

<<英语教程>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

根据《五年制高等职业教育实用英语课程基本要求》和《普通高等专科学校英语课程基本要求》，在总结了多年的教改和教学经验的基础上编写而成。

根据五年一贯制的特点和学生年龄小、可塑性强的优势，合理设计、统筹安排，体现了五年制高职教材的特色。

不同于传统英语课程的教学方式，基本思路立足于提高学生的英语交际能力，采用听读领先的教学模式。

突出“立足实用，打好基础，强化能力”的高职英语教学原则。

强调以话题为中心，以培养英语交际能力为重点。

注重科学性、趣味性、前瞻性，强调实用性。

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### 书籍目录

Unit One Weather and Climate . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to WritingChinese Transtation of the TextUnit Two Food and Drink . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to WritingChinese Transtotion of the TextUnit Three Traveling . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Topescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to WritingChinese Translation of the TextUnit Four Health . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to WritingChinese Translation of the TextUnit Five Service . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to WritingChinese Translation of the TextReview One . Tapescripts . KeyUnit Six Telephone . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to WritingChinese Translation of the TextUnit Seven Recycling . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to WritingChinese Translation of the TextUnit Eight The Workplace . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to WritingChinese Translation of the TextUnit Nine Transport . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to WritingChinese Translation of the TextUnit Ten Popular Science . Background Information . Language Points . Structure and Grammar . Tapescripts . Key to Listening . Key to Reading . Key to WritingChinese TransLation of the TextReview Two . Tapescripts . Key

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### 章节摘录

Travel in modern world is motivated by the desire to expand ones horizons , to experience other cultures and to connect with other people whether they are friends , relatives or business partners. Travel to somewhere is a Lifetime experience. Only when you are there , may you start to appreciate and understand the difference. It is an opportunity to know more background information about history , culture , food and arts , etc. of the place.

Constantly changing airfares and schedules and a vast amount of travel information on the Internet can make travel planning frustrating and time-consuming. To sort out the many travel options , tourists and business people oftenturn to travel agents , who help them make the best possible travel arrangements. In general , travel agents give advice on destinations and make arrangements for transportation , hotel accommodations , car rentals , tours and recreation.

1. Definition of Tourism Tourism can be viewed from different perspectives. It is an activity in which people are engaged in travel away from home primarily for business or pleasure. It is a business providing goods and services to travelers , and involves any expenditure incurred by or for a visitor for his or her trip. Tourism is an overarching business , including airlines , railroads , rental car agencies , travel marketers , lodging , restaurants , etc. On March 4 , 1993 , the world Tourism Organization ( WTO ) recommended that "Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for Leisure , business and other purposes. " Tourism falls into two main categories according to the purpose of the visit : Leisure and business.

2. Tips for Traveling Abroad If you are traveling abroad , here are the top 8 tips you need to make your trip easier : 1 ) Make sure you have a signed , valid passport and visa , if required. Also , before you go , fill in the emergency information page of your passport !

2 ) Read the Consular Information Sheets ( and Public Announcements or Travel Warnings , if applicable ) for the countries you plan to visit. 3 ) Familiarize yourself with Local Laws and customs of the countries to which you are traveling. While in a foreign country , you are subject to its Laws. 4 ) Make 2 copies of your passport identification page. This will facilitate replacement if your passport is lost or stolen. Leave one copy at home with friends or relatives. Carry the other with you in a separate place from your passport. 5 ) Leave a Copy of your itinerary with family or friends at home so that you can be contacted in case of an emergency. 6 ) Don't leave your Luggage unattended in public areas. Don't accept packages from strangers.

7 ) To avoid being a target of crime , try not to wear conspicuous clothing and expensive jewelry and don't carry excessive amounts of money or unnecessary credit cards. 8 ) In order to avoid violating Local Laws , deal only with authorized agents when you exchange money or purchase art or antiques. 3. What Type of Research Should Be Done Before Traveling ?

1 ) Do some research , learn as much as you can about your destination. 2 ) Check to see what type of weather the area has so you can plan accordingly. 3 ) Check to see what type of paperwork and documentation you will need to travel. 4 ) Find out what type of diseases are common to the area you are visiting and take actions to prevent your exposure to those diseases. 5 ) Check your own medical coverage to see what type of coverage you have when being away from home. Consider purchasing trip insurance. 6 ) If you plan on driving , get your car ready and investigate the Local road conditions , laws and other driving requirements. 7 ) Do some research about the costs of local items so you can set your budget. Don't forget to budget for taxes : and tipping. Many governments charge high taxes for travel related services. 8 ) Check the dates of Local major holidays or festivals , since services may be limited on those dates. travel , journey , trip

1 ) travel/traveling Travel is the general term to describe going from one place to another. We can talk about someone's travels to refer to the journeys he makes. e.g. His travels abroad provided lots of background material for novels he wrote. Traveling is also a general term which refers to the activity of travel.

e.g. Traveling by boat between the islands is less tiring than traveling by road. I don't do as much traveling as I used to now that I'm retired. Travel often crops up as part of compound nouns. Compare the following , We often use travel as a verb : e.g. I love to travel during the summer holidays. This year I plan to travel at

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around the Iberian Peninsula. 2 ) journey A journey is one single piece of travel You make journeys when you travel from one place to another. ( Note that the plural is spelt journeys , not journies. ) e.g. The journey from London to Newcastle by train can now be completed in less than three hours. We can talk about journeys taking or lasting a long time. How Long did your journey take ?  
Oh , it lasted for ever. We stopped at every small station.

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