

<<悦读联播.英美文化读本（中）>>

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## <<悦读联播·英美文化读本（中）>>

### 前言

学习英语必须了解英美文化，因为语言是文化的组成部分，是文化的载体，两者息息相关。大量事实表明，语言理解的障碍往往不在语言结构本身，而在相关文化知识的缺乏。何谓文化从广义来说，文化是人类在社会和历史发展进程中创造的物质财富和精神财富的总和，包括文学、艺术、音乐、科学、技术、哲学、地理、建筑等。从狭义来说，文化是人们的生活方式、风俗习惯、行为准则等。所有这些，都需要用语言表达。

英语有句名言：想要掌握两种语言，必须掌握两种文化。

(To be bilingual, One must be bicultural.) 英美文化对于广大的英语学习者的重要性可见一斑，而对于广大的一线英语教师来说，如果能够掌握广博的英美文化，不仅能够提升自己的文化素养，能够更加准确、传神地讲述教材，取得较好的教学效果，还能够进一步激发学生学习英语的兴趣和积极性，扩展他们的国际视野。

外研社基础教育分社经过长达四年的调查研究，广泛地听取了广大一线教师的意见，决定开发一套英美文化读本，以满足中小学英语教师的需求，并兼顾大专院校学生和一般读者的需求。为此，中方团队密切关注英美文化发展的最新态势，遵循国家《英语课程标准》的精神和中国学生学习英语的实际，提出选题方案，然后依据文章主题聘请各个领域的英美学者撰写书稿。在稿件完成后，中方专家又就内容和语言问题提出意见，请英美学者再进行修改和完善而成。

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### 内容概要

中小学英语教师、大专院校学生和対英美文化感兴趣的一般读者丛书内容主题依据国家《英语课程标准》规定的话题和文化教学要求精心设计。

从英语学习者的角度阐释英美文化内涵，打破同类图书学术化、脸谱化的模式。内容新颖，反映英美文化最新变迁；视角独特，从平民视角解读英美社会现象。专业作家领衔编写，英美社会各界人士、熟稔英美文化的人士细述体验与感悟。

书籍目录

1 Entertainment 'Live' or 'on the big screen' Contemporary Western music. "It's like dreaming with your feet!" Life in a virtual world.2 Sports Sports in the UK Sports in the US Not 'hitting below the belt' when you're in a 'no-win situation' Sport as a billion dollar business3 Travel Around the Worm in Eighty Days Gap year experience Travel in the UK. Travel in the US4 Mass media Keeping on top of the news and the freedom of the press. The internet and its impact Radio in the UK and the US Television in the UK and the US5 The English language Old, Middle and Modern English. 'The Queen's English' or 'Brummy' British and American English Body language: a universal language?6 Literature7 Arts8 Religion9 Government and Political thought10 Youth culture

## 章节摘录

An important reason for the changes in pronunciation and spelling in American English was the work of Noah Webster. He compiled the American Dictionary of the English Language published in 1828. He proposed that every letter in a word should be given its due proportion of sound. Remember that because English derives from many other languages, often the spelling of a word does not reflect the phonetic sound of a word. This can be very frustrating for people learning English from a book. An example is the word far. In British English one would not pronounce the r at the end of the word. Webster's suggestion in his dictionary became the guideline used by schools in America. Therefore when Americans pronounce the word far, they sound the r. Another example is words like secretary. In British English this is pronounced secretry i.e. the a is silent. As a result of Webster's suggestions, in American English every vowel of this word is pronounced and so the a is very clearly pronounced when the word secretary is said. In the spelling of many words. For example, neighbour, rumour and labour become neighbor, rumor and labor in American English. This brings the spelling closer to the phonetic sound of the word but further away from its Latin or French roots (these English words with our at the end all derived from French or Latin). It is the same with words of French or Latin origin that end in re in British English, for example, theatre, litre and metre. They are spelled theater, liter and meter in American English. Another common difference is that American spelling accepts usually only -ize endings in words such as organize, recognize, and realize. British usage tends to prefer the more French-looking -ise (organise, recognise, realise). Some words of Greek origin, for example, dialogue or catalogue are spelled without the ue at the end in American English. Again this is to make them more phonetically true, as Webster proposed.

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