

<<大学英语泛读教程教师参考书>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<大学英语泛读教程教师参考书>>

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作者：史密斯 (Lorraine C.Smith) 等著

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## 前言

中国古代文学遗产，博大精深，光辉灿烂，不仅是中华文化，也是世界优秀文化宝库中的珍品。那汪洋恣肆、优美抒情的古代散文，更是历史源远流长，作品浩如烟海。

从创作历史看，中国古代散文源自于先秦历史散文和诸子散文。

《左传》和《孟子》分别是历史散文和诸子散文的代表作，汉代的史传散文和政论散文，即由此发展而来。

随后经唐代韩愈、柳宗元的大力提倡，散文的艺术风格在其自身的变革中得到充分发展，影响及于宋代欧阳修、王安石、苏轼等人。

最后，历晚明小品至清代桐城派而完美终结。

从体制风格看，古代散文又讲究骈、散之别。

奇句单行，不求对偶、不讲声律者，为散文，其语言接近自然状态。

与此相对应，讲究对偶、声律，运用辞藻和典故者，称骈文。

骈文所讲究的对偶，有言对（词语对偶）和事对（人事典故对偶），有正对（把相同的两件事对举）和反对（把相反的两件事对举）。

对偶句又常用四字句和六字句格式，如：“渔舟唱晚，响穷彭蠡之滨；雁阵惊寒，声断衡阳之浦”。

（王勃《滕王阁序》）骈文的体制决定了它的风格是匀称、铿锵、优美和典雅的。

面对如此丰富而又复杂的古代散文，读者首先碰到的一个问题是，该选择哪些作品来阅读？

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### 内容概要

《大学英语泛读教程教师参考书(2+3+4)(第2版)》特点：在每个单元中增加了系统的由浅入深的阅读策略和阅读技巧的介绍和训练。

为课文增加了Notes介绍相关背景知识以及理解难点、专有名词。

修改了部分词汇练习，以适合各种不同程度的学习者的需要。

部分课文后增加翻译练习，以增强学生对英语语言的实践能力。

部分单元中充实了一些讨论题或思考题，使学习者学有所思、思有所悟，同时也给学习者的口头训练提供了语料和实践机会。

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书籍目录

TO THE TEACHER Issues for Today TEACHER NOTES ANSWER KEY VIDEO  
SCRIPTS ASSESSMENT Concepts for Today TEACHER NOTES ANSWER KEY VIDEO  
SCRIPTS ASSESSMENT Topics for Today TEACHER NOTES ANSWER KEY VIDEO SCRIPTS ASSESSMENT

章节摘录

In the United States, 80% of fire fatalities occur in house fires, but the media tends to cover spectacular fires such as raging forest fires and fires in public places like hotels. Deadly house fires typically start as cooking fires in the kitchen or in a bedroom where someone has been smoking. Sometimes house fires start as electric fires, often the result of people overloading electric circuits or using broken equipment. Once fires get started, they develop very quickly and there is limited time to escape. Consequently, most victims of house fires are killed by carbon monoxide poisoning or by inhaling smoke. Each year, during the national Fire Prevention Week, fire departments and the Red Cross tell people to review safety conditions in their homes. In particular, they urge families to have an escape plan that everyone knows about. They also encourage people to buy and learn to use fire extinguishers and smoke detectors. In an office or a hotel, fire prevention and procedures are somewhat better organized. Companies usually have fire plans and hold fire drills. Hotels are required to post maps of floor plans and escape routes on the back of doors. These signs often give additional information such as warnings not to use elevators or open windows to balconies. They also make suggestions for preventing smoke inhalation. Guests should familiarize themselves when they first arrive, not wait until there is an emergency.

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