

<<710分最新题型快突破>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

本试卷特色：一、题型、题量与真题完全吻合，试卷高度仿真 本试卷完全依据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》精神以及大学英语六级考试最新题型结构而设计。

参与本试卷编写的人员都是具有多年一线教学以及考试辅导经验的专家和教授。

他们洞悉四、六级考试的改革方向及命题规律，在悉心研究最新全真试题的基础上，精心推敲和设计了本试卷。

本试卷共设计10套全真模拟试卷。

每套试题都具有相应的区分度，其难度和考点的覆盖面与实考真题及样卷相吻合，具有较高的信度和效度。

考生可通过最新题型的实战模拟训练掌握最新考试的方向和重点。

二、权威讲解，透彻分析，详尽释义 本试卷的模拟试题后配有详细的答案解析，并明确标出试题类型和解题题眼，便于考生把握出题方向，从而顺利通过考试。

各题型编写特色如下：听力内容-英汉对译，画重点线，指出题眼：在听力的题材选用上，除一般的记叙文、说明文、议论文外，还选用了大量的对话、讲座等更具实用性的材料，内容包括衣食住行、工作、学习等诸多方面。

同时，在听力的录音上，全部听力内容由资深的外籍专家朗读，每一套听力题都有准确的听力要求和标准的朗读语速。

因此，考生不必担心像以往一样在书海中购买的听力试题无法达到测试和训练的目的。

快速阅读、仔细阅读和完型填空 - “参考译文”、“文章大意”与详细的答案注释：此三部分的注释充分考虑了每一个考生的个体情况。

即每一套试卷中的每一部分都有详细的注释，以适应不同层次的考生需求。

如：基础比较差的考生可以参照“译文”和详细的注解来达到解惑之效果；基础好的考生只需查阅注释即可。

编者在每一套试题中的相关部分都配有参考译文，并且对所有试题的解题思路都用明显的下划线做提示，指出解题题眼，旨在帮助考生理解试题，提高应试能力，掌握答题方法。

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## 章节摘录

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled Do Libraries Become Useless at the Age of Information. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below. 1. 有人认为信息时代不再需要传统图书馆了, 因为..... 2. 有人认为信息时代传统图书馆仍然重要作用

因为..... 3. 我的看法..... Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For question 1-4, mark Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage ; N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage ; NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 5-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage. How Young Is Too Young ?

In theory at least, kids deserve a second chance. In practice, fewer and fewer children may be getting one. According to California lawmaker George House and other sponsors of new get-tough measures, kids arrested for crimes no longer deserve special treatment. They no longer deserve anonymity. With juvenile crime on the rise and with it, citizen anxiety over youthful lawlessness - holding youngsters not only legally, but publicly, accountable for their actions is a popular national trend. According to the National Center for Juvenile Justice, which tracks juvenile crimes as well as laws for dealing with them, the juvenile codes in 29 states now allow the names and sometimes the pictures of juveniles to be released to the public. In some cases, laws go so far as to require that the media be told the names of juveniles. Since January 1995, California news organizations have had free access to the names of juveniles as young as 14 who are charged with serious crimes. Such new policies are placing newspapers and broadcasters in the uneasy role of gatekeeper, forcing them to reevaluate the media's traditional taboo on publishing minor defendants names. Although most newspapers are holding fast to old habits of printing only the names of juveniles who are tried as adults, all are under pressure to remove the cloak of anonymity from a new generation of so called super predators—to quit protecting the privacy of kids who are being labeled “ sociopaths ” even before they enter high school. “ It turns my stomach whenever I read the line in the paper ; the teenager s name is being withheld because he is a juvenile, ” a reader recently wrote to a Florida newspaper. “ There are too many so-called juveniles giving birth, stealing, murdering, etc. to save their faces or names with this stupid law. ” In Pennsylvania, juvenile confidentiality became a key issue in the 1994 governor s race, when a woman who was raped by a 15-year-old went on television to complain that the unnamed boy would not rate such protection if voters elected her candidate to the statehouse. In Orange County, two daily newspapers were in conflict publicly over how to cover the story of a 14-year-old s arrest in the killing of his mother in March. While the Orange County edition of the Los Angeles Times named the young suspect, the competing Orange County Register did not. But days later, the ombudsman for the Register told his readers that The Times was right, noting that the Register went a long way toward identifying the boy by naming his mother and his father. The Times, like most major metropolitan newspapers, has no set policy for naming juveniles and decides each case on its individual merits. Under a proposed legislative package, supported by Atty. Gen. Dan Lungren to “ reintroduce shame, ” police would release the names of any juvenile arrested for serious felonies ( 重罪 ), including burglary, rape and murder—as well as for graffiti (乱涂乱画), which Lungren calls “ urban terrorism ” . The controversy over whether to use the new access to juveniles names has reached into many newsrooms, igniting emotional debates over the old question of whether protecting childrens identities helps or hurts their chances for rehabilitation. “ The news-gathering industry is split right down the middle on this issue, ” says Nancy Woodhull, executive director of the Freedom Forum Media Studies Center at Columbia University. Secrecy may obscure the juvenile justice systems mistakes. “ We always have to ask, by not revealing a youngster s name, are you protecting the child or are you doing the child a disservice ? ” Woodhull says. “ The question comes down to whom we are trying to protect, society or the youngster ? And by shielding troubled kids for so long, have we brought on the problems we are now facing ? ”

