<<大学英语精读>>

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前言

《大学英语》是遵照1986年国家教委审定的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听说、快速阅读和语法与练习五种教程,由全国六所重点大学合作编写。教材于1986年出版试用本,1992年出版正式本,并于同年9月荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖,以及国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。

1998年,在广泛征求意见的基础上,《大学英语》系列教材根据《大学英语教学大纲(高等学校本科用)》进行了第一次修订。

修订本更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好"宽、厚、牢"的语言基础。

为了推进大学英语教学改革,适应社会各界对大学生英语能力的要求,教育部于2004年颁布了《 大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《课程要求》)。

遵照《课程要求》对大学英语提出的教学目标,即"培养学生的英语综合应用能力",编者于2004年 决定对教材进行第二次修订,以满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的需要。

本次修订原则: 1.教材的定位不变。

《大学英语》是综合教育型(English for integrative purposes)而非特殊目的型(English for specific purposes)的教材,旨在帮助大学本科各专业学生进一步打下扎实的语言基础。

2.选材原则不变。

正因为《大学英语》是综合教育型的,选材必须做到题材广泛,体裁多样,语言规范,有利于打好语言基础。

选材遵循三性原则,即趣味性、知识性、可思性,以激发学生学习英语的兴趣。

3.在更新课文时注意经典性与时代性的融合,科普性与文学性的融合,使选文内容经得起时间考验,文字经得起反复咀嚼。

这两个融合是教材可教性与可学性的保证,也是教材生命力之所在。

4.本次修订按照《课程要求》所提出的培养"英语综合应用能力"这一目标,着重考虑增强听与 说的训练,提高听与说尤其是说的要求。

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内容概要

《大学英语》系列教材的再修订,以《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》为依据,历经三年调研,汲 取全国数百所高校师生的建议和意见,旨在发扬我国大学英语教学的优良传统,推广成功经验,为新 时期人才培养再作贡献。

融合传统与现代教学理念:强调打好扎实语言基本功,突出综合应用能力的提高。

 发挥综合优势,完善原有体系:大幅度、全方位修订《精读》、《泛读》、《听力》、预备级《 泛读》、预备级《听力》,重编《快速阅读》、预备级《精读》,删繁就简《语法与练习》 。

调整起点,充实优化素材:1800词起点(预备级1300词);选材全面完备,经典性与时代性、文学性与科普性完美匹配。

革新练习,五种技能并得:阅读材料丰富多彩,听力训练形式多样,词汇练习注重复现,语法操练循序渐进,翻译训练实用全面,口语活动精彩纷呈,写作训练由浅入深,四、六级口、笔试中学生常犯的语言错误讲解分析精辟实用。

辅以现代教育技术手段,充分满足需要:同步推出与纸质教材配套的电子教案和学生学习光盘, 帮助教师构建新型的课堂教学模式,为学生创造自主式、交互式的学习环境。

本册为精读的第五册共有八个单元。

每一单元由课文、生词、注释、练习、阅读练习和有引导的写作等九个部分组成。

本书讲解课文时就从全篇内容着眼,并对一些常用词和词组的用法进行分析,防止了只讲语言点而忽略通篇内容,避免了只注意文章内容而忽视语言基础训练;生词释义采用英、汉结合的方式;注释尽量选用了浅近的英语。

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书籍目录

Unit 1 A Kind of Unit 2 The Fifth Unit 3 Your Key to a Better Life Unit 4 Super Kids and Super Problems Unit 5 Science and the Scientific Atlitude Unit 6 Love Story Unit 7 Roaming the Cosmos Unit 8 I Have a Dream Appendix 1 Tape Scripts and Key to Test Papers 2 Glossary

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章节摘录

A loser represses1 his capacity to express spontaneously and appropriately his full range of possible behavior. He may be unaware of other options for his life if the path he chooses goes nowhere. He is afraid to try new things. He maintains his own status quo2. He is a repeater. Herepeats not only his own mistakes, he often repeats those of his family and culture. A loser has difficulty giving and receiving affection. He does notenter into intimate, honest direct relationships with others. (5) Instead,he tries to manipulate them into living up to his expectations and channels3his energies into living up to their expectations. When a person wants to discover and change his "losing streak4,when he wants to become more like the winner he was born to be, he canuse gestalt-type experiments and transactional analysis5 to make change happen. These are two new, exciting, psychological approaches to humanproblems. The first was given new life by Dr. Frederick Perls; the second was developed by Dr. Eric Berne. Perls was born in Germany in 1893 and left the country when Hitler came into power. Berne was born in Montreal in 1910. Both men were trained as Freudian psychoanalysts; both broke away from the use oforthodox psychoanalysis; both found their greatest popularity and acceptance in the United States.

Gestalt therapy6 is not new. However, its current popularity has grown very rapidly since it was given new impetus and direction by Dr.Frederick Perls. Gestalt is a German word for which there is no exact English equivalent; it means, roughly, the forming of an organized, meaningful whole. Perls perceives many personalities as lacking wholeness, as being fragmented. He claims people are often aware of only parts of themselves rather than of the whole self.

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