## <<牛津英语一课一练(高中3年级)>>

#### 图书基本信息

书名:<<牛津英语一课一练(高中3年级)>>

13位ISBN编号:9787532099672

10位ISBN编号: 7532099679

出版时间:2005-2

出版时间:上海教育出版社

作者:《牛津英语一课一练导学与测试(高中3年级第2学期)(S3B)》编写组编

页数:153

版权说明:本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介,请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:http://www.tushu007.com

## <<牛津英语一课一练(高中3年级)>>

#### 前言

伴随着国家课程标准的改革和实施,上海的二期课改也在全面推进,致力于培养具有创新精神和 实践能力的全面发展的一代新人。

上海二期课改英语教材改革起步早,从1998年正式启动至今已有十多年。

高中《英语(牛津上海版)》试验教材,作为引进教材的借鉴价值非常显著,使用效果明显,在上海市二期课改英语学科的教改探索中发挥了积极的推动作用,在此基础上修订的试用本保留试验本精华 ,推陈出新,使其更符合学生的实际需要。

为了更好地使用试用本教材,使它的先进编写理念得到实质贯彻,语言目标得到具体实现,我们专门组织了一批富有实践经验的专家和实验区优秀骨干教师共同研究,联合编写这本密切配合修订后的教材教学的辅导读物《导学与测试牛津英语一课一练》丛书。

其用意是竭尽全力地帮助广大中小学生对新教材的学习与实践。

## <<牛津英语一课一练(高中3年级)>>

#### 内容概要

伴随着国家课程标准的改革和实施,上海的二期课改也在全面推进,致力于培养具有创新精神和 实践能力的全面发展的一代新人。

上海二期课改教材起步早,从1998年正式启动至今已有6年的试验。

自2004年秋,上海二期课改新教材将在全市小学起始年级全面推广并逐步发展到初中、高中各个年级

目前,二期课改发展的势态良好,先进的教育思想和教学理念,正在有计划、有步骤、有策略地落实中。

为了配合上海二期课改的发展,满足日益增长的新教材使用学校师生的需要,上海几家出版新教材的出版社(上海教育出版社、华东师大出版社、上海科技出版社、上海外语教育出版社、少年儿童出版社)在精心出版二期课改新教材的同时,专门组织了一批富有实践经验的专家和实验区优秀骨干教师共同研究,联合编写这套《上海二期课改新教材学习指导》丛书。

其用意是,尽心竭力地帮助广大中小学生新教材的学习与实践。

这套图书有自己鲜明的特点: 1.体现上海二期课改的理念、目标及评价原则。 在编写内容上,一是求新:理念新,材料新,角度新,问题新,时代感强;二是求活:思想解放,视 野开阔,设计思路新颖、综合性强;三是求实:实事求是,基本能力的训练扎实,严格要求。

### <<牛津英语一课一练(高中3年级)>>

### 书籍目录

Chapter 1 Transforming MarsChapter 2 A Womans Place Is in the HomeMid-term Examination (A) Mid-term Examination (B) Chapter 3 Find out about Your FutureChapter 4 The Wonders of DolphinsEnd-term Examination (A) End-term Examination (B) 高考英语横掠测试(A) 高考英语模拟测试(B) TapescriptsKeys

### <<牛津英语一课一练(高中3年级)>>

#### 章节摘录

Directions: Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read. (A) Even lottery winners and the Forbes 100 wealthiest Americans have expressed only slightly greater happiness than the average American. Making it big brings temporary joy. But in the long run wealth is like health: its utter absence can bring misery, but having it doesnt guarantee happiness. Happiness seems less a matter of getting what we want than of wanting what we have.

Has our happiness floated upward with the rising economic tide?

Are we happier today than in 1940, when two out of five homes lacked a shower or tub?

When heat often meant feeding wood or coal into a furnace?

When 35% of homes had no toilet?

Actually, we are not. Since 1957, the number of Americans who say they are very happy has declined 35% to 32%. Meanwhile, the divorce rate has doubled, the teen suicide rate has nearly tripled, the violent crime rate has nearly quadrupled, and more people than ever are depressed. I call this soaring wealth and shrinking sprit the American paradox. More than ever, we have big houses and broken homes, high incomes and low morale, secured rights and diminished civility. We excel at making a living but often fail at making a life. We celebrate our prosperity but yearn for purpose. We cherish our freedoms but long for connection. In an age of plenty, we feel spiritual hunger. 66. According to the writer, the Forbes 100 wealthiest Americans have expressed only slightly greater happiness than the average American.

# <<牛津英语一课一练(高中3年级)>>

### 版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介,请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:http://www.tushu007.com