

图书基本信息

书名：<<新托福考试专项进阶-听力模拟试题（上）>>

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内容概要

《新托福考试专项进阶》系列丛书从托福考试所考查的听、说、读、写四项技能入手，为考生提供了详尽的考试指导，并将各技能分为初、中、高三级，通过独特的“进阶训练”方式，再辅以大量练习，让考生逐步掌握托福实考的技巧，同时切实提高英语实际运用能力，从而在短期内轻松取得托福高分。

本丛书内容编排由易到难，循序渐进，实战性强，是不可多得的托福备考资料。

本丛书引进自韩国多乐园出版社。

该社成立于1977年，在韩国英语教育出版领域始终处于领军地位。

本丛书被韩国众多学校和培训机构指定为课堂教材，在托福考生中享有较高声誉。

书籍目录

Actual Test 01 Part 1 American History Instructor's Office Hours Geography Part 2 Sociology
Service Encounter ChemistryActual Test 02 Part 1 Anatomy Instructor's Office Hours History
Part 2 Environmental Science Service Encounter American HistoryActual Test 03 Part 1 Geography
Service Encounter Psychology Part 2 World History Instructor's Office Hours Medical
ScienceActual Test 04 Part 1 American History Service Encounter Literature Part 2 Physiology
Instructor's Office Hours European History Part 3 Engineering Service Encounter Health &
NutritionActual Test 05 Part 1 History Instructor's Office Hours Literature Part 2 Geology
instructor's Office Hours Anthropology Part 3 Engineering Service Encounter PhysiologyHow
to Score Your AnswersActual Test 01 Part 1 American History Instructor's Office Hours Geography Part
2 Sociology Service Encounter ChemistryActual Test 02 Part 1 Anatomy Instructor's Office Hours
History Part 2 Environmental Science Service Encounter American HistoryActual Test 03 Part 1
Geography Service Encounter Psychology Part 2 World History Instructor's Office Hours
Medical ScienceActual Test 04 Part 1 American History Service Encounter Literature Part 2
Physiology Instructor's Office Hours European History Part 3 Engineering Service Encounter
Health & NutritionActual Test 05 Part 1 History Instructor's Office Hours Literature Part 2
Geology Instructor's Office Hours Anthropology Part 3 Engineering Service Encounter
Physiology

章节摘录

Professor : So those are the major types of rivers in the world. Now, as you may be swam, many rivers form deltas at their mouths. Our Mississippi River forms one of the most recognizable deltas in the world. The term "delta" was coined by the Greek historian Herodotus because the shape of the delta of the Nile River in Egypt is shaped like the Greek letter delta. The Amazon River has the largest delta in the world, and the Yellow River in China has the greatest sediment flow, which is very important in delta formation. Sediment flow is what creates a delta. Rock is eroded by wind and water, and many of the eroded parts end up in the water system at some point and, eventually, in the great rivers of the world. As a river moves toward the ocean or a large lake, it picks up this eroded dirt and sand. When the river reaches a large body of water, the force of the river slows, and the sediment is deposited. The finer particles are carried farther from the shore, and the coarser ones are heavier and fall to the seabed first. Thus you have a gentle slope underwater, with the heavy buildup near the river mouth and gradually sloping down the further out it goes. As the delta grows outward, the different types of material form layers on top of each other. Often at the bottom of the delta there is mud, with silt on top, then fine sand, and finally coarser sand on top.

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