

<<美国自然人文地理>>

图书基本信息

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## &lt;&lt;美国自然人文地理&gt;&gt;

## 前言

《美国自然人文地理》是在内容依托教学理念指导下，依托国家哲学社会科学项目“英语专业基础阶段内容依托式教学改革研究”推出的系列英语内容依托教材之一，是大连外国语学院和辽宁省两级教学成果一等奖并被辽宁省推荐参评国家级教学成果的重要组成部分。这套系列教材的推出具有重要的理论意义和重大的现实意义。

随着我国英语教育的快速发展，英语专业长期贯彻的“以技能为导向”的课程建设理念及教学理念已经难以满足社会的需要。

专家教师们密切关注的现行英语专业教育大、中、小学英语教学脱节，语言、内容教学割裂，单纯语言技能训练过多，专业内容课程不足，学科内容课程系统性差，高低年级内容课程安排失衡及其导致的学生知识面偏窄、知识结构欠缺、思辨能力偏弱、综合素质发展不充分等问题日益凸显。

针对上述问题，国家哲学社会科学项目“英语专业基础阶段内容依托式教学改革研究”以内容依托教学（CBI）理论为指导，确定了如下改革思路：（一）更新语言教学理念，改革英语专业教学的课程结构。

在不改变专业总体培养目标和教学时限的前提下，对课程结构进行革命性的变革，改变传统单一的语言技能课程模式，实现内容课程——语言课程的融合，扩展学生的知识面，提高学生的语言技能。

（二）开发课程自身潜力，同步提高专业知识和语言技能。

内容依托课程本身也同时关注内容和语言，把内容教学和语言教学有机结合。

以英语为媒介，系统教授专业内容；以专业内容为依托，在使用语言过程中提高语言技能，扩展学生的知识面。

（三）改革教学方法手段，全面提高语言技能和综合素质。

依靠内容依托教学在方法上的灵活性，通过问题驱动、输出驱动等方法调动学生主动学习，把启发式、任务式、讨论式、结对子、小组活动、课堂展示、多媒体手段等行之有效的活动与学科内容教学有机结合，提高学生的语言技能，激发学生的兴趣，培养学生的自主性和创造性，提升思辨能力和综合素质。

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### 内容概要

《美国自然人文地理》是在内容依托教学理念指导下，基于国家哲学社会科学项目“英语专业基础阶段内容依托式教学改革研究”推出的系列英语教材之一。

《美国自然人文地理》适用于英语专业一、二年级学生，也适用于具有中学英语基础的非英语专业学生和英语爱好者学习。

本教材具备以下主要特色：遵循了全新的教学理念 美国地理文化知识与自然人文知识并重，既训练语言技能，也丰富相关知识。

涉及了系统的历史内容 帮助读者了解美国诸州及重要城市，系统介绍美国自然地理和人文知识。

引进了真实的教学材料 真实、地道的语言材料，穿插图表、照片等真实的视觉材料，表现手段活泼，效果生动直观。

设计了新颖的教材板块 每一单元均包括课前热身、课文正文、课后练习、辅助阅读、专有名词列表、娱乐园地等。

结构安排系统合理，突出学生的主体地位。

提供了多样的训练活动 培养学生综合运用语言 and 知识进行沟通的能力、逻辑思维能力和探索求知的能力。

推荐了经典的学习材料 在每个章节的最后部分向学生推荐经典的书目、影视作品、名诗欣赏以及英文歌曲等学习资料，延伸课堂教学，激发学生的学习热情。

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When we see this great area today, it is hard to realize that it was wilderness only three centuries ago. The effect of the wilderness upon the colonists was a powerful force in developing the United States. As soon as permanent settlements were made in the newland, subtle changes occurred in the people. Faced with the problems of a new and uncharted land, these settlers had to give up many of the traditional behavior patterns of Europe. In order to survive, they developed a cooperative and democratic life-style that laid the foundations of the American political system and pragmatic philosophy. Even today, the visitor who expects only factories, apartment houses, and crowded streets is surprised. In the Northeast, he sees more wooded hills than factory chimneys, more fields than concrete roads, more farmhouses than office buildings. The features of the land over most of this region are on a small and gentle scale. It is a country of many brooks, of low mountain ridges, of rolling hills, of orchards, pastures and vegetable gardens. In only a few places is a visitor so much as 40 kilometers distant from rich farms. There are areas of true wilderness such as the forests in the northern part of the State of Maine, where to this day the only way of crossing great stretches of land or water is by foot or canoe. Everywhere, the outer reaches of cities mingle with farms, and in many towns there are old farmhouses and barns, which have been changed into dwellings, and now they are crowded close by taller buildings. The observant visitor quickly guesses that he is in a relatively old farming region on which a pattern of cities and industries has grown and spread. What he cannot see is how the look of the countryside has changed with this growth of industry. A few generations ago, the majority of these farms produced grain to be sold, and a variety of plants, meats and poultry for the farm family itself. Today, most of the farms are developed primarily to one type of farming: dairy cattle, or vegetables, or chickens, or fruit. Most specialize in products that can be rushed fresh to the cities nearby. Thus, the nature of agricultural production has changed to meet the needs of the region's industrial economy.

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