

<<新概念大学英语泛读教程>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<新概念大学英语泛读教程>>

13位ISBN编号：9787564115630

10位ISBN编号：7564115637

出版时间：2009-2

出版时间：东南大学出版社

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页数：215

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### 前言

弗朗西斯·培根曾在他那著名的《论读书》一文中指出：读书使人充实（reading makes a full man），中国也有二句古谚：一为：“书读百遍，其义自现”。

二为：“熟读唐诗三百首，不会作诗也会吟。”

培根强调的是“读书”（阅读）与人生，而后二者强调的是“阅读”与“理解”、与“写作”（创作）的关系。

不论怎样三者都突出强调了“读书”（阅读）的功用。

“读书”就其本质而论就是“阅读”，而“阅读”又可分为“精读”（intensive reading）、“泛读”（extensive reading）、“跳读”（skipping）、“扫读”（scanning）和“快速阅读”（fast reading）以及“朗读”（reciting），也就是培根先生所说的some books are to be tasted, Others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested。

学习一门外语，既需要“精读”也需要“泛读”，在某种意义上讲，“泛读”的多少决定了外语学习的成败高低。

顾名思义，“泛读”就是泛泛而读，它的目标是通过大量的阅读，拓宽视野，扩大知识面，增加词汇量，从而增强语感——而语感是学习外语最最重要的一个因素。

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### 内容概要

本套教程取名为新概念，主要反映在以下几个编写特点： 阅读材料丰富多样，题材广泛，体裁多样，内容新颖，注重知识性、趣味性与实用性； 突破传统教材课文篇幅太短的局限，阅读量明显加大； 注重培养学生快速、准确、有效地获取信息的能力； 增加了有关中国传统节假日方面知识的阅读与摄取，以增强学生跨文化交际的能力； 为增强实用性，本教程有目的地收录了一些实用类体裁的阅读材料：如广告、信函、合同、协议、招标书以及招聘启事等，以便学生通过阅读和初步接触能了解此类文章的格式及其用词。

《新概念大学英语泛读教程》一套四册。

每册有15个单元，每个单元由三部分组成：阅读课文和练习、快速阅读和练习、课外阅读和练习。此外，为方便阅读，我们在阅读课文和课外阅读后面增加了部分必需的注释。每册书后都配有练习参考答案，以便利教师和学生的教与学。

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书籍目录

Unit One Part One Text Stephen Hawking Part Two Fast Reading Robert Owen Part Three Supplementary Reading Helen KellerUnit Two Part One Text Bush Touts Free Society to Chinese Part Two Fast Reading Intellectual Property Rights Protection Part Three Supplementary Reading China and the New Asian CenturyUnit Three Part One Text The Contenders 2008: Hillary Clinton Part Two Fast Reading Legislator Who Endorsed Killing of Police Resigns under Fire Part Three Supplementary Reading Europe Anticipating American ElectionUnit Four Part One Text Why Are You Laughing? Part Two Fast Reading Mental Health Part Three Supplementary Reading Examining the Limits of LifeUnit Five Part One Text Cultural Adjustment Part Two Fast Reading Cultural Conflict Part Three Supplementary Reading Communication across CultureUnit Six Part One Text Key Technologies of the Lunar Orbiting Exploration Project Part Two Fast Reading Chinese Lunar Exploration Program Part Three Supplementary Reading Dark Energy in SpaceUnit Seven Part One Text Cellphones--Growing Techs Part Two Fast Reading iPhone Part Three Supplementary Reading Applications of NanotechnologyUnit EightUnit NineUnit TenUnit ElevenUnit TwelveUnit ThirteenUnit FourteenUnit FifteenKey to Exercises

## 章节摘录

But even though researchers knew their brightness could vary , they assumed that the overall ratio of different "wattages" remained constant over the history of the universe. Now , a new study led by Andrew Howell of the University of Toronto in Canada suggests that explosions in the early universe were brighter on average than those occurring today , casting doubt on their use as accurate distance gauges. High precision The team pored over data from the Supernova Legacy Survey and the Higher z Supernova Search. They found that brighter supernovae , which last longer than dimmer ones , were more common further back in time than they are today—a finding that may lend support to the notion that there are multiple ways to create the explosions. The researchers calculate that supernovae were on average 12% brighter 8 billion years ago than they are now. The effect is not large enough to prompt scientists to question the existence of dark energy. But it suggests that the corrections that have been used in the past to calculate a supernovas intrinsic brightness from its duration may limit the precision of future supernova surveys. That could severely hinder cosmologists understanding of dark energy , since high-precision observations are needed to find out whether the strength of dark energy has changed over time—a key to determining whether it is an unchanging property of space itself or a varying energy field.

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