

<<大学体验英语一周一练3>>

图书基本信息

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前言

近年来,随着我国社会和经济的迅猛发展、国际交往的日益频繁,国家和社会迫切地对大学生的英语综合应用能力尤其是听说技能提出了更高的要求。

大学英语教学又面临着新的挑战,这使得大学英语教学必须进一步深化。

另一方面,我国的大学英语教学环境正在逐步改善,多媒体、网络等现代教育手段的发展使大英语教学多样化、个性化有了可能。

许多教师已经开始利用多媒体和网络技术进行英语教学改革,以弥补传统教学的不足,并取得了一定的成绩。

基于计算机/网络+课堂教学的教学模式日渐普遍。

教育部2007年颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》贯彻了分类指导、大力推广应用信息技术、共享优质教育资源的原则和方针。

提出加强听说,同时也更重视培养阅读理解能力、翻译技巧和基本写作能力等英语综合应用能力的要求;注重以学生为主体、促进个性化学习和自主学习。

因此,大学英语教学课时数在一定程度上进行了缩减,包括听力课课时。

而全国四、六级英语考试听力部分分值和题型都在这一改革的背景下进行了很大程度的调整,增加了考查学生应用能力的题型,听力分值也由原来的20%提高到了35%。

新的要求给大学英语教学带来了压力和挑战。

因此,我们必须致力于探索在学时减少、对听说能力要求提高的情况下,如何加强对学生学习策略能力的训练,培养学生自主学习的新模式。

《大学体验英语一周一练》为大学体验英语课外练习系列,共分四册,供普通院校非英语专业一、二年级学生及有相当水平的学习者使用。

实践性是外语教学的特征。

如何使练习题具有较强的实践性,题型设计至关重要。

本书提供了大学英语一至四级的试题练习,每册十个单元,分别供一至四学期使用。

考虑到使用一册的学生听力相对较弱,因此练习题针对学生水平,遵照循序渐进的原则进行设计。

二至四册则严格按照大学英语四级考试标准题型编写,经过反复审查、修改、提炼、测试最终得以完成。

练习题还具有较强的实用性和一定的趣味性。

教师可以根据教学进度和学生情况选择试题进行测试,或者指导学生进行自主学习。

本书全部听力内容由资深外籍专家朗读,并随书附MP3光盘以方便学生使用。

由于本书编写时间较为仓促,编写人员水平有限,书中不完善之处在所难免,恳请使用本书的广大师生提出宝贵意见和建议,以便我们今后的修订、提高和完善。

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内容概要

《大学体验英语一周一练》为大学体验英语课外练习系列，共分四册。本书提供了大学英语一至四级的试题练习，每册十个单元，分别供一至四学期使用。二至四册严格按照大学英语四级考试标准题型编写。

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章节摘录

Breaking nicotine addiction is not easy. Each year, nearly 35 million people make a concerted effort to quit smoking. Sadly, less than 7 percent succeed in abstaining for more than a year; most start smoking again within days. So what is nicotine and how does it insinuate itself into the smokers brain and very being ?

The nicotine found in tobacco is a potent drug and smokers, and even some scientists say it offers certain benefits. One is enhance performance. One study found that non-smokers given doses of nicotine typed about 5 percent faster than they did without it. To greater or lesser degrees, users also say nicotine helps them to maintain concentration, reduce anxiety, relieve pain, and even dampen their appetites (thus helping in weight control). Unfortunately, nicotine can also produce deleterious effects beyond addiction! At high doses, as are achieved from tobacco products, it can cause high blood pressure, distress in the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems and an increase in susceptibility to seizures and hypothermia. First isolated as a compound in 1828, in its pure form nicotine is a clear liquid that turns brown when burned and smells like tobacco when exposed to air. It is found in several species of plants, including tobacco and, perhaps surprisingly, in tomatoes, potatoes, and eggplant (though in extremely low quantities that are pharmacologically insignificant for humans). As simple as it looks, the cigarette is highly engineered nicotine delivery device. For instance, when tobacco researchers found that much of the nicotine in a cigarette was not released when burned but rather remained chemically bound within the tobacco leaf, they began adding substances such as ammonia to cigarette tobacco to release more nicotine. Ammonia helps keep nicotine in its basic form, which is more readily vaporized by the intense heat of the burning cigarette than the acidic form. Most cigarettes for sale in the US today contain 10 milligrams or more of nicotine. By inhaling smoke from a lighted cigarette, the average smoker takes 1 or 2 milligrams of vaporized nicotine per cigarette. Today we know that only a minuscule amount of nicotine is needed to fuel addiction. Research shows that manufacturers would have to cut nicotine levels in a typical cigarette by 95% to forestall its power to addict. When a smoker puffs on a lighted cigarette, smoke, including vaporized nicotine, is drawn into the mouth. The skin and lining of the mouth immediately absorb some nicotine, but the remainder flows straight down into the lungs, where it easily diffuses into the blood vessels lining the lung walls. The blood vessels carry the nicotine to the heart, which then pumps it directly to the brain. While most of the effects a smoker seeks occur in the brain, the heart takes a hit as well. Studies have shown that a smokers first cigarette of the day can increase his or her heart rate by 10 to 20 beats a minute. Scientists have found that a smoked substance reaches the brain more quickly than one swallowed, snorted (such as cocaine powder) or even injected.

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编辑推荐

《大学体验英语一周一练3第2版》注重实用表达能力的培养：在语言基础训练中加大听力和口语的学习内容，加强实用阅读、实用会话、实用写作的训练，培养学习者英语综合运用能力和在涉外交际中的实用表达能力。

注重教材的可操练性：选文短小精悍，生动有趣，便于听、说、读、写、译的训练：练习设计层层深入，通过训练达到学懂、会用的教学目的。

强调以人为本，突出“个性化”学习：注重学习者在整个学习过程中自主学习的引导，强调学习者在体验语言的立体化环境中获得语言知识，体验用英语表达和交流思想的美妙。

重视文化知识的学习，培养“跨文化意识”：提供大量真实的图片、富有时代感的文字材料以及英语国家丰富的文化背景，开拓学习者的视野。

立体化教材为英语学习提供全方位服务：文字版、网络版、电子教案以及多媒体学习课件等提供了立体、互动的英语学习环境。

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