

图书基本信息

书名：<<高中英语课外阅读丛书·生活中的科学（上册）>>

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## 内容概要

21世纪的社会是一个更加开放的社会，只有具备多种语言能力的人才能更好地立足于这个社会；21世纪的社会是一个更加科学的社会，只有具备一定科学素养的人才能更好地生存于这个社会。对于每个人来说，其生存和发展都无法离开语言和科学。

如何将两者有机地融合在一起，是需要我们不断研究和探讨的课题。

本套丛书尝试从高中学生的实际英语语言水平出发，找寻有关高中自然科学课程与学生熟知的科学常识的结合点，用英语作为一种语言载体，让学生在阅读、理解、练习的过程中掌握自然科学知识，提高英语语言能力。

书籍目录

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章节摘录

Radio, system of communication employing electromagnetic waves spreadthrough space. Because of their varying characteristics, radio waves of differentlengths are used for different purposes and are usually identified by theirfrequency. The shortest waves have the highest frequency, or number of cyclesper second; the longest waves have the lowest frequency, or fewest cycles persecond. In honor of the German radio pioneer Heinrich Hertz, his name hasbeen given to the cycle per second ( hertz, Hz ) ; 1 kilohertz ( kHz ) is 1,000cycles per sec, 1 megahertz ( MHz ) is 1 million cycles per sec, and 1 gigahertz ( GHz ) is 1 billion cycles per sec. Radio waves range from a few kilohertz toseveral gigahertz. Waves of visible light are much shorter. In a vacuum, allelectromagnetic waves travel at a uniform speed of about 300,000 km persecond. Radio waves are used not only in radio broadcasting but in wirelesstelegraphy, telephone transmission, television, radar, navigational systems,and space communication. In the atmosphere, the physical characteristics of their cause slight changes in voiecity, which are sources of error in such radio-communications systems as radar. Also, storms or electrical disturbancesproduce anomalous phenomena in the spread of radio waves. ....

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