

图书基本信息

书名：<<中国科学院研究生院研究生综合英语捷进教程>>

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内容概要

21世纪是人才辈出、人才济济的时代，仅中科院研究生院每年录取的硕士生就达到4 000人以上。无论是教师还是学生都在探讨如何使毕业生在走向社会时能够具有真才实学的本领，例如使其英语达到娴熟、运用自如的程度。

《中国科学院研究生院研究生综合英语捷进教程》是由中国科学院研究生院外语系多位从事研究生公共英语教学的资深教师编写的一本研究生英语综合教材，该教材适合高等院校文、理、工、医、农、林等各学科的非英语专业硕士研究生和部分博士研究生使用。

《中国科学院研究生院研究生综合英语捷进教程》的编写以非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位考试为基准，该考试又简称英语学位考试，是学生在获得硕士学位证书前必须通过的一门考试。北京研究生会每年在1月和6月举行两次考试。

《中国科学院研究生院研究生综合英语捷进教程》编写的指导思想是以该考试的考试大纲为出发点，通过本教材的教学使研究生能够掌握常见的各种体裁文章的阅读技能，学习一些英语听力、阅读、翻译以及写作的基础知识，并通过听、读、译、写等各项练习的实际演练，使学生真正具有较扎实的英语基本功，为以英语为工具进行本专业的学习和研究打下坚实的基础。

《中国科学院研究生院研究生综合英语捷进教程》除附录之外，共8个单元。每个单元首先包括一篇文章，文章体裁多元化，有新闻报道、说明文、议论文等。课文后配有课文中的生词、释义及生词的例句注解，与课文内容相关的阅读练习以及与课文中出现的一些词汇相关的词汇练习。

除了课文之外，每个单元还包括听力练习和听力技巧、词汇、完形、翻译及翻译技巧、写作技巧和样文分析等。

该教材的附录中包括作文常用句型和佳文赏析两部分。

《中国科学院研究生院研究生综合英语捷进教程》一书的主要特点如下：1. 以阅读文章为主线，每个单元的文章体裁多样，注重阅读能力的培养。

2. 强化研究生听、读、译、写等技巧的训练。

每个单元配有大量的练习，并且绝大部分的练习均参考了非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位考试的考试大纲，例如听力、词汇、翻译等部分的题型与硕士英语学位考试题型一致，可以作为备考练习之用。

3. 可读性好。

本教材所选阅读材料语言纯正、规范，而且绝大多数都是新近发表的作品，内容新颖。

为了便于学生阅读真实的原汁原味的英语文章，生词表和注释都放在了每单元课文的后面。

4. 可操作性强。

本教材每课配有课文和大量的练习，这样可以使教师在教学中有较大的选择性，可以以阅读课文为教学重点，也可以以练习或讨论为教学重点。

书籍目录

. Text Unit 1 Part One: Reading Generation Gap: Who Is to Blame? Part Two: Listening Part Three: Vocabulary Part Four: Cloze Part Five: Translation Part Six: Writing and Samples Unit 2 Part One: Reading Responsibility of Media Part Two: Listening Part Three: Vocabulary Part Four: Cloze Part Five: Translation Part Six: Writing and Samples Unit 3 Part One: Reading The Bald Eagle m USA's National Emblem Part Two: Listening Part Three: Vocabulary Part Four: Cloze Part Five: Translation Part Six- Writing and Samples Unit 4 Part One: Reading Self-preservatiOn and Human Reaction to Stimuli Part Two: Listening Part Three: Vocabulary Part Four: Cloze Part Five: Translation Part Six: Writing and Samples Unit 5 Part One: Reading People on the Move Part Two: Listening Part Three: Vocabulary Part Four: Cloze Part Five: Translation Part Six: Writing and Samples Unit 6 Part One: Reading The Power of Media in Political Life Part Two: Listening Part Three: Vocabulary Part Four: Cloze Part Five: Translation Part Six: Writing and Samples Unit 7 Part One: Reading Let's Call a Ceasef'tre in the "War on Obesity". Part TWo: Listening Part Three: Vocabulary Part Four: Cloze Part Five: Translation Part Six: Writing and Samples Unit 8 Part One: Reading The Christmas Gift Part Two: Listening Part Three: Vocabulary Part Four: Cloze Part Five: Translation Part Six: Writing and Samples . Keys and Listening Scripts Unit 1 Unit 2 Unit 3 Unit 4 Unit 5 Unit 6 Unit 7 Unit 8 . Simulated Test . Appendix . References

章节摘录

Pull factors are those associated with the place of destination. Most often these are economic such as better job opportunities or the availability of good land to farm. The latter was an important factor in attracting settlers to the United States during the nineteenth century. In general, pull factors add up to an apparently better chance for a good life and material well-being than is a choice between several attractive potential destinations; the deciding factor might be a non-economic consideration such as the presence of relatives, friends, or a least fellow countrymen already established in the new place who are willing to help the newcomer settle in. Considerations of this sort lead to the development of migratory streams. Besides push and pull factors, there are what the sociologists call "intervening obstacle" - deterrents to migration. Even if push and/or pull factors are very strong they still may be outweighed by intervening obstacles, such as the distance of the move, the trouble and cost of moving, the difficulty of entering the new country, and the problems likely to be encountered on arrival.

The decision to move is also influenced by "personal factors" of the prospective migrant. The same push-pull factors and obstacles operate differently on different people, sometimes because they are at different stages of their lives, or just because of their varying abilities and personalities. The prospect of pulling up stakes and moving to a new and perhaps very strange environment may appear interesting and challenging to a young, footloose man and appallingly difficult to a slightly older man with a wife and young children. Similarly, the need to learn a new language and customs may intrigue one person and frighten another. Regardless of why people move, migration of large numbers of people causes friction. The United States and other "receiving" countries (the term used for countries that welcome large numbers of migrants) have experienced adjustment problems with each new wave of immigrants. The newest arrivals are usually given the lowest paying jobs and are resented by natives who may have to compete with them for those jobs. It has unusually taken several decades for each group to gain acceptance in the mainstream of society in the receiving country.

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