

图书基本信息

书名：<<江涛英语 60天攻克六级710分新题型（阅读分册）>>

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前言

谁带坏了市场 毫不隐瞒地说，当初写《80天攻克雅思》的时候没有任何名利的想法。为利？

写书是最辛苦的，写两章书，要熬个把月，不如出去讲堂课赚得快！

为名？

也不是什么学术著作，混职称也靠不上。

大致是内心中觉得要对自己有个交待，好歹教雅思那么多遍了，被捧为最年轻的雅思专家那么久了，总得把沉淀给掏一掏。

再还有，就是残存的一点知识分子的酸腐，现实中不满的东西，想要著书鸣不平。

当时的培训市场是异常火爆的，没有太多的人去考虑教学的实质规律，无论来人是谁，男女老少，清一色64课时，爱来不来，交晚了钱还没人收，想多交也没有别的明目。

于是，白天的我在课堂上长袖善舞，晚上的我在质疑自己这么多年教育的功效。

之所以取名《80天》，源于对64课时培训的对比，想要破除市场对雅思培训这种短期见效的误读，之所以取名《攻克》，是想暗示学员们，长路漫漫，堡垒坚厚，不拿出点攻克难关的勇气和实际行动来是不行的。

书很快畅销了，还不是一般的畅销，在新东方留学类图书一统天下的那时，《80天攻克雅思》的畅销足以让很多老牌培训专家掉碎几幅眼镜。

后来我又写了套《40天攻克四级》，初衷一样，畅销如初。

后来市场上有了套《30天突破雅思》。

再后来，市场上又有了《20天》，《15天》。

直到前一阵子，我看到了《10天》。

写《80天攻克雅思》的那一年我是戴尔英语的副校长，春风得意，年少轻狂，不时幻想着如何击败新东方。

七年后的今天，戴尔英语居然被卖给了培生，真是世事难料。

内容概要

之所以取名《80天》，源于对64课时培训的对比，想要破除市场对雅思培训这种短期见效的误读，之所以取名《攻克》，是想暗示学员们，长路漫漫，堡垒坚厚，不拿出点攻克难关的勇气和实际行动来是不行的。

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作者简介

江涛，原北京外国语大学青年教师，英国、挪威、荷兰等多国留学背景。从教多年，受中国各大省、市100多所知名高校之邀，演讲千余场，以其极具感染力的激情，一针见血的点评，坦诚务实的作风广受学员赞誉。主编《80天攻克雅思》、《70天攻克考研英语》、《40天攻克四级710分新题型》、《英语晨读经典》等系列丛书，出版英语教学类书籍上千万字，畅销大陆，远销台湾及东南亚地区。2003年同语言学家、美籍华人彭铁城教授创办华盛顿国际英语学校；2005年创办卓成教育，首开中国民营教育机构多元化研究与大学师资培训之先河。同年，受国家领导人全国人大常委会副委员长成思危接见。

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章节摘录

Many plant species reach the top of the forest by climbing the tall trees. It is much easier to ascend this way, because the plant doesn't have to form its own supporting structure. Some plant species, called epiphytes grow directly on the surface of the giant trees. These plants, which include a variety of orchids and ferns, make up much of the understory, the layer of the rainforest right below the canopy. Epiphytes are close enough to the top to receive adequate light, and the runoff from the canopy layer provides all the water and nutrients (养分) they need, which is important since they don't have access to the nutrients in the ground. Stranglers and Buttresses

Some epiphytes eventually develop into stranglers. They grow long, thick roots that extend down the tree trunk into the ground. As they continue to grow, the roots form a sort of web structure all around the tree. At the same time, the strangler plants branches extend upward, spreading out into the canopy. Eventually, the strangler may block so much light from above, and absorb such a high percentage of nutrients from the ground below, that the host tree dies. Competition over nutrients is almost as intense as competition for light. The excessive rainfall rapidly dissolves nutrients in the soil, making it relatively infertile except at the top layers. For this reason, rainforest tree roots grow outward to cover a wider area, rather than downward to lower levels. This makes rainforest trees somewhat unstable, since they don't have very strong anchors in the ground. Some trees compensate for this by growing natural buttresses. These buttresses are basically tree trunks that extend out from the side of the tree and down to the ground, giving the tree additional support. Rainforest trees are dependent on bacteria that are continually producing nutrients in the ground. Rainforest bacteria and trees have a very close symbiotic (共生的) relationship. The trees provide the bacteria with food, in the form of fallen leaves and other material, and the bacteria break this material down into the nutrients that the trees need to survive. One of the most remarkable things about rainforest plant life is its diversity. The temperate rainforests of the Pacific Northwest are mainly composed of a dozen or so tree species. A tropical rainforest, on the other hand, might have 300 distinct tree species. All Creatures, Great and Small Rainforests are home to the majority of animal species in the world. And a great number of species who now live in other environments, including humans, originally inhabited the rainforests. Researchers estimate that in a large rainforest area, there may be more than 10 million different animal species. Most of these species have adapted for life in the upper levels of the rainforest, where food is most plentiful. Insects, which can easily climb or fly from tree to tree, make up the largest group (ants are the most abundant animal in the rainforest). Insect species have a highly symbiotic relationship with the plant life in a rainforest. The insects move from plant to plant, enjoying the wealth of food provided there. As they travel, the insects may pick up the plants seeds, dropping them some distance away. This helps to disperse the population of the plant species over a larger area. The numerous birds of the rainforest also play a major part in seed dispersal. When they eat fruit from a plant, the seeds pass through their digestive system. By the time they excrete (排法) the seeds, the birds may have flown many miles away from the fruit-bearing tree.

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