

<<教育技术学专业英语>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<教育技术学专业英语>>

13位ISBN编号：9787301158524

10位ISBN编号：7301158521

出版时间：2009-11

出版单位：北京大学出版社

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页数：286

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前言

教育技术学的飞速发展正在影响着教育的各个领域，并成为教育深化改革的突破口和制高点，它与素质教育、教育信息化、教育创新、创新人才培养、促进终身学习体系的建立等重大问题紧密相关，因此，从业人员必须通过不断学习专业英语，来迅速掌握教育技术学的新理论知识与新技术。为进一步提高教育技术学本科生和研究生的专业英语能力，促进人才的高层次培养，我们撰写了这本教材。

选材的原则如下：（1）语言的规范性与纯正性。

本书中的课文选自国外的经典文献，包括国际权威网站和经典论文。

（2）专业知识的广泛性与先进性。

选材综合选取了信息与传播技术、教学系统设计、开发学习资源、在线学习、远程教育、教学评价等内容，使读者在学习科技英语的同时也了解教育技术学的最新发展动态。

（3）专业知识的全面性。

本书不仅重点强调了科技文献的“读”，也对“写”与口头表达作了尝试，同时还系统地阐述了科技论文的写作、投稿与应用文写作。

（4）专业知识的扩展性。

教育技术学是一门知识更新极快的专业，因此学生必须了解本专业的最权威期刊，掌握科技文献的查阅方法。

此外，本书还针对同类型教材的不足，结合作者多年来的实际工作经验与学术交流的体会，补充了Internet上常用的教育技术文献资源。

学生学习本书后，能熟悉和掌握大量教育技术学专业英语的常用词汇和术语，提高阅读和理解原始的专业英语文献的能力，了解本专业里的一些新的理论知识与技术，从而增强国际交流能力。

由于经验不足，加之作者水平有限，书中的疏漏之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正，以便进一步改进和充实我们的工作。

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内容概要

本书的主要目的是使学生掌握教育技术学专业英语术语及用法，培养和提高学生阅读和翻译专业英语文献资料以及用英语进行学术交流的能力。

全书包括专业英语基础篇与应用篇两部分，其中基础篇由20个单元组成，涵盖教育技术领域的主要分支和实践领域，主要内容包括：教育技术学、教育技术学的历史和理论基础、传播理论、系统理论、信息与传播技术、教学系统设计、开发学习资源、远程教育、教学评价等内容，都是精选国外的经典文献。

每个单元由知识目标、专业词汇、2~4篇课文、新单词、课文注释、其中一篇课文的参考翻译及练习这七个部分组成。

同时为了方便教学，应用篇系统地介绍了科技论文的结构、写作与投稿等问题，归纳了中国学生撰写英文科技论文中常见的错误，最后总结了常用应用文写作的要求与规范，并给出了一些实际的范例。

本书可作为教育技术学专业本科生和研究生的专业英语、文献研究、双语课程的教材，也可供从事相关专业的人员参考使用。

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章节摘录

The study of systems can follow two general approaches. A cross-sectional approach deals with the interaction between two systems, while a developmental approach deals with the changes in a system over time. There are three general approaches for evaluating subsystems. A holistic approach is to examine the system as a complete functioning unit. A reductionist approach looks downward and examines the subsystems within the system. The functionalist approach looks upward from the system to examine the role it plays in the larger system. All three approaches recognize the existence of subsystems operating within a larger system. Kuhn's model stresses that the role of decision is to move a system towards equilibrium. Communication and transaction provide the vehicle for a system to achieve equilibrium. "Culture is communicated, learned patterns..., and society is a collectivity of people having a common body and process of culture." Kuhn's terminology is interlocking and mutually consistent. The following summarizes his basic system definitions: A system variable is any element in an acting system that can take on at least two different states. Some system variables are dichotomous, and can be one of two values—the rat lives, or the rat dies. System variables can also be continuous. The condition of a variable in a system is known as the system state. The boundaries of a system are defined by the set of its interacting components. Kuhn recognizes that it is the investigator, not nature, that bounds the particular system being investigated. A controlled (cybernetic) system maintains at least one system variable within some specified range, or if the variable goes outside the range, the system moves to bring the variable back into the range. This control is internal to the system. The field of cybernetics is the discipline of maintaining order in systems.

A system's input is defined as the movement of information or matter-energy from the environment into the system. Output is the movement of information or matter-energy from the system to the environment. Both input and output involve crossing the boundaries that define the system. When all forces in a system are balanced to the point where no change is occurring, the system is said to be in a state of static equilibrium. Dynamic (steady state) equilibrium exists when the system components are in a state of change, but at least one variable stays within a specified range. Homeostasis is the condition of dynamic equilibrium between at least two system variables. Kuhn states that all systems tend toward equilibrium, and that a prerequisite for the continuance of a system is its ability to maintain a steady state or steadily oscillating state.

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