

图书基本信息

书名：<<理工类A级-职称英语深度押题试卷与真题>>

13位ISBN编号：9787513621250

10位ISBN编号：751362125X

出版时间：2012-11

出版时间：中国经济出版社

作者：张占杰 主编

页数：131

字数：207000

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>

内容概要

本套试卷特点：一流的质量，编写组老师多次参与考试的选题、命题、阅卷工作。知识点覆盖全面，难度贴近真题，适合模拟训练，冲刺实战之用。综合了各培训班讲课中的精华，重点预测题型，针对容易失误、忽略的地方和难点进行反复训练。精选全国职称英语考试试题，可作为考生复习参考标准及练习自测之用。

书籍目录

- 第一部分 职称英语等级考试介绍及分析
 - 第一章 职称英语等级考试介绍及备考策略
 - 第二章 职称英语等级考试试卷分析及答题思路指引
 - 第三章 职称英语等级考试常用词汇及词组
- 第二部分 深度押题试卷及答案解析
 - 全国职称英语等级考试
 - 理工类A级 深度押题试卷(一)
 - 深度押题试卷(一)参考答案及解析
 - 全国职称英语等级考试
 - 理工类A级 深度押题试卷(二)
 - 深度押题试卷(二)参考答案及解析
 - 全国职称英语等级考试
 - 理工类A级 深度押题试卷(三)
 - 深度押题试卷(三)参考答案及解析
 - 全国职称英语等级考试
 - 理工类A级 深度押题试卷(四)
 - 深度押题试卷(四)参考答案及解析
- 第三部分 历年真题及答案解析
 - 2011年全国职称英语等级考试理工类A级真题
 - 2011年全国职称英语等级考试理工类A级真题参考答案及解析
 - 2012年全国职称英语等级考试理工类A级真题
 - 2012年全国职称英语等级考试理工类A级真题参考答案及解析

章节摘录

Low-salt foods may be harder for some people to like than others , according to a study by a Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences 1 food scientist. The research indicates that genetic factors influence some of the difference in the levels of salt we like to eat. Those conclusions are important because recent , well-publicized (大力宣传的) efforts to reduce the salt content in food , have left many people struggling to accept food that simply does not taste as good to them as it does to others , pointed out John Hayes , lead investigator on the study. Diets high in salt can increase the risk of high blood pressure and stroke. That is why public health experts and food companies are working together on ways to help consumers lower salt intake through foods that are enjoyable to eat. This study increases understanding of salt preference and consumption. The research involved 87 carefully screened participants who sampled salty foods such as soup and chips , on multiple occasions , spread out over weeks. Test subjects were 45 men and 42 women , reportedly healthy , ranging in age from 20 to 40. They rated the intensity of taste on a commonly used scientific scale , ranging from barely detectable to strongest sensation of any kind. "Most of us like the taste of salt. However , some individuals eat more salt , both because they like the taste of saltiness more , and also because it is needed to block other unpleasant tastes in food , " said Hayes. "Supertasters , people who experience tastes more tensely , consume more salt than nontasters. Snack foods have saltiness as their primary flavor , and at least for these foods , more is better , so the supertasters seem to like them more. " However , supertasters also need higher levels of salt to block unpleasant bitter tastes in foods such as cheese , Hayes noted. "For example , cheese is a wonderful blend of dairy flavors from fermented , milk , but also bitter tastes from ripening that are blocked by salt , " he said. "A supertaster finds low-salt cheese unpleasant because the bitterness is too pronounced. Hayes cited research done more than 75 years ago by a chemist named Fox and a geneticist named Blakeslee , showing that individuals differ in their ability to taste certain chemicals. As a result , Hayes explained , we know that a wide range in taste acuity exists , and this variation is as normal as variations in eye and hair color.

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>