

<<新托福官方指南考点详解 基础篇 >>

图书基本信息

书名：<<新托福官方指南考点详解 基础篇 阅读分册>>

13位ISBN编号：9787561929421

10位ISBN编号：7561929420

出版时间：2011-1

出版单位：北京语言大学

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页数：104

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内容概要

Question Type分题型阅读训练
?Sample Question 举例介绍10种阅读题型
?Keys to Solutions 提供各种题型答题技巧
?How the Question is Worded 总结各题型的题干表述方式
?Basic Drill 集中训练各题型答题技能
?Reading Practice 在阅读中运用和掌握答题技能
?Vocabulary Review 重点词汇练习
Approaching Themes 分主题阅读训练
?Intensive Drill 强化阅读训练
?Mini Test 小测验
?IBT Practice 模拟测试练习
?Vocabulary Review 点词汇练习
Actual Test 提供两套全真阅读模拟试题
Orientation 介绍托福考试并提供官方评分标准(中文)
Answer Keys&Explanations 提供答案及详解

作者简介

LinguaForum托福研发小组团队有着丰富的托福考试辅导经验，凭借研发小组对新托福iBT考试的了解和对OG的精准把握，《新托福官方指南考点详解》基础篇与冲刺篇8本图书自出版以来备受世界范围内的托福考生欢迎。

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章节摘录

The development of the first computers in the 1960s had important influences on psychology. As computers became more advanced and began to "think" in more complex ways, psychologists began to make a comparison between the workings of computers and the workings of the human brain. Many of these comparisons have turned out to be wrong; the human brain is quite different from a computer. But the comparison between human memory and computer memory has stood up to rigorous testing. A computer has two forms of memory. Its hard drive stores all the information in the computer over long periods of time. Its RAM (Random Access Memory) stores the files that the computer is actually using at that time. Once the computer stops using a file, it is " forgotten " by its RAM memory and returned to the hard drive. The human brain works in a similar way. Psychologists call our " hard drive " long-term memory, and our " RAM " working memory. Working memory serves a number of functions. This is where new information is stored before it is processed into long-term memory. Working memory also allows us to call up information from our long-term memory when we need to use it. For example, a persons address is stored in his or her long-term memory, but it is called up to working memory when that person fills out an envelope at the post office. Working memory also allows us to integrate old information with new information. If a person studied sociology several years ago, all that information would be in long-term memory. If that same person takes a new sociology class, some of that old information will be called up to working memory, so connections can be made between the new and the old information.

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循序渐进教授如何应对阅读题型，两套托福iBT阅读全真模拟试题。

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