

<<雅思听力>>

图书基本信息

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前言

Dear Student , Thank you for choosing to study for the IELTS with New Oriental. This book is the long anticipated result of a close cooperation between New Oriental and international IELTS experts to develop our own IELTS training materials. We believe it offers a different approach , with the following features : First of all , the language used is likely what you will encounter in a real classroom or work setting while living abroad. The setting of each dialogue is also consistent with how you might encounter English as used by native speakers in their own country. Also , under the guidance of renowned professor Rod Ellis , our partner international research team has delivered a proven methodology for ensuring the intended acquisition of needed skills for IELTS test takers in speaking , listening , reading and writing. And most importantly , this book incorporates ten years of IELTS training experience by the very best teachers at New Oriental , and therefore has been customized to suit the needs of Chinese students. I sincerely hope that together with these materials New Oriental teachers can make your IELTS classroom fruitful and rewarding. Enjoy your learning time with New Oriental !

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内容概要

汇集新东方雅思十年培训经验之精华，新东方及国际知名雅思专家强强联手，倾力打造符合中国雅思考生学习特点的培训教材；资深国际语言专家Rod Ellis亲自作序，担任总顾问，对教材编写予以指导；新东方教育科技集团雅思研究院院长周成刚亲自审订；根据雅思考试最新趋势，全面覆盖雅思考试各种题型，提供多样练习形式及技巧点拨，供考生短时高效备考；本书既可以作为课堂培训使用，也可以作为考生自学使用，适用于英语基础相对薄弱的考生，配合剑桥雅思真题学习，效果更佳。

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章节摘录

Listening 1 Narrator 1 : You are now going to hear a talk about glass recycling. Narrator 2 :

Glass recycling is now a standard process in many towns and cities of the world. Millions of glass items are used every day, with bottles, jars and light bulbs being among the most common. The process of recycling glass rather than making it new saves energy and reduces the amount of waste at landfills. The first step in the process of recycling household glass is to wash the items in warm, soapy water. This is to ensure that there isn't any drink or food left on the glass. Secondly, the jars and bottles are collected by one of two systems, depending on the town or city. In some places, bottles and jars are taken by the general public to bottle banks. Bottle banks are large recycling bins, usually with three holes that enable the glass to be separated by colour—clear, brown or green. In other cities, people put their bottles and jars in a container which they leave outside their house on a set day of the week. A truck then comes past, and the glass is collected and sorted into different colours by glass collection companies. Thirdly, the glass is taken to a glass plant, where the actual recycling process takes place. At the glass plant, one of two things can happen. In the first case, the bottles are sterilized and then reused for their original purpose that is, soft drink bottles are refilled with soft drinks, or jam jars are refilled with jam, and so on. Reusing bottles as they are saves money, and saves more energy than the second process. In the second case, the glass is melted down and made into new bottles or other products entirely. First, all of the glass of one colour is placed into a big crushing machine and broken into small pieces. It is important to separate the different types and colours of glass, because they have different chemical properties. Then, the crushed glass is mixed with amounts of sand, ash and limestone and placed in a furnace to be melted. Finally, most of the melted glass is poured to make new bottles and jars. However, depending on the quality, it can be used to make other products, including floor tiles and fibreglass.

Listening 2 Narrator 1 : You are going to hear a talk about the recycling process for aluminium cans. Narrator 2 : Every year, millions and millions of drink cans are sold around the world. Approximately 75 per cent of these drink cans are made of aluminium. The process of recycling these cans is very important because it saves energy and reduces the amount of waste in landfills. In the first step in the recycling process, the used cans are collected. As with glass bottles and jars, this means that the cans are either taken by the general public to large recycling bins—known as can banks—outside supermarkets and other shops, or picked up from outside people's houses by can collection companies. Secondly, the cans are taken to special centres, where they are checked for any liquid, paper or other materials that could be a problem for the recycling process. Thirdly, the cans are then transported to a recycling plant, where a machine cuts them into small pieces. Then the pieces of aluminium are melted in a very hot furnace, before being poured into huge moulds and left to go cold. In the next stage, the big blocks of aluminium are taken to another plant for rolling. First, they are heated and then rolled by a machine to make them thin. Next, they are left to cool, before being rolled a second time until they are thin enough to make new aluminium cans. The thin pieces of aluminium are then put into another machine where they are cut up and made into new cans. After this, the new cans are painted with the colours and the logo of the drink company. In the final stages, the cans are placed in a conveyor, before being washed. Lastly, the new, clean aluminium cans are filled with gas and liquid. They are now ready to be transported to shops, supermarkets and drink machines for people to buy. Then, the recycling process begins all over again.

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