

<<英语教程>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《英语教程1(教师)(修订版)》有以下特点:根据《五年制高等教育实用英语课程基本要求》和《普通高等专科学校英语课程基本要求》,在总结了多年的教改和教学经验的基础上编写而成。

根据五年一贯制的特点和学生年龄小、可塑性强的优势,合理设计、统筹安排,体现了五年制高职教材的特色。

不同于传统英语课程的教学方式,基本思路立足于提高学生的英语交际能力,采用听读领先的教学模式。

突出“立足实用,打好基础,强化能力”的高职英语教学原则。

强调以话题为中心,以培养英语交际能力为重点。

注重科学性、趣味性、前瞻性,强调实用性。

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书籍目录

Unit One Greetings and Introductions . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to Writing课文参考译文Unit Two Family . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to Writing课文参考译文Unit Three Hometown . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to Writing课文参考译文Unit Four Holidays . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to Writing课文参考译文Unit Five Study . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to Writing 课文参考译文Review One . Key . TapescriptsUnit Six Sports . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to Writing课文参考译文Unit Seven Spare Time . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to Writing课文参考译文Unit Eight Hobbies . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to Writing课文参考译文Unit Nine Shopping . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to Writing课文参考译文Unit Ten Clothes . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to Writing课文参考译文Review Two . Key . Tapescripts

章节摘录

Such a question in English functions as a genuine request for information rather than as a greeting . That is to say . if someone asks their colleague or friend whether they have had lunch or not , the person wants to know “ yes ” or “ no ” . If the reply is negative the person will probably go on to suggest that they go and have lunch together . In other words , this kind of question is often a lead-in to a suggestion or invitation . Between unmarried young people it can also indicate the young man ' S interest in dating the girl . It cannot be used simply to greet a person , as is normal in Chinese . Another common way of greeting in Chinese is to ask “ Where are you going ? ” This question does not really ask for information , but merely acts as a greeting . However , in English such a question is normally a request for information . Such details are regarded as a personal matter , SO this question can typically only be used by someone in authority or between very close friends . If it is used in other contexts , it may cause embarrassment . If they do not reply , it ' S rude ; and if they give a vague answer , they seem to be avoiding the question . Yet they might not wish to reply honestly . For these reasons , Westerners may easily be offended at such a Chinese form of greeting and feel that it is an invasion of their privacy . Another common way of greeting in Chinese is to state what somebody is doing . If you meet someone who is obviously going to the dining hall you may make a comment like “ going to dinner ” or if you see someone cleaning their bike , you say “ cleaning your bike ” . Often in English this sounds a little strange because the comment seems to state the obvious . In such a situation , it is possible to simply greet the person with a common greeting like “ Hello ” .

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