

<<大学英语>>

图书基本信息

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前言

《大学英语(A)综合教程》是根据国家教育部全国高校网络教育考试委员会制定的“大学英语(A)”课程考试大纲,为具有大专以上学历的现代远程开放教育(广播电视大学、网络学院)学习者编写的综合训练教材,适用于现代远程开放教育本科学生《英语综合实践》课程,是帮助学习者综合运用英语语言知识,有效提高英语应试技能的学习和辅导材料。

本教材既可作为备考全国高校网络教育统一考试“大学英语(A)”课程的复习、辅导和练习用书,同时也可作为同等学力层次的社会在职人员的考试参考资料。

教材包含文字教材和光盘。

文字教材的内容涵盖了考试大纲中规定的各个部分,包括考试内容与要求;语法项目精讲;各种题型解题技巧及例题解析;十套仿真模拟试题和两套全真试题及详解;对不同题型和测试要求进行了应试指导,对答题思路和方法进行了较为详细的讲解、归纳和总结,使学习者能尽快熟悉并掌握各种题型的解答要点,巩固已习得的语言知识,并通过大量练习提高做题速度和准确性。

教材突出“以学习者为中心”的教学理念,充分利用现代教育技术手段,采用一体化教学设计,为学习者提供及时有效的帮助,便于学习者自主学习和个性化学习。

除文字教材外,本书还配备了CAI课件。

课件设有知识链接、视频课堂、模拟考场和成绩评定等多个栏目,导航设计清晰,模块切换方便,教师可以通过系统的自动评价系统监控学生的学习效果,学习者可以随时在虚拟情景中进行实训练习,有效地帮助学生实现自主学习。

课件具有知识学习和实训相结合的特点,增强了学习的互动性和学习者的学习兴趣。

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内容概要

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本教材既可作为备考全国高校网络教育统一考试“大学英语（A）”课程的复习、辅导和练习用书，同时也可作为同等学力层次的社会在职人员的考试参考资料。

教材包含文字教材和光盘。

文字教材的内容涵盖了考试大纲中规定的各个部分，包括考试内容与要求；语法项目精讲；各种题型解题技巧及例题解析；十套仿真模拟试题和两套全真试题及详解；对不同题型和测试要求进行了应试指导，对答题思路和方法进行了较为详细的讲解、归纳和总结，使学习者能尽快熟悉并掌握各种题型的解答要点，巩固已习得的语言知识，并通过大量练习提高做题速度和准确性。

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章节摘录

Part Reading Comprehension (50 points} Instructions: This part will take approximately 60 minutes. There are FIVE sections in this part. Mark ALL your answers on the Answer Sheet by blackening the corresponding letter, e.g. Section A Questions 1 ~ 5 are based on this section. (10 points)

Directions: Read the following passage and choose the best answer from A, B, C and D. Blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. Oceanography has been defined as "the application of all sciences to the study of the sea". Before the nineteenth century scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work. For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travelers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface. The first time that the question "What is at the bottom of the oceans ?" had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America was proposed. The engineer had to know the depth profile of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured. It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which soundings were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*. The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

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