

<<高中英语>>

图书基本信息

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## 内容概要

基础教育新课标改革已如火如荼地展开，新课程教材助学助考的开发问题已成为人们关注的焦点。应广大读者的要求，我们特邀来自国家新课程改革试验区和国家级培调班的专家编写课标版《教材完全解读》丛书。该系列丛书能帮助学生掌握新的课程标准，让学生能够按照课程理念和教材学习目标要求科学、高效地学习。该书以“透析全解、双栏对照、服务学生”为宗旨。助您走向成功。

这套丛书在整体设计上有两个突出的特点：一是双栏对照，对教材全解全析，在学科层次上力求讲深、讲透、讲出特色；另一个就是注重典型案例学习，突出鲜活、典型和示范的特点。

为了让您更充分地理解本书的特点，挑战学习的极限。请您在选购和使用本书时。先阅读本书的使用方法图示。

书籍目录

全书知识结构图解·名师学法指津

MODULE 1 British and American English

MODULE 2 A Job Worth Doing

MODULE 3 Adventure in Literature and the Cinema

MODULE 4 Carnival

MODULE 5 The Great Sports Personality

MODULE 6 Animals in Danger

MODULE 7 Revision

期末测试卷

答案与提示

## 章节摘录

Among rich countries, people in the United States work the longest hours. They work much longer than in Europe. This difference is quite surprising because productivity per hour worked is the same in the United States as it is in France, Spain and Germany, and it is growing at a similar speed. In most countries and at most times in history, as people have become richer they have chosen to work less. In other words they have decided to "spend" a part of their extra income on a fuller personal life. Over the last fifty years Europeans have continued this pattern, and hours of work have fallen sharply. But not in the United States. We do not fully know why this is. One reason may be greatly lower taxes in America, which increase the rewards (回报) to work. Another may be more satisfying work, or less satisfying personal lives. Longer hours do of course increase the GDP (国内生产总值). So the United States had produced more per worker than, say, France. The United States also has more of its people at work, while in France many more mothers and older workers have decided to stay at home. The overall result is that American GDP per hour is 40% higher than in France, even though productivity per hour worked is the same. It is not clear which of the two situations is better. As we have seen, work had to be compared with other values like family life, which often get lost in its interest. It is too early to explain the different trends (趋势) in happiness over time in different countries. But it is a disappointing idea that in the United States happiness had made no progress since 1975, while it has risen in Europe. Could this have anything to do with trends in the work-life balance (平衡)?

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