

<<英语阅读技巧与实践>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<英语阅读技巧与实践>>

13位ISBN编号：9787810817516

10位ISBN编号：7810817515

出版时间：2008-2

出版时间：湖南师范大学出版社

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页数：262

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## <<英语阅读技巧与实践>>

### 前言

阅读对于学习语言的重要性是不言而喻的。

古人有言，“读书破万卷，下笔如有神”，指的就是阅读对掌握语言、提高写作能力所起的作用。

另一说“读万卷书，行万里路”，也包含着类似的意思。

至于“青灯黄卷”、“寒窗苦读”，则除了倡导发愤学习，还说明了对大量阅读的重视。

语言学习是相通的。

大量阅读对掌握外语也同样重要。

阅读有助于培养语感。

对一种语言的感受，是建立在对该语言的频繁接触上的。

对在母语环境里的外语学习者来说，可以说没有大量阅读就不可能产生对所学外语的语感，而没有语感，则只能得语言之皮毛。

大量阅读也有助于增加语汇和表达方式，无论是本国语还是外语，我们所掌握的用以书面传递思想的词汇和句法，大多是通过阅读得来的，书读得越多，掌握的表达方式也越多，表达能力也越强。

阅读对写作所起的作用更为直接。

通常，写不好的根本原因，除了思想贫乏、逻辑混乱等内在智力因素外，主要还应归结于读得太少，没有从阅读别人的文章中学得自己写作所需的语汇和表达方式。

阅读还能丰富我们的文化知识，培根就认定“读书使人充实”，而掌握有关国家的文化背景知识，对外语学习者来说尤为重要。

一篇域外的文章，一部外国的小说，都会向我们展示一个新的世界，都有助于我们对其语言的了解和领悟。

阅读对学习外语的重要性是怎么强调也不会过分的。

如果把英语学习中的阅读分为精读和泛读两类的話，那么现时人们的注意力往往过多地置于精读，而忽略了泛读。

精读不能说不重要，古人也有“熟读唐诗三百首，不会吟诗也会吟”之类强调精读之说。

问题在于我们大多着眼于试验田式的小块文章上的精耕细作（不厌其烦地释义，反反复复地解释语法，不无炫耀地解析词汇等等），而把“大量阅读”放在极其次要的地位。

虽然设有泛读课，但大多泛读不“泛”，阅读量极其有限，说到底不过是精读的变种。

尽管对一小篇课文的研读可以把文中的词汇与句式搞得滚瓜烂熟，对英语学习也有所帮助。

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### 内容概要

《英语阅读技巧与实践》是为高等学校英语专业学生编写的一套阅读（以前称为泛读）教材。全套书共7册，既可供英语专业本、专科生使用，也可供教师进修学院、函授大学和夜大的英语专业学员使用。

本套教材依据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》对英语阅读课程的要求编写，其编写的目的是：教给学生阅读理论和技巧，培养他们细致观察语言的能力和假设判断、推理验证等逻辑思维能力；培养他们阅读的兴趣，使他们在较短的时间里尽快扩大词汇量和知识面，提高思想和文化素养，从而提高阅读水平和能力，通过阅读更快更好地获取世界上各国有用的政治、经济、文化和科技等方面的信息，为我国的改革开放和社会主义建设服务。

