

新一代大学英语综合教程发展篇 1 摘要

U1

课文标题: Is true friendship dying away?

中心论点 (Central idea): 随着社交媒体的普及, 真正的友谊是否正在逐渐消失?

分论点 (Subpoints):

社交媒体使我们能够更容易地结交朋友, 但这些友谊可能较为肤浅。

面对面交流和深入的人际关系对于建立真正的友谊至关重要。

我们需要在社交媒体和现实生活中寻找平衡, 以保持和发展真正的友谊。

课后讨论题 (Sharing your ideas):

你认为社交媒体对友谊产生了哪些影响? 请举例说明。

在你的生活中, 社交媒体和面对面交流在建立友谊方面分别起到了什么作用?

Text title: Is true friendship dying away?

Central idea: With the popularity of social media, is genuine friendship gradually disappearing?

Subpoints:

Social media allows us to make friends more easily, but these friendships may be superficial.

Face-to-face communication and deep interpersonal relationships are crucial for building true friendships.

We need to find a balance between social media and real life to maintain and develop true friendships.

Discussion questions:

What impact do you think social media has had on friendships? Please give examples.

In your life, what roles have social media and face-to-face communication played in building friendships?

课文标题: Friends.com

中心论点 (Central idea): 通过社交媒体结交的朋友和面对面结交的朋友各有优势, 可以互补。

分论点 (Subpoints):

社交媒体使我们能够跨越地理限制结交朋友, 更容易找到志同道合的人。

面对面交流可以增进友谊的深度, 有助于建立信任 and 了解。

在线和线下友谊的结合可以让我们更好地平衡社交需求, 充实个人生活。

课后讨论题 (Sharing your ideas):

你认为在线朋友和面对面朋友之间有哪些主要区别? 请举例说明。

在你的生活中, 你如何平衡在线友谊和面对面友谊? 哪种友谊对你更重要?

Text title: Friends.com

Central idea: Through social media, we can complement the advantages of online and offline friendships.

Subpoints:

Social media allows us to connect with friends across geographical boundaries and find like-minded people more easily.

Face-to-face communication can deepen friendships, helping to build trust and understanding.

A combination of online and offline friendships can help us better balance our social needs and enrich our lives.

Discussion questions:

What are the main differences between online friends and face-to-face friends? Please give examples.

In your life, how do you balance online friendships and face-to-face friendships?

Which type of friendship is more important to you?

U2

课文标题: Can emotional intelligence be learned?

中心论点 (Central idea): 情商是可以学习和提高的。

分论点 (Subpoints):

情商包括自我意识、自我管理、激励、同理心和社交技能等多个方面。

通过实践、训练和反馈，我们可以提高自己在这些方面的能力。

提高情商有助于个人在职场和生活中的成功。

课后讨论题 (Sharing your ideas):

在你看来，情商和智商哪个更重要？为什么？

请分享一个你认为成功提高自己情商的经历。

Text title: Can emotional intelligence be learned?

Central idea: Emotional intelligence can be learned and improved.

Subpoints:

Emotional intelligence consists of multiple aspects, such as self-awareness, self-management, motivation, empathy, and social skills.

Through practice, training, and feedback, we can enhance our abilities in these areas.

Improving emotional intelligence contributes to personal success in the workplace and daily life.

Discussion questions:

In your opinion, is emotional intelligence more important than IQ? Why or why not?

Please share an experience where you successfully improved your emotional intelligence.

课文标题: Charisma - The mysterious personality of charm

中心论点 (Central idea): 魅力是一种神秘的魅力，可以通过学习某些特质来培养。

分论点 (Subpoints):

魅力包括自信、果断、神秘和吸引力等特质。

通过观察和模仿有魅力的人，我们可以学习到这些特质并将其融入自己的行为中。

魅力在领导力、社交和职业成功方面具有重要价值。

课后讨论题 (Sharing your ideas):

你认为魅力是与生俱来的还是后天培养的？为什么？

请分享一个你认为具有魅力的人物，并分析他们的魅力特质。

Text title: Charisma – The mysterious personality of charm

Central idea: Charisma is a mysterious charm that can be cultivated by learning certain traits.

