

<<听力教程>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材(修订版)旨在打造完整的英语专业学科体系,全面促进学生的语言技能、学科素养和创新能力的培养,必将为我国培养国际化、创新型、高素质的英语专业人才奠定坚实的基础!

权威性和先进性的体现:按照《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》提出的培养目标、课程设置、教学要求和教学原则精心设计,凝聚海内外英语专业教育界专家学者的智慧,反映英语专业教育、科研的最新成果。

前瞻性和创新性的结晶:基于广泛的市场调研、详尽的需求分析和严谨的科学判断,梳理现有教程,优化教材结构,更新教学方法和手段,强化学生综合能力的培养。

专业素质和人文素养的同步提升:专业技能、专业知识、相关专业知识的完美匹配,帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功,增强其分析问题、解决问题的能力,提高专业素质和人文素养,使学生真正成为国际化、创新型、高素质的英语专业人才。

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章节摘录

You mentioned lions and other carnivores* earlier on. Do they group very much? Yes. Most cats in fact don't group. Er, lions and, to a lesser extent, cheetahs* are the only cats that group together. A group of lions is called a pride*, and you might get anything up to 15 or 20 lions in a pride. A pride of lions would have perhaps two or three males, perhaps a dozen females, and then the cubs. But the real lion group consists of females with their cubs. The males tend to stay for a few years and then they get kicked out by a group of younger males that come in and take over.

And how about the apes? Ah, well, now you're talking about the group of animals that we belong to. Apes — some apes — live in very, very big and complicated social groups. Not all. Orangutans, for example, big apes that live in Indonesia and Malaysia — they're very solitary and one adult may meet another adult only once every two or three years, when a male and a female mate, and then, the only relationship will be between a mother and her baby. The baby will stay with the mother for two or three years, four years, five years even, learning from the mother, learning what sorts of foods to eat, what the signs of danger are, and then when the baby grows up, off it'll go, and live its own solitary life. The reason why orangutans are solitary is because there's not very much food in a forest and if there was a big group of orang-utans, all the food would just run out. But, leaving Asia and going to Africa, then you find very social apes. Now, gorillas, for example. Gorillas live in unimale* groups. They used to be called harems*, but the technical term is unimale because there's one male within the group; one male, and then around him will be anything up to six, seven, eight, nine females, plus all the babies. And that one male in the group is the silverback gorilla, and he's much bigger and stronger than the others. He's got silvery fur on his back and the others won't challenge him and he'll lead the group slowly through the forest, settling down every night and moving on the next day, finding food. So that's a unimale group. But if you move a little bit further west into West Africa, you'll start to come across chimpanzees. Now they're a bit smaller than gorillas. They spend a lot of time in the trees, whereas gorillas are down on the ground. And chimpanzees are much more closely related to us than they are to gorillas. They're our closest living relatives. Now chimps* live in multimale groups.

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