

<<多维教程.通达>>

图书基本信息

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前言

在“科教兴国”的基本方针指引下，我国的研究生教育有了蓬勃的发展。随着各层次、各类型研究生教学的开展，英语教学也面临着越来越高的要求。

《研究生英语系列教程》就是为了适应这一新的形势而编写的系统教材。

《研究生英语系列教程》是以教育部（原国家教委）颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》为依据，根据我国研究生教学的实际情况和国家对21世纪高级技术与管理人才的要求进行编写的。考虑到目前我国研究生层次多，其入学英语水平参差不齐，需要以不同水平为起点，因此本系列教程的编写原则是：既从当前研究生的实际水平出发，也力求满足新世纪对高层次人才的期望；既重视培养学生扎实的语言技能，更注重提高其全面的应用能力；既注意语言教育，更重视素质教育。

本系列教程具有以下特点： 1. 在编写中注意吸收我国在长期的研究生英语教学和教材编写中积累的丰富经验，同时充分采纳国外的先进教学理论和方法，力求有所继承又有所创新，使本系列教程成为具有中国特色的新一代研究生英语教材。

2. 本系列教程统一设计，分工编写，涵盖了自研究生课程班学生、硕士生至博士生的全部教学过程。

各个分册目的明确，相互衔接，系统性强。

由于我国研究生入学时的英语起点不一，对英语的教学目的和要求也不尽相同，因此各分册又相对独立，有利于在教学中根据学生的实际情况和水平灵活使用。

既可以从第一册开始，也可以从后续教材开始。

可以使用全套教材，也可以针对本专业需要有所选择地使用。

3. 研究生阶段培养的是高层次的专业人才，其英语教材应体现先进性和学术性。

本系列教程务求内容新颖、知识性强，并且具有学术英语（English for academic purposes）的特点。

同时，语言是交际工具，非英语专业研究生掌握英语的目的是为了进行国际信息交流和从事各种涉外业务活动，研究生英语教学也必须重视学以致用原则。

为此，本系列教程讲求实用，选材广泛，具有鲜明的时代特征。

内容概要

本书是教育部“高等教育面向21世纪教学内容和课程体系改革计划”的研究成果，是面向21世纪课程教材和教育部“九五”规划教材。

本书是《研究生英语系列教程》基础阶段《多维教程·通达》教师用书。

书中不仅提供了学生用书中课文的背景材料、练习参考答案和参考译文，而且还对课文知识点进行了详细的讲解，提供了充足的例句。

此外，本书还提供了大量与课文主题相关的材料和文章，供教师授课时选择使用。

本书可供从事高等学校非英语专业研究生英语教学工作的教师备课之用，书中材料亦可作为高等学校非英语专业研究生的英语课外阅读材料，供教师灵活选择。

书籍目录

Unit One What Will Be
Unit Two The Era of the Euro Arrives
Unit Three Will We Follow the Sheep?
Unit Four Venture Capitalists—A Really Big Adventure
Unit Five Biology and Human Affairs
Unit Six Science in A World of Turbulence
Revision 1 (Unit One ~ Unit Six)
Unit Seven Scenarios for the Future
Unit Eight Adam Smith: Right and Wrong
Unit Nine New Myths for the New Millennium
Unit Ten Undermining Social Security's Basic Objectives
Unit Eleven Preparing for the 21st Century: A philosophy for New Thinking
Unit Twelve Foreword to New World Dictionary of the American Language
Revision 2 (Unit Seven ~ Unit Twelve)

章节摘录

That's because a growing number of banks — large and small — are setting up venture arms to invest in private-equity deals with entrepreneurial companies. At a time when volatility in the stock market, reduced venture-capital investment, and a range of other economic concerns have put some constraints on capital raising, banks increased involvement as investors is one trend that is moving in the right direction for business owners.

"There are so many banks doing these kinds of deals now that they've quickly become a standard source of financing to pursue," says Gordon Tunstall, a financing intermediary whose firm, Tunstall Consulting Inc., is based in Tampa. When Tunstall recently raised 100 million for a software company that needed the funds to convert to an application-service-provider model that would substantially broaden its customer base, several banks were among the equity investors. "I'd have to say that they're interested in the same kind of deals that any other professional private-equity investors would consider: companies with at least a 20% to 30% growth rate, good profit potential, and a clear exit strategy; which might mean an IPO or a sale to a strategic partner," Tunstall says.

Although the trend developed relatively quickly, it seemed for a while as though it might be confined to the nation's largest banks, with Chase, Bank of America, and First Union emerging as big players. "Throughout much of the late 1990s, large banks were successful in finding legal ways around the regulatory restrictions that had limited their abilities to underwrite securities and make equity investments," explains Jerome Walker, a partner and banking regulatory expert at Salans, Hertzfeld, Heilbronn, Christy & Viener, a law firm in New York City. "They were looking for ways to move beyond the small, community-based investments that the government had been encouraging them to make for decades." The logic behind the appeal of equity was irresistible. "The return that a bank can earn on a good private-equity investment is a lot more than the spread between the interest it pays for deposits and the interest it earns on loans," comments Sarah Miller, general Counsel for the American Bankers Association Securities Association, based in Washington, D.C. "This is why we're no longer just seeing the top-tier banks getting involved in what we call merchant banking activities. Even the smaller banks are interested, and many have started getting their feet wet." A friendlier regulatory environment has also helped clear the path. Although legal restrictions still exist — largely to preserve the financial soundness of banks as they take on new risks — many types of investment opportunities are now possible, among them joint ventures or investing in common-stock deals, leveraged buyouts, and mezzanine (or interim) financing.

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