

## <<新世纪基础英语2>>

### 图书基本信息

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### 前言

随着中国加入世界贸易组织以及申办2008年奥运会和2010年世博会的成功，中外交流的规模日益扩大，英语也就越发显得重要。

为了适应这一形势，政府官员、企事业单位的职员（如：银行保险、邮政通讯、医疗卫生、交通运输、旅游观光、商品贸易、文化体育、社会服务等各种窗口性行业），甚至普通的市民都有学习英语的强烈愿望。

许多从未接触过外语的人也开始学习英语。

正是在这一背景下，我们编写了这套全新的《新世纪基础英语》丛书，目的就是为了满足广大英语初学者的这种需要。

《新世纪基础英语》以初学英语的读者为对象，按照以学习者为中心的原则编写，突出自主性学习的作用和对语言实际运用能力的培养。

全套教材分为学生用书和教师用书两种，各四册，除第一册包含18个单元之外，其余各册均包含12个单元。

本套教材的突出特点是具有（1）基础性：最基本的语音、语调，语法知识，最基本的词汇，最常用的短语、句型；（2）简单性：课文语言简单、生动、直接、明了；（3）实用性：词汇、语法、句子、课文、练习不仅简单有趣，而且易学易用；（4）时代性：语言新（词汇、短语、句型都具有时代感）、题材新、编排新。

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### 内容概要

《新世纪基础英语》是针对成人编写的零起点教材，共四级，每级含学生用书、教师用书、录音磁带和多媒体自学光盘，是一套为满足新时期继续教育需要而编写的立体化英语教材。

注重打好基本功：从字母、语音开始，各项内容一次呈现，循环操练，帮助学习者打下扎实的基础  
内容层次循序渐进：根据成人学习英语的特点设计难度梯级，每一级分别提供不同的内容输入，配以专项练习，帮助学习者逐级提高英语水平  
编排结构严谨周密：每单元包括课文、对话、语法、写作、补充阅读等板块，充分考虑知识的系统性和对学习者能力的全面培养，为学习者短时间内掌握英语助一臂之力  
现代化、立体化教学手段的运用：教材配有磁带和多媒体光盘，可以满足各种学习需要，激发学习兴趣，提升学习效果。

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### 章节摘录

**Life Of Aesop** The life and history of Aesop is involved, like that of Homer, the most famous of Greek poets, in much obscurity. Sardis, the capital of Lydia; Samos, a Greek island; Mesembria, an ancient colony in Thrace; and Cotiaeum, the chief city of a province of Phrygia, contend for the distinction of being the birthplace of Aesop. Although the honor thus claimed cannot be definitely assigned to any one of these places, yet there are a few incidents now generally accepted by scholars as established facts, relating to the birth, life, and death of Aesop. He is, by an almost universal consent, allowed to have been born about the year 620 B.C., and to have been by birth a slave. He was owned by two masters in succession, both inhabitants of Samos: Xanthus and Jadmon, the latter of whom gave him his liberty as a reward for his learning and wit. One of the privileges of a freedman in the ancient republics of Greece, was the permission to take an active interest in public affairs; and Aesop, like the philosophers Phaedo, Menippus, and Epictetus, in later times, raised himself from the indignity of a servile condition to a position of high renown. In his desire alike to instruct and to be instructed, he travelled through many countries, and among others came to Sardis, the capital of the famous kingdom of Lydia, the great patron, in that day, of learning and of learned men. He met at the court of Croesus with Solon, Thales, and other sages, and is related so to have pleased his royal master, by the part he took in the conversations held with these philosophers, that he applied to him an expression which has since passed into a proverb, "The Phrygian has spoken better than all." On the invitation of Croesus he fixed his residence at Sardis, and was employed by that monarch in various difficult and delicate affairs of State. In his discharge of these commissions he visited the different petty republics of Greece. At one time he is found in Corinth, and at another in Athens, endeavouring, by the narration of some of his wise fables, to reconcile the inhabitants of those cities to the administration of their respective rulers Periander and Pisistratus. One of these ambassadorial missions, undertaken at the command of Croesus, was the occasion of his death. Having been sent to Delphi with a large sum of gold for distribution among the citizens, he was so provoked at their covetousness that he refused to divide the money, and sent it back to his master. The Delphians, enraged at this treatment, accused him of impiety, and, in spite of his sacred character as ambassador, executed him as a public criminal. This cruel death of Aesop was not unavenged. The citizens of Delphi were visited with a series of calamities, until they made a public reparation of their crime; and "The blood of Aesop" became a well-known adage, bearing witness to the truth that deeds of wrong would not pass unpunished. Neither did the great fabulist lack posthumous honors; for a statue was erected to his memory at Athens, the work of Lysippus, one of the most famous of Greek sculptors. Phaedrus thus immortalizes the event: Aesopo ingentem statuam posuere Attici, Servumque collocarunt aeterna in basi: Patere honoris scirent ut cuncti viam; Nec generi tribui sed virtuti gloriam.

These few facts are all that can be relied on with any degree of certainty, in reference to the birth, life, and death of Aesop. They were first brought to light, after a patient search and diligent perusal of ancient authors, by a Frenchman, M. Claude Gaspard Bachet de Mezeriac, who declined the honor of being tutor to Louis of France, from his desire to devote himself exclusively to literature. He published his Life of Aesop, Anno Domini 1632. The later investigations of a host of English and German scholars have added very little to the facts given by M. Mezeriac. The substantial truth of his statements has been confirmed by later criticism and inquiry. ....

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