<<大学英语分级阅读-第二册>>

图书基本信息

书名:<<大学英语分级阅读-第二册>>

13位ISBN编号: 9787566900944

10位ISBN编号:7566900943

出版时间:2012-9

出版时间: 东华大学出版社

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页数:133

字数:213000

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内容概要

《高等教育"十二五"部委级规划教材:大学英语分级阅读(第2册)》选编的阅读材料严格遵照上述标准进行选择,从而确保同一级别阅读材料难度符合实际级别水平,避免出现以往因阅读材料难度不一造成学生无所适从的现象,大大提高了阅读材料的使用效率,有助于快速提升学生的阅读能力。

同时,《高等教育"十二五"部委级规划教材:大学英语分级阅读(第2册)》内容涵盖面广,从学习者实际出发,把英语学习中接触较多、需求广泛的题材编辑为八大板块,分别以文化、教育、科技、经济、医药卫生、政治、法律和生物等领域的相关文章为主题构成全书的八个单元。 每个单元配有一定的翻译、阅读理解和完型填空,帮助学生巩固和消化阅读材料的内容。

《高等教育"十二五"部委级规划教材:大学英语分级阅读(第2册)》阅读难度符合蓝斯测量的分级区间(1100L-1200L),每个单元的选材在相应题材范围内比第一册涵盖面更广、内容更丰富,并遵循循序渐进的原则,和本系列的一、三册有较好的衔接。

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4 California was the second state to allow same-sex marriages, but voters in the state rescinded that right through a ballot initiative on November 4, 2008 (see below). 5 In November 2008, Connecticut became the third state in the union to legalize the marriage of gay and lesbian couples. In Connecticut, same sex couples enjoy the same rights and responsibilities as opposite-sex married couples. 6 In early April, 2009, Iowa's Supreme Court held that the state's law defining marriage as solely between a man and a woman violated the state's constitution. The first same sex marriages were performed in Iowa later that month. 7 In September 2009 , Vermont became the fourth state in the nation to legalize same sex marriages and was the first state to do so through legislation rather than judicial opinion. Even though the state's governor vetoed the bill the state legislature rallied enough votes to override the veto and the bill became law. 8 New Hampshire recently passed legislation that will make same sex marriages legal starting on January 1, 2010. This makes New Hampshire the fifth state in the States to recognize same sex marriage. 9 Lastly, the District of Columbia Council overwhelmingly passed legislation, by an 11-2 vote, in the early part of December 2009 that recognized same sex marriages as a legal union. This law has come under heavy criticism, both from the people within the District, as well as the state of Maryland, which is currently attempting to pass a law that would ban same sex marriage. However, the law in the District of Columbia has already withstood one legal challenge, with a judge ruling that the District can ban any vote to ban same sex marriage because it would be a violation of human rights. Same Sex Ma mage in 10 California has been the site of some of the most severe fighting in the same sex marriage debate. California In June of 2008, California made national headlines when the California Supreme Court ruled that the state's ban on same sex marriage violated the state's constitutional provisions regarding equal protection. This ruling effectively made California the largest hot spot for gay and lesbian marriages in the nation for a short time. 11 However, it wasn't long after this decision came down that a ballot measure, known as Proposition 8, made it onto the ballot for the November 2008 election. Prop 8 was written to amend the state constitution to clearly define a marriage as a legally binding union between a man and a woman. Prop8 passed on November 4, 2008 by a slim margin, effectively banning same sex marriages in California. 12 A vigorous legal battle ensued with much finger pointing and posturing on both sides. Eventually, a lawsuit was filed by Prop8 opponents that challenged the validity of the proposition on procedural grounds. Eventually, the California Supreme Court announced that Prop 8 was valid and the state's constitution was amended, meaning that no new same sex marriages would be performed in California. However, the question remained what would happen to the thousands of same sex couples that were married between the June 2008 court decision and the November 2008 proposition. The California Supreme Court ruled that these marriages were legal when performed, meaning that they still carried legal weight and are valid.

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