

图书基本信息

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作者：国试书业 编

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《全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷·英语专业本科段：高级英语（最新版）》是根据全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会颁布的各科考试大纲，依照最新版本教材，参照最新考试题型，特邀多年从事自考教学、命题研究的专家精心编写而成的，从内容上和形式上都保证了试卷的专业性、权威性和准确性。

《全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷·英语专业本科段：高级英语（最新版）》附有详细的参考答案，题型、题量及难度与真题相仿，注重实战，讲求技巧，通过深度的点评、详尽的解析、精准的预测，力求全真模拟实战演练，切实提升考生的综合应试能力，满足考生科学地进行自我考评的需求。

《全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷·英语专业本科段：高级英语（最新版）》后附有教育部考试中心独家授权的最新真题及参考答案。

真实权威的考核标准，可以帮助考生提前体验实战氛围。

书籍目录

高级英语标准预测试卷（一）高级英语标准预测试卷（二）高级英语标准预测试卷（三）高级英语标准预测试卷（四）高级英语标准预测试卷（五）高级英语标准预测试卷（六）高级英语标准预测试卷（七）高级英语标准预测试卷（八）高级英语标准预测试卷（九）高级英语标准预测试卷（十）高级英语标准预测试卷参考答案2007年10月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试高级英语试题及参考答案2008年10月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试高级英语试题及参考答案2009年10月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试高级英语试题及参考答案2010年10月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试高级英语试题及参考答案

章节摘录

4) As the summer progresses and the fawns grow, they become less dependent on their mother's milk and more dependent on growing plants as food sources. The adult males spend the summer growing antlers and getting fat. Both males and females continue to eat high quality food in fall in order to deposit body fat for the winter. In the case of does and fawns, a great deal of energy is expended either in milk production or in growing, and fat is not accumulated as quickly as it is in full grown males. Fat reserves are like bank accounts to be drawn on in winter when food supplies are limited and sometimes difficult to reach because of deep snow.

5) As fall turns into winter, other changes take place. Fawns lose their spotted coat. Hair on all the deer becomes darker and thicker. The change in the hair coats is usually complete by September and maximum hair depths are reached by November or December when the weather becomes cold.

6) But in addition, nature provides a further safeguard to help deer survive the winter—an internal physiological response which lowers their metabolism, or rate of bodily functioning, and hence slows down their expenditure of energy. The deer become somewhat slow and drowsy. The heart rate drops. Animals that hibernate practice energy conservation to a greater extreme than deer do. Although deer don't hibernate, they do the same thing with their seasonal rhythms in metabolism. Deer spend more energy and store fat in summer and fall when food is abundant, and spend less energy and use stored fat in winter when food is less available.

7) When the "energy crisis" first came in 1973—1974, I was living with my family in a cabin on the edge of an area where deer spend the winter in northern Minnesota, observing the deer as their behavior changed from more activity in summer and fall to less as winter progressed, followed by an increase again in the spring as the snow melted. It was interesting and rather amusing to listen to the advice given on the radio: "Drive only when necessary, "we were told. "Put on more clothes to stay warm, and turn the thermostat on your furnace down." Meanwhile we watched the deer reduce their activity, grow a winter coat of hair, and reduce their metabolism as they do for thousands of years. It is biologically reasonable for deer to reduce their cost of living to increase their chances of surviving in winter.

8) Not every winter is critical for deer of course. If the winter has light snow, survival and productivity next spring will be high. But if deep snows come and the weather remains cold for several weeks, then the deer must spend more energy to move about, food will be harder to find, and they must then depend more on their fat reserves to pull them through. If such conditions go on for too long some will die, and only the largest and strongest are likely to survive. That is a fundamental rule of life for wild, free wandering animals such as deer.

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