

图书基本信息

书名：<<710分新题型大学英语同步水平练与考>>

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内容概要

《710分新题型·大学英语同步水平：练与考（4级）（新版）》是根据教育部高教司主持和领导下的大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案（试行）》和《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》，依据全国大学英语四、六级2005年6月考试所采用的710分计分体制来编写的。

该系列与大学英语教学课程和教学要求同步，一学期一册，共分四级。

《710分新题型·大学英语同步水平：练与考（4级）（新版）》的难易程度与《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》、《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《21世纪大学英语》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等同级教材一致，可作为上述教材的同步辅导材料。

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章节摘录

Patients who underwent heart surgery and had adult stem cells (taken from their hip bones) injected into portions of their hearts fared better than those who did not , according to results of a 20patient study by scientists at the Univ.of Pittsburgh School of Medicine in Pennsylvania.The research, presented on April 26 , at a meeting of the American Association for Thoracic Surgery in Toronto , suggested that the hearts of the patients receiving Stem cells pumped blood more effectively than those that did not.However , separate research on mice , published in the April 8 issue of Nature , called into questioning the effectiveness of heart repair through.adult stem cells. (The issue of whether adult stem cells offer the potential benefits of embryonic stem cells has political implications ; some have argued that embryonic stem eell research is unnecessary because adult stem cells can achieve the same ends.) Scientists from Duke Univ.in North Carolina presented a report at the International Association of Bone Marrow Transplantation Research meeting in February showing.that stem cells from umbilical cord blood ; when transplanted into children suffering from rare diseases.can develop into heart muscle cells.The clinical effectiveness of the cord blood in treating rare diseases has been known for some time , but only recent research has shown that it is the stem cells in the blood that make the difference , by specializing into needed tissues. Researchers at Harvard Univ.Medical Sch001 in Massachusetts reported in the Mar.11 issue of Nature that female mammals ~ female mice.in particular-produce new eggs throughout their lives.The finding contradicted the prevailing wisdom that the store of eggs female mammals have at birth is their total allotment and that no new ones are created. Biologist Jonathan Tilly headed the study.If human females were also found to produce eggsthroughout their lives , the discovery could lead to new developments in fertility. A collaborative of biologists from around the world , led by Richard Gibbs of the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston , TX , sequenced the genome of the rat and published their findings online and in the Apr.1 issue of Nature.The brown Norway rat-commonly used in laboratories-was the third mammal to have its genome (the genetic material of an organism) sequenced , after humans and mice.Rats share many genes with humans (and mice) , and scientists believe that knowledge of the rat genome could substantially aid medical research.Among other things , researchers eventually could be able to turn on or off specific genes in rats , and thereby gain a better understanding of the role those genes play in various diseases.

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