

<<英语话题导与练 阅读+完形>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<英语话题导与练 阅读+完形>>

13位ISBN编号：9787546327563

10位ISBN编号：7546327563

出版时间：1970-1

出版时间：吉林出版集团有限责任公司

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页数：222

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前言

还在纠结于选择什么样的阅读完形辅导书吗？

还在摸索着寻找最系统的阅读文章的方法吗？

还在痛苦于如何快速合理地提升阅读能力吗？

这里，《英语话题导与练阅读+完形》系列为你提供了答案。

以新课标24个话题功能为主线进行策划编写，彻底摆脱教材版本和地区差异限制的《英语话题导与练阅读+完形》系列，全国独家首创了“1+2+3阅读新模式”，提倡循序渐进、步步提升、重点突破的学习方法。

本书的编写充分体现了以下优势：最时尚高效的“1+2+3”阅读新模式 “1”代表一篇导入篇文章。

本篇既是对单元话题的引导，也是对教材常见的话题形式的模拟，让你在轻松有趣的文章中感受到阅读的乐趣。

“2”代表两篇限时阅读文章。

一篇阅读，一篇完形，难度适中，充分贴近考试的要求。

你必须要在规定的时间内读完这两篇，更好地掌握阅读的节奏是实战准备的第一步。

同时这个阶段也有利于巩固你学习到的知识，达到一举多得的效果。

“3”代表三篇拓展阅读，也可理解为泛读或快速阅读。

两篇阅读理解，一篇完形填空均选取最新材料原创而成，可以作为你家庭作业或课外阅读使用，以到达集中强化阅读的目的，要想拔高难度，超越他人，就要过好这一关。

“1+2+3”代表了英语阅读练习的三个阶段，即基础能力的巩固，考试能力的培养，拓展能力的提升，这也是你在英语学习中最需要坚持的方法哦！

最前沿的阅读材料，最全面的考试题型 精选国内外最新时文，全面跟踪时代热点、英语考点和难点，大量的阅读让你更加关注和熟悉目前阅读文章的类型和趋势，比如环保、网络购物等话题的文章，这些都可能成为你考试中的重点哦！

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内容概要

还在纠结于选择什么样的阅读完形辅导书吗?还在摸索着寻找最系统的阅读文章的方法吗?还在痛苦于如何快速合理地提升阅读能力呢?这里,《英语话题导与练阅读+完形》系列为你提供了答案。

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章节摘录

Beijing hinted yesterday at room for compromise in global climate change talks. Along with other developing nations, China wants developed countries to be legally bound to help pay for curbing emissions in poorer ones. Yu Qingtai, Beijing's special representative for climate talks, remarks to journalists appeared to show a new willingness to converge with the western approach, in contrast to previous communications characterised by demands for western countries to do more, rather than an emphasis on what China will do. China has also sounded a more moderate tone recently on how much developed countries should curb their emissions under a new global agreement to be sealed in December in Copenhagen. While Beijing demanded in May that rich nations must cut greenhouse emissions by 40 per cent by 2020 from 1990 levels, it has lately spoken only of "large reductions". Mr. Yu said China still considered the 40 per cent target fair, but added that it would be set through negotiations. His moderate tone contrasts markedly with the attitude shown by India. Last week, Jairam Ramesh, India's environment minister, said New Delhi would not discuss signing up to legally binding obligations for absolute cuts in greenhouse gas emissions for at least another decade. Rich countries are not asking for developing states to be obliged to cut their emissions from current levels. Instead, they would like emerging economies such as China and India to commit themselves to curbing future emissions. This would mean that such countries could continue to increase emissions as their economies developed, but that measures should be taken to ensure the increase is less than historical levels. This could involve national action plans, including energy efficiency schemes, renewable energy generation and investment in new technologies. China has set targets to increase its proportion of renewables and increase its energy efficiency, and now has one of the most buoyant renewable energy sectors in the world. The country is on track to meet a target to reduce energy consumption per unit of its gross domestic product by 20 per cent by 2010 over 2005 levels, said Mr. Yu.

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全国首创，1+2+3阅读新模式，一篇导入篇+两篇限时篇+三篇拓展篇。
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