jumping directly to drafting your work, you require a tangible plan, a statement of purpose or a scratch outline, as most skilled writers most times do. The plan is a broad description of what you want to say and how you are going to organize it, or a brief division of your topic into parts and subparts. The plan serves as a guide, suggesting what you want your audience to understand and believe, how you are going to proceed, and where possible paragraph breaks might come, to name but a few. However seemingly thorough your plan is, it may turn out later to be not impeccable and hence needs change. The drafting stage is to follow your plan, developing and organizing ideas, and formulating a solid working draft with an introduction, a body and a conclusion. A draft, as the notion suggests, is not the end product or final version of writing. It is an early version of an organized composition or essay. It is tentative and unavoidably imperfect. That is why drafting may involve more than one draft, and drafts naturally demand revision. While drafting, you may be stuck for an exact word or cannot remember a spelling or other minor points. In this case, you can leave some marks of your preference to remind yourself to supply them later, and go on writing. What you cannot do is to sacrifice the whole forest for the trees. While drafting, you may stop from time to time at a convenient point, look back and make corrections or improvements, and then work out the next section.

《读写教程》

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:www.tushu000.com