

<<快速阅读1>>

图书基本信息

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## 前言

2004年1月,教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,将大学英语的教学目标确定为“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流,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”,提出了分层次(即“一般要求”、“较高要求”和“更高要求”)和分类指导的教学要求。

与此同时,教育部在全国180所院校开展多媒体网络教学的试点,推广具有个性化学习特征的多媒体网络教学系统,并于2005年2月颁布了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,2007年7月又下发了修订后的《大学英语课程教学要求》。

这些举措进一步推动了我国高校大学英语教学全方位的改革和教学质量的全面提升。

新世纪的教学改革呼唤新的教材不断诞生。

这既是时代的召唤,也是历史的必然。

正是在这样的时代背景下,上海外语教育出版社于2004年初组织全国数十所高校启动了“新世纪大学英语系列教材”建设项目。

项目开始之初,外教社以书面问卷、个别访谈和集体座谈等形式在全国数十所高校中进行了广泛的调查研究,并请专家对编写方案进行了多次论证。

在上海外语教育出版社庄智象社长的直接领导和筹划下,经过三年多的努力,我们编写了这套“新世纪大学英语系列教材”,力图为新世纪形势下的我国大学英语教材建设作出新的尝试和努力。

经教育部认定,这套教材已被列入“普通高等教育‘十一五’国家级规划教材”。

在编写过程中,我们力求体现以下一些编写理念和特色:(一)坚持人本主义教育观。

在确立“新世纪大学英语系列教材”的指导思想时,我们强调教学过程中的人的因素,强调“以学生为中心”,重视开发学习者的自我潜能,注重“情感”和“态度”在学习活动中的作用和力量,力图使学生成为“自我实现者”。

与此同时,我们认为,教师必须在课堂内外发挥指导作用,指导学生学会学习。

(二)尊重外语教学的普遍规律和在国内学习英语的客观条件,充分考虑“人”、“语言”和“社会”之间存在的互为依存、互动互促、密不可分的关系,开拓学习者的跨文化交际视野,让学生置身于广阔的社会文化情景之中,养成用英语进行思维的习惯,做到学有所思、思有所得、得有所用,从而不再感到英语是身外之物,实现英语综合运用能力和学习者人格、素质的同步提升。

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## 内容概要

“新世纪大学英语系列教材”按照《大学英语课程教学要求》，由外教社组织国内十余所著名高校英语教学专家，邀请国际知名视听教学专家，为我国大学生度身打造而成。

科学性、系统性和时代性的完美体现：以国内外先进外语教学理论为指导，融多种教学模式和手段为一体，满足一般要求、较高要求和更高要求的分层次教学需要。

选材贴近时代、贴近生活；强化听说，注重听、说、读、写、译等技能协调发展；练习编写充分体现实用性、新颖性和可操作性。

语言能力和文化素质的同步提升：注重培养学习者的英语思维习惯，开拓跨文化交际视野，实现语言综合应用能力和人文素养的全面提高。

分类指导和因材施教的教学原则：综合、视听说、阅读、写作、快速阅读等主干教程和经贸、文化类选修课教程，涵盖语言知识、应用技能、学习策略和跨文化交际，充分满足个性化教学的需要，有助于学生提高语言综合应用能力，从容应对各级语言能力测试。

基于计算机和课堂的教学模式：提供完整、多元、立体化的英语教学平台，个性化的学习光盘、方便实用的电子教案、丰富多样的网络资源，使课堂内外教与学充分体现交互性、自主式和合作型的新型教学模式，实现培养学生终身学习能力的教学目标。

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## 章节摘录

The graying of America has many health-care planners worried. The life expectancies of even the very old (85 and older) have increased significantly in recent years. But at the same time, this group faces the highest risk of chronic disease and disability requiring long-term care. Paying for this care could wipe out the entire life savings of many people within a year. The number of Americans aged 85 and older is expected to grow three to four times as fast as the general population between 1990 and 2010 and is expected to increase from 2 million in 1980 to 16 million by the year 2050. Of major significance for long-term care are the lengthening life expectancies at age 85, which have increased 24% since 1960 and are projected to increase another 44% by 2040. While only 5% of Americans over 65 currently reside in nursing homes, that percentage rises sharply with age. Twenty-two percent of persons 85 and older live in nursing homes. According to national estimates, one year in a nursing home costs an average of \$22,000, and this figure is expected to more than double by 2018. Given that the mean income for Americans aged 65 and older is currently \$19,000, most people in that age group will simply not be able to stay in nursing homes. Two possible routes for private insurance plans are individual plans and employer-sponsored plans. Individual policies covering long-term care are currently the most widely available coverage. In 1983, only 16 companies offered individual long-term care policies; in 1988, there were more than 100. By 1987, about 400,000 people owned long-term care insurance; in 1988, there were more than 1 million. However, these are mostly younger workers. The number of those over 65 with such policies today is still relatively small, at approximately 100,000.

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