

<<新编大学英语综合教程练习册2>>

图书基本信息

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前言

根据我国高等教育发展的新形势,为了深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的需要,教育部2007年7月颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》,作为高等学校组织非英语专业本科生英语教学的主要依据。

《课程要求》进一步明确了大学英语的教学性质:“大学英语是以外语教学理论为指导,以英语语言知识与应用技能、跨文化交际和学习策略为主要内容,并集多种教学模式和教学手段为一体的教学体系”,同时也明确了大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能够用英语有效地进行交际,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。

”随着这一政策的颁布,国家对新时期大学英语的教学提出了新的要求和目标,同时,对大学英语四六级的考试题型和模式也在不断探索和创新,这样一来,市场上大多数出版多年的教材已无法适应这种新的要求。

我们经济科学出版社本着科学严谨的态度和“与时俱进、勇于创新”的精神,历时近三年,编写了这套新理念、功能型的大学英语立体化教材——《新编大学英语综合教程》。

本套教材在设计、编写和制作上严格贯彻《大学英语课程教学要求》和《大学英语四/六级考试大纲》中对大学英语教学性质、教学目标、教学模式、教学评估、教学管理及大学英语参考词汇表等各方面所做的界定和描述,并在此基础上,结合外语教学理论与实际教学需要,进行教学理念和教学模式的探索与创新,开拓大学英语教学的新形式。

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内容概要

依据最新的《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神及大学英语四六级新的考试的改革方向,经济科学出版社联合各大知名高校隆重推出了这套《新编大学英语综合教程》立体化系列教材——学生用书、教师用书、练习册、多媒体学习光盘、多媒体教学课件和网络资源等配套齐全。

本套教材通过课本、光盘和网络平台等不同载体的有机结合,为新形势下的大学英语教学提供全方位、多层次、立体化的服务。

新颖的编写思路:教材编写充分考虑了新时代大学英语的教学模式和学生的学习特点,进行了教学模式和教学方法的创新,遵循因材施教,倡导教学相长,提高语言能力,培养学习策略。

· 功能型的教学理念:教材编写充分考虑了新时代学生的实际英语水平,在内容设置上强调与大学英语四/六级考试紧密结合,所列举的单元话题和设置的习题类型均是《大学英语课程教学要求》和《四/六级考试大纲》中要求了解和掌握的,突出了教材的功能实用性。

· 完备的教材体系:《新编大学英语综合教程》系列教材共分为1—4册,每册均配有学生用书、教师用书、练习册、多媒体学习光盘、多媒体教学课件和网络资源。

4册教材之间既相互联系,又自成一体,通过4册的学习,学生基本上能够掌握《大学英语课程教学要求》和《四/六级考试大纲》中要求掌握的所有内容,从而顺利通过四六级考试。

· 丰富的主题内容:每册教材的内容以单元话题为主线,涉及科学技术、道德情感、文化知识、科学教育、社会热点等各个方面。

选材注重时代性、知识性、趣味性和文化性的有机结合,既培养了学生的文化素养,又开拓了视野,丰富了内涵。

· 生动的图片表达:和以往教材不同的是,我们编写的这套教材更注重信息的多方位传达。

书中配有大量的图片来帮助学生理解和掌握各个话题的内容,既美化了图书版式,又拓展了学生的思维。

· 立体化的教学支持:为适应新形势下学生的学习要求,本套教材配有多媒体学习光盘、多媒体教学课件和网络资源,提供更生动、更便捷的英语语言学习环境,同时方便教师备课和教学。

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书籍目录

unit 1 growing up part listening comprehension part reading comprehension (skimming and scanning)
part reading comprehension (reading in depth) part cloze part translation part writing unit 2
jobs and career part listening comprehension part reading comprehension (skimming and scanning)
part reading comprehension (reading in depth) part cloze part translation part writing unit 3
disasters and rescues part listening comprehension part reading comprehension (skimming and
scanning) part reading comprehension (reading in depth) part cloze part translation part
writing unit 4 family part listening comprehension part reading comprehension (skimming and
scanning) part reading comprehension (reading in depth) part cloze part translation part
writing unit 5 internet security part listening comprehension part reading comprehension (skimming
and scanning) part reading comprehension (reading in depth) part cloze part translation part
writing unit 6 culture shock part listening comprehension part reading comprehension (skimming and
scanning) part reading comprehension (reading in depth) part cloze part translation part
writing unit 7 discrimination part listening comprehension part reading comprehension (skimming and
scanning) part reading comprehension (reading in depth) part cloze part translation part
writing unit 8 save ourselves part listening comprehension part reading comprehension (skimming and
scanning) part reading comprehension (reading in depth) part cloze part translation part
writing

章节摘录

For most people, adolescence is a difficult time of life filled with pressure from peers, par-ents,, and school. For gay, lesbian, and bisexual teens, however, the stress of this period multi-plies, especially for those living in societies which refuse to accept them. Statistics on gay youth illustrate some of the pain and isolation they face. Because many are rejected or disowned by their families, gay and lesbian teens make up 42 percent of the homeless youth in America. They also attempt suicide at a rate two to three times higher than that of their heterosexual counterparts, and are at greater risk for drug and alcohol abuse. Beyond an often hostile home environment, gay youth also lack allies and avenues for support at school. One study indicates that 97 percent of non-heterosexual youth reported hearing homo-phonic taunts at school, while roughly 22 percent said they had been threatened with physical vio-lence because of their sexual orientation. Attitudes may change, however, as schools are beginning to recognize such prejudice as a health and safety issue. Schools are searching for ways to ameliorate the situation, including set-ring up gay-straight alliance clubs and cracking down on harassment. At the same time, many nonprofit groups are reaching out to provide services to gay and lesbian teens, The support that such youth need most, however, is that of their families and friends.

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