

<<大学英语综合教程（上册）>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<大学英语综合教程（上册）>>

13位ISBN编号：9787118068603

10位ISBN编号：7118068608

出版时间：2010-6

出版时间：国防工业出版社

作者：龙云飞，蒋兰丽 主编

页数：188

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

## 前言

高校不断扩招，招生比例不断提高，使得高校学生的水平差距不断加大。在大学英语方面，这种差距更为凸显。目前，在我国大多数的高等院校里，大学英语教学所使用的教材应当说在某种程度上更适合于中等偏上水平的学生，而未能照顾到起点较低的学生。为实现真正意义上的因材施教，有的放矢，选编针对当前大学英语初级水平教学而使用的教材成为一个亟待解决的问题。本教材也正是在这种情况下应运而生。本教材的教学对象为普通高校里起点较低的非英语专业本科生，亦可作为其他院校同等水平学生的大学英语教材。

现行的《大学英语教学大纲》于1998年12月修订公布，之后于2004年又下发了《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》。自该课程设置在全国实施以来，应当说它基本上符合我国高校实际情况，为大学英语教学做出了有目共睹的贡献。但是，我国现有1000多所各种层次、各种类别的高等院校，招生也是分五六个批次进行；本科的和专科的，重点的和非重点的，各校的生源水平、师资条件不尽相同。一个教学大纲、一种课程模式，显然不切实际（蔡基刚，《复旦教育》2002年第一期）。用全国通用的《大学英语教学大纲》来要求不是站在同一起跑线上的学生既不切实际，也不能达到教学预期目标，对学生也是有失公允的。

在教过的众多学生群体中，我们发现，只要方法得当，材料适宜，各类学生都可以以其自身现有的水平为起点，取得大幅度的，至少是一定程度的进步。然而，令人遗憾的是，目前还没有一本较为规范的可供大学英语初级水平学生学习使用的英语教材。因此，编写一套符合大学英语初级水平学生认知规律、与专业相结合、实用性较强、利于发挥且注重与专业需求有效互动的大学英语初级水平的教材是十分必要的。

在长期的教学过程中，我们发现英语水平相对较低的学生一般都具有不能较长时间保持注意力集中的特点。然而，该类学生却有着其他学生无可比拟的优势，如思想活跃、善于表现、勇于展示、容易接受新事物等。有鉴于此，本教材在编写过程中，将课文的单词量控制在450词~650词之间。选材尽量结合热门话题并与相关专业有一定联系，以激发学生的学习兴趣 and 感性认识。

<<大学英语综合教程（上册）>>

内容概要

本书包括10个单元，每单元由口语练习、语法、课文、阅读和写作五大部分构成，每部分后均有相关练习。

为增强学生的学习兴趣，每单元后还增加了短小的幽默故事，文字浅显且诙谐幽默。

本书可供具有大学英语初级水平的学生使用。

书籍目录

Unit One A Marvelous Painter Section A: Oral English Practice Section B: Text Learning Section C: Language Consolidation Section D: Reading Activity Section E: Writing  
Unit Two General Knowledge about Sports Section A: Oral English Practice Section B: Text Learning Section C: Language Consolidation Section D: Reading Activity Section E: Writing  
Unit Three General Knowledge about Architecture Section A: Oral English Practice Section B: Text Learning Section C: Language Consolidation Section D: Reading Activity Section E: Writing  
Unit Four Some World-famous Heritages in China Section A: Oral English Practice Section B: Text Learning Section C: Language Consolidation Section D: Reading Activity Section E: Writing  
Unit Five How Much Do You Know about Color? Section A: Oral English Practice Section B: Text Learning Section C: Language Consolidation Section D: Reading Activity Section E: Writing  
Unit Six The Modern Olympics Section A: Oral English Practice Section B: Text Learning Section C: Language Consolidation Section D: Reading Activity Section E: Writing  
Unit Seven A Brief Introduction to Picasso Section A: Oral English Practice Section B: Text Learning Section C: Language Consolidation Section D: Reading Activity Section E: Writing  
Unit Eight More about Sports Section A: Oral English Practice Section B: Text Learning Section C: Language Consolidation Section D: Reading Activity Section E: Writing  
Unit Nine Acquainting Ourselves with Music Section A: Oral English Practice Section B: Text Learning Section C: Language Consolidation Section D: Reading Activity Section E: Writing  
.....Unit Ten Basic Functions of Mass media  
Appendix Glossary

## 章节摘录

The first golf course built in post-revolutionary China was designed by golfing icon Arnold Palmer and opened in southern Guangdong Province in 1984. More than 4.5 billion euros have been spent on Chinas courses since then, according to international consultancy firm the Golf Research Group, making the country the fifth largest golfing nation in the world in terms of green space. Young middle-class social status seeking professionals have caught on to coffee, horse riding, cocktails and now, golf. In a land where the average GDP per capita barely reaches 1,000 euros, its an expensive way to climb the social ladder. Green fees at the Beijing Golf Country Club in Shunyi District hit 1,200 yuan ( 119 euros ) on weekends, and the prestigious Silport Club in Shanghai charges 60,000 yuan ( 5,950 euros ) for full membership. "Golf is a very popular sport in America and most professionals can afford it there. But in China, like in Japan and Korea, the price of playing is extremely high. It is just for the elite," says Zhang Shidong, a consultant at the Beijing office of Mercer, an international recruitment company. Besides golf, the countrys better-off also begin to become interested in equestrian sports, tennis and Sailing. In the last century China has not distinguished itself as an equestrian nation. While the majority of Chinese people may not have had any formal horse riding experience, a significant number of people are proving keen learners at a new wave of equestrian clubs that have opened in main Chinese city suburbs. Fees are at the higher end of the worldwide scale. At an average 200 yuan per one-hour lesson, learning to ride in Beijings suburbs is not for the average-earning local, say a construction worker, who earns little more than 600 yuan per month. Similar lessons in German and French equestrian schools cost slightly less. And Claremorris Equestrian School in the west of Ireland, located in a region famed for its horse riding skill, charges 15 euros, or 150 Yuan, per one-hour lesson. Chinese equestrian clubs are now schooling Chinese officials and stewards for equestrian events in the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

<<大学英语综合教程（上册）>>

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>