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” When America’s juvenile justice system was created in the late 19th century, it was based on the benevolent belief that “there are no bad children.” In the 1990s, with callous (无情的) murders being attributed to boys and girls still in grade school, such faith in second chances can be difficult to sustain. When 5-year-old Eric Morse was dropped by his heels from a 14th-story window by two of the toughest bullies in his South Chicago neighborhood, editors at the Chicago Tribune wrestled with identifying the murder suspects—one 10 years old, the other 11. “We decided the best thing to do was to avoid using juvenile names, even in this high-profile horrific case, and even when so many of those around us were naming names,” recalls Deputy Managing Editor James O’Shea. Recently, the paper used the boys’ nicknames for an in—depth look at the extraordinary court-ordered rehabilitation plan for Eric’s young killers, but the Tribune has no plans to fully name the boys in print. “We have not regretted that decision,” says O’Shea, who believes that psychological profiles of the two boys have shown that perhaps they can still be saved. “At least, it’s worth trying. Both of these kids are fascinating to look at. In many ways, these same kids who’d go to Lake Michigan to catch frogs would toss a kid out the window. One of the boys was very kind to animals, collected and cared for stray dogs in his neighborhood.”

We need to find out what’s going on here. Where have kids gone wrong and how can we change that? That seems to be more important here than the question of publishing names,” O’Shea says. Sandra Keyes, managing editor of the Miami Herald, refers to the “heinousness threshold” when describing her paper’s policy. “We make our decisions on a case-by-case basis, but if the act is a truly heinous (凶恶的) one, we are far more likely to print more details, including names, than not.” Such policies, say those who track juvenile crime, may contribute to the growing fear of youthful lawlessness. “A lot of statutory changes to identify juveniles and treat them as adults are coming about because of public perceptions that are driven by media reports of only the most violent stuff,” says Melissa Sickmund, senior research associate at the Pittsburgh-based Juvenile Justice Center. “There is great confusion still within the system about how to treat juvenile offenders,” Sickmund says. “We recently were asked for advice in a case where a 15-year-old charged with murder in Louisiana wanted to buy cigarettes in jail and was told he was too young. Yet, when it comes to trying him for murder, he is being treated as an adult.” Although national statistics show that 1996 of those entering the justice system in 1994 for violent crime were younger than 18, less than one-half of 1% of all the juveniles in the United States were arrested for murder, rape, robbery or aggravated assault that year. “No matter how much violence we hear about in the news, if you look into court, you’ll see a lot of sorry little kids and only an occasional tough kid,” says Sickmund, who believes the system should operate on the assumption that there is “almost always” hope for rehabilitation. To liberate children from the mistakes of their youth, juvenile courts have traditionally expunged juvenile records once they leave the system. The value of that clean slate is inestimable, say some of the high-profile men and women who have benefited from it. A well-known federal judge who had served a juvenile sentence for car theft, for example, credits the system’s institutional amnesia (健忘症) with clearing the way for him to attend Harvard University and become a lawyer. “I would not have been able to become who I am today without the special protections of the juvenile justice system,” says the judge, who asked to remain anonymous.

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《最新六级预测试卷》题型设计：依据710分考试最新六级实考真题编写，其答题顺序、题型比例、试题容量及考试分布均与真题相吻合。

难易度设计：每一套模拟试卷都具有一定的区分度和灵活性，其题量、难度和考点覆盖面均与实考真题相接近。

听力特色：试题答案注释详尽，每一套试题都有准确的听力要求和标准的朗读语速，外籍专家朗读录音。

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