

<<新视野大学英语>>

图书基本信息

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前言

《新视野大学英语》是一套与现代信息技术相结合的立体化大学英语教材，由教材、光盘、网络等多种载体构成，体现了新的教学理念与教学模式，旨在培养学习者的英语综合应用能力。这套教材自2001年出版以来，系统地、创造性地将计算机网络技术引入大学英语教学，取得了很好的教学效果，也广受使用者好评。

从这一意义上讲，《新视野大学英语》倡导了新的教学理念，开拓了教学视既扩展了学习空间，对我国大学英语教学的发展起到了推动作用。

随着我国大学英语教学的发展、现代教育技术的进步以及国家大学英语教学方针的确立，《新视野大学英语》又以崭新的面貌走进大学英语课堂。

《新视野大学英语》的编者遵循教育部的指导，依据新的课程教学要求，结合实际使用中的反馈意见，经过近三年认真细致的调研与策划，对第一版教材进行了修订与完善，推出《新视野大学英语》（第二版），以满足新形势下大学英语教学的需求。

为适应我国高等教育发展的新形势，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月以教高厅[2007]3号文件颁发了《大学英语课程教学要求》（简称《课程要求》），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》进一步界定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”；同时明确了大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能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”。

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内容概要

《新视野大学英语》(第二版)系列教材是普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材。本教材在保持第一版优势的基础上,依据《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神及大学英语教学的发展方向,对整体结构和内容进行了全面完善和提高。

作为一套与现代信息技术相结合的立体化大学英语教材,《新视野大学英语》(第二版)通过课本、光盘、网络等不同载体的有机结合,为新形势下的大学英语教学提供多层次、多渠道、立体化的服务。

《新视野大学英语读写教程(4教师用书第2版普通高等教育十一五国家级规划教材)》(总主编郑树棠)为该系列中的一本。

《新视野大学英语读写教程(4教师用书第2版普通高等教育十一五国家级规划教材)》共包括10单元内容。

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《新视野大学英语》在线教学系统使用指南

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Many developing countries are planning to invest vast sums of money in their telecommunications networks to allow them to compete with developed countries. China plans to spend \$100 billion on the basic facilities to allow it to become an important part of the information superhighway. Shanghai plans to be as electronically advanced as the City of New York in order to realize its dream of becoming a major financial center. However, some experts fear that some developing countries are trying to do too much too soon. Vietnam, in particular, while lacking enough telephones of any type, is determined to invest in the most expensive and newest technology. Others see Vietnam's gamble as just what is needed to help them keep pace with other Asian economic powers.

1. To compete with the developed countries.
2. China hopes to become an important part of the information superhighway. Shanghai hopes to be as electronically advanced as the City of New York and realize its dream of becoming a major financial center.
3. (Open-ended.)

1. The living standards in the developing world will be greatly improved.

2. The writer refers to those places without telecommunications facilities such as telephones, where there is little exchange of information.

3. Because advanced communications and subsequent widespread access to information technologies enable the developing regions to shorten the process of changing from labor-intensive assembly work to industries that involve engineering, marketing and design.

4. Because they believe it is in bad need of any phones and it lacks experience in weighing costs and choosing between technologies.

5. First, it sold a 30% stake in its national phone company to two Western companies to overcome the problem of funds and to quicken the import of Western technology. Second, it has leased rights to a Dutch-Scandinavian group of companies to build and operate an advanced digital mobile phone system.

6. Wireless.

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