

<<泛读教程-新空间大学英语>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<泛读教程-新空间大学英语>>

13位ISBN编号：9787560527222

10位ISBN编号：7560527221

出版时间：2008-4

出版时间：西安交通大学出版社

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页数：166

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前言

在中国,英语的教与学,无论是教师或是学生,不可谓不重视,各方面的投入也很多,然而其效果之差,人皆知之。

相当多的人在学了几年英语之后便陷入了一种尴尬的局面:单词认识了不少,语法规则背了不少,可是英语却读不懂,说不出,写不成,无法用英语进行真正的交际,因而由厌倦变灰心,继而最终放弃,不但浪费了宝贵的年华,而且当需要使用英语时又常常会后悔不已。

面对这种情况,作为英语教育工作者,我们一直在探求提高英语教学效果的有效途径,比如如何针对中国学生英语学习的特点和规律,创新教材体系,激发学生和教师的积极性和主动性,营造良好的语言实践环境,促进学生语言综合运用能力的提高。

“新空间大学英语”系列教材就是为此所作的一次尝试。

“新空间大学英语”系列教材编写依据是教育部《全国大学英语教学基本要求(课程标准)》,同时参考教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,并根据发展的需要有一定的前瞻性。

“新空间大学英语”系列教材的对象为大学本科、专科院校非英语专业对英语综合应用能力要求较高的专业及高职高专英语专业等相关专业。

“新空间大学英语”系列教材从中国学生的实际出发,注重培养学生的扎实语言技能,全面提高学生的英语综合运用能力。

将英语阅读和交际性相结合,正确处理听、说、读、写、译的关系,听说与读写并重,强调英语教学应从实际出发,博采众长,讲究实效。

“新空间大学英语”系列教材的编写吸收了当代语言学和教学理论研究的最新成果,它是一套开放性的、立体式的现代化教材。

其《综合教程》在词汇量等方面略有超越,选取有一定难度的文章来激发学生的学习热情,增加学生的语感,为启发学生深入思考提供充裕的素材,帮助学生提高阅读能力、分析和解决问题的能力。

《泛读教程》选材难度控制严格,有助于提高学生的阅读速度,扩大学生的知识面,增强其对英语国家文化的了解。

《听说教程》以系统的训练方法帮助学生打牢听说基础,激发学生的学习兴趣,提高学生的整体语言水平。

“新空间大学英语”系列教材在教学理念方面走的是综合创新之路,使教师在教学上有更大的弹性,有助于发挥教师的潜力,培养教师的创造力,为教师施展才能提供了广阔的空间,创造出各种新颖的教学法。

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内容概要

《泛读教程》是“新空间大学英语”系列教材的主干教材之一。

全套教材共四册，可供四个学期使用。

本教材具有较强的针对性，无论是选材还是练习的编排都充分考虑到教学要求和学生的特点。

所选材料难度适中，短小精干，便于老师课堂操作和学生上课下阅读；同时强调趣味性，所选文章贴近学生生活，反映学生感兴趣的话题，能够比较充分地调动学生阅读的热情；同时也注意将不同的文体和题材包括其中，使学生对不同类型的文体和话题有所接触，为他们在今后的就业中很快适应实际工作打好基础。

课后练习形式上注重多样性和趣味性。

每个单元除了配有检查学生阅读理解的传统练习，还配有形式新颖的词汇巩固和扩展练习、文化知识练习、任务型练习等。

词汇巩固和扩展练习将课文中重点词汇提出来操练。

并从课文的题材出发，对相关词汇进行联想扩充，比较好地处理了阅读和词汇量积累之间的关系；任务型练习则有助于开发学生的创新思维能力，加深对所学语言知识的记忆，提高课下自主阅读的积极性。

在练习中还融入了很多文化知识，有助于在提高学生理解能力的同时，扩大学生的知识面，增强对英语国家文化的了解。

本书为《泛读教程》的第四册。

书籍目录

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章节摘录

When a passenger transport disaster occurs the first question that is raised is: "could the accident have been prevented?" More and more passengers want to travel cheaply and to feel safe doing so. In many parts of the world public transport is owned by private industries that compete for increased profit. With profit as the basis for business, national safety councils and boards monitor companies to ensure that they implement up-to-date systems, using the most recent advances in technology to help prevent accidents. Air transport Air travel is generally the safest, fastest, and most economical means of travelling long distances, with far fewer accidents occurring given the volume of air traffic compared with, say, road transportation. Of course, when an airliner crashes the loss of life is greater. There are almost 100 million air travellers to and from the UK each year and the number is increasing. It is estimated that air travel figures will increase annually by 4.5% until 2015. Around 85% of air accidents are caused by human error, but this covers pilot error, air traffic control error, and design and engineering errors in manufacture and maintenance. The other causes of air crashes are mechanical failure and terrorism, although the latter is far less common now than it was in the 1970s and 1980s. Regulatory authorities police air travel to ensure standards are set nationally, with bodies like the Civil Aviation Authority (UK) and the Federal Aviation Authority (USA) ensuring that strict safety, performance, and reliability requirements are met. The International Civil Aviation Organization helps control international civil aviation, establishing uniform standards for aircraft markings, airworthiness, and licensing of pilots. A worldwide air traffic control network monitors and guides aeroplanes through national airspace, and ensures that two aeroplanes never fly so close to each other that they might crash. In addition, on board computer systems provide a variety of support and warning functions for pilots and air traffic controllers. In the UK there is much controversy over plans to nationalize part of the air traffic control system and have it run by a private company rather than the state. Airlines carry out stringent checks on aircraft before and after flights, as well as during routine servicing operations. In addition, if there is an accident involving a particular aircraft model, other airlines will often withdraw that type of aircraft from their own fleets to carry out safety checks and reassure passengers. Although

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