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## 章节摘录

PAssAGE 1 Your Job May Be Next! [1]The mood in the conference room was light and festive . It was just two weeks before Christmas 2002 and many of the 300 or so Dell employees were getting set for the holidays and year-end vacation time as they gathered at Dell's campus in Austin , Texas , for a "town hall" meeting . They were ill prepared for the message that senior vice president Jeff Clarke was about to deliver . Meetings of this sort were usually big on awards , recognition , and introductions of new products and project teams . And despite the market drubbing of tech stocks in general , Dell had posted another banner year in sales balance , Mr Clarke noted . Then came the bad news . The company was announcing new personnel "attrition goals" of 10 percent per year , about double the normal attrition rate . These positions would not be filled in the United States , Clarke explained . They would be filled by new hires in India , China , and other countries where Dell is shifting business . [2]Audible gasps came from the employee audience , a hi-tech assemblage of Dell software engineers , electrical engineers , test engineers , group managers , and administrative talents . A Dell employee who attended the meeting told The New American : "A definite pall came over the crowd . It did not make for a happy Christmas . [3]Although Clarke's announcement came as a shock , there had been hints of an impending axe-fall . In 2000 , Dell had announced the launching of its China Design Centre in the People's Republic of China (PRC) . A steady trickle of Chinese engineers , project planners , and managers had been brought to Dell's Austin campus for training , and some US Dell employees had made the trek to China for four-to-six-month stints to train Chinese personnel there . Around the Dell headquarters in Austin , employees had begun wryly referring to the "Chinese invasion" as "training our replacements . " Few expected that the replacing would start so soon . [4]Dell's new China Design Centre in Shanghai joins similar research and design centres in China , Russia and India built by Microsoft , Motorola , Boeing , General Electric , and other corporate titans . The hi-tech centres are a distinctly new development , in contrast to the huge number of foreign manufacturing plants--especially in Mexico and China built by US companies over the past couple of decades . These early rounds of "globalization" cost millions of US jobs , but various experts assured US that this should not concern US because these were blue collar "rust belt" jobs . Old technology , they claimed . Manufacturing is passé and development--these would be the clean , high-paying jobs that would keep America on top . [5] But guess what? After years of strip mining America's industrial base , US corporate elites and their political allies in Washington , DC , Beijing , Mexico , Moscow , and elsewhere are now looking to dispense with upscale white collar jobs as well . College graduates who obtained degrees in computer science and engineering are finding themselves replaced by Third World counterparts willing to work for 20 ~ 50 percent less pay . In corporate globalise this replacement process is euphemistically called "outsourcing" . Adding insult to injury , many of the replacement foreign workers received tax-subsidized education in US universities . [6] According to Business Week : In a recent PowerPoint presentation , Microsoft Corp . Senior Vice-President Brian Valentine--the No . 2 executive in the company's Windows unit--urged managers to "pick something to move offshore today . " In India , said the briefing , you can get "quality work at 50% to 60% of the cost . That's two heads for the price of one . [7]Business Week offered this forecast : Now , all kinds of knowledge work can be done almost anywhere . " You will see an explosion of work going overseas . " says Forrester Research Inc . analyst John McCarthy . He goes so far as to predict at least 3 . 3 million white-collar jobs and \$136 billion in wages will shift from the USA to low-cost countries by 2015 . (about 660 words) Exercises I . Tick off the best choice according to the information given in this passage . 1 . All the following words can be used to describe the mood of the Dell's employees in the conference room at the beginning Except A . joyful B . gloomy C . gratifying D . light-hearted 2 . The message delivered by senior vice president . A . brought happiness to everyone in the conference room B . made all the employees in the conference room very satisfied C . caused a great cheer among the employees in the conference room D . was entirely beyond expectation of the employees in the conference room 3 . The purpose of the " town hall" meetings held at Dell ' S campus used to include all the following contents but A . analyze the situation of stock

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market      B . award prizes to the excellent employees      C . give recognition to those who made great achievements .      D . made the introduction of new products and project teams      4 . Though Dell did quite well in sales , growth , and profits last year , the new “ attrition goals ” this year has been      A . the sameB . doubledC . tripledD . reduced      5 . The news of 10 percent of attrition rate was a great to a11 the employees at the meeting .      A . joyB . wonderC . shockD . crash      6 . With the shift of its business , Dell has launched itsin 2000 .      A . China Design CentreB . China Training Centre      C . China Personnel CentreD . China Project Centre      7 . Many Dell ’ S employees considered training Chinese personnel in Austin as “ Chinese invasion ” because      A . they envy anyone who can do better than them      B . they don ’ t want to be outworked by Chinese employees

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编辑推荐

1.根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》编写，具有可靠性；2.以阅读技巧为主线，编排合理，具有独创性；3.从事实性阅读、评判性阅读、报刊阅读到鉴赏性阅读，循序渐进，具有科学性；4.体裁多样，题材广泛，具有可读性；5.选材精粹，课堂实用，具有操作性；6.题型丰富，练习适量，具有针对性。

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