Subpoints:

Charisma encompasses traits such as self-confidence, decisiveness, mystery, and attractiveness.

By observing and imitating charismatic individuals, we can learn these traits and incorporate them into our own behavior.

Charisma holds significant value in leadership, social interactions, and career success.

Discussion questions:

Do you think charisma is an innate quality or one that can be developed? Why?
Please share a person you consider charismatic and analyze their charisma traits.

U3

课文标题: Characteristics of science

中心论点 (Central idea): 科学是一种特殊的人类活动, 具有客观、系统和可验证的特点。

分论点 (Subpoints):

科学由具有特定世界观的特殊人群实践, 他们力求客观、无私和理性。

科学主要关注事物和外部世界的运作, 而不是内心状态和主观感受。

科学使用特定的方法和语言进行研究, 以便在实验和观察中获得可靠的结果。

课后讨论题 (Sharing your ideas):

你认为科学和非科学领域有哪些主要区别?

请举例说明科学方法如何在你的生活或学习中产生影响。

Text title: Characteristics of science

Central idea: Science is a unique human activity characterized by objectivity, systematic approach, and verifiability.

Subpoints:

Science is practiced by special people with a specific view of the world, striving for objectivity, selflessness, and rationality.

Science primarily deals with things and the workings of the external world, rather than inner states and their subjective experiences.

Science employs specific methods and language for research to obtain reliable results through experiments and observations.

Discussion questions:

What do you think are the main differences between scientific and non-scientific fields?

Please give an example of how the scientific method has influenced your life or studies.

课文标题: Coffee stains

中心论点 (Central idea): 咖啡污渍的形成涉及物理和化学原理, 可以通过观察和实验来解释。

分论点 (Subpoints):

咖啡污渍的产生与咖啡中的溶解和颗粒物质有关。

当咖啡洒在表面上时, 其干燥过程涉及到蒸发、对流和表面张力等现象。

通过实验和观察, 我们可以更好地理解咖啡污渍的形成机制, 并找到去除污渍的方法。

课后讨论题 (Sharing your ideas):

你是否曾经观察过其他液体 (如茶、果汁等) 洒在不同表面上形成的污渍? 它们与咖啡污渍有何相似之处和不同之处?

请分享一种有效去除咖啡污渍的方法, 并解释其原理。

Text title: Coffee stains

Central idea: The formation of coffee stains involves physical and chemical principles, which can be explained through observation and experimentation.

Subpoints:

Coffee stains are created due to the dissolved and particulate matter in coffee.

When coffee spills on a surface, the drying process involves evaporation, convection, and surface tension phenomena.

Through experiments and observations, we can better understand the mechanism of coffee stain formation and find ways to remove stains.

Discussion questions:

Have you ever observed stains formed by other liquids (such as tea, juice, etc.) spilled on different surfaces? What similarities and differences do they have compared to coffee stains?

Please share an effective method for removing coffee stains and explain the principle behind it.

U6

课文标题: The Way

中心论点 (Central idea): 道 (The Way) 是中国传统思想的核心概念, 代表着自然界和人类社会的固有原则。

分论点 (Subpoints):

道是中国古代哲学中的一个关键概念, 包括道家和儒家思想。

道是自然界和人类社会中普遍存在的秩序原则, 可以通过观察和实践来发现。

遵循道的原则, 可以实现个人和社会的和谐与秩序。

课后讨论题 (Sharing your ideas):

你认为道的概念在现代社会中是否仍具有重要意义? 为什么?

请举例说明道的原则如何在你的生活或学习中体现。

Text title: The Way

Central idea: The Way (道) is the core concept of traditional Chinese thought, representing the inherent principles in nature and human society.

Subpoints:

The Way is a key concept in ancient Chinese philosophy, encompassing both Taoist and Confucian ideas.

The Way is the universal order principle existing in nature and human society, which can be discovered through observation and practice.

By following the principles of the Way, harmony and order can be achieved in both individual and societal contexts.

Discussion questions:

Do you think the concept of the Way is still significant in modern society? Why or why not?

Please give an example of how the principles of the Way are reflected in your life or studies.