

《大学英语自学教程（上册）》

图书基本信息

书名：《大学英语自学教程（上册）》

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前言

当您开始阅读本书时，人类已经迈入了21世纪。这是一个变幻难测的世纪，这是一个催人奋进的时代。科学技术飞速发展，知识更替日新月异。希望、困惑、机遇、挑战，随时随地都有可能出现在每一个社会成员的生活之中。抓住机遇，寻求发展，迎接挑战，适应变化的制胜法宝就是学习——依靠自己学习，终生学习。作为我国高等教育组成部分的自学考试，其职责就是在高等教育这个水平上倡导自学、鼓励自学、帮助自学、推动自学，为每一个自学者铺就成才之路。组织编写供读者学习的教材就是履行这个职责的重要环节。毫无疑问，这种教材应当适合自学，应当有利于学习者掌握、了解新知识、新信息，有利于学习者增强创新意识，培养实践能力，形成自学能力，也有利于学习者学以致用，解决实际工作中所遇到的问题。具有如此特点的书，我们虽然沿用了“教材”这个概念，但它与那种仅供教师讲、学生听，教师不讲、学生不懂，以“教”为中心的教科书相比，已经在内容安排、形式体例、行文风格等方面都大不相同了。希望读者对此有所了解，以便从一开始就树立起依靠自己学习的坚定信念，不断探索适合自己的学习方法，充分利用已有的知识基础和实际工作经验，最大限度地发挥自己的潜能，以达到学习的目标。欢迎读者提出意见和建议。祝每一位读者自学成功。

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内容概要

《大学英语自学教程(上册)》作为我国高等教育组成部分的自学考试，其职责就是在高等教育这个水平上倡导自学、鼓励自学、帮助自学、推动自学，为每一个自学者铺就成才之路。组织编写供读者学习的教材就是履行这个职责的重要环节。毫无疑问，这种教材应当适合自学，应当有利于学习者掌握、了解新知识、新信息，有利于学习者增强创新意识，培养实践能力，形成自学能力，也有利于学习者学以致用，解决实际工作中所遇到的问题。

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书籍目录

Unit 1Text A How to Be a Successful Language Learner?Text B Language语法 词类和句子应用Unit 2Text A Taxes, Taxes, and More TaxesText B Advertising语法 基本句型Unit 3Text A The Atlantic OceanText 13 The Moon语法 构词法Unit 4Text A Improving Your MemoryText B Short-term Memory语法 句子的用途分类Unit 5Text A Fallacies about FoodText B Do Animals Think?语法 句子的结构分类Unit 6Text A DiamondsText B The Difference between Plants and Animals语法 动词时态Unit 7Text A FamiliesText B The Changing American Family语法 被动语态Unit 8Text A Telecommunication via SatelliteText B What People Dont Know about Air语法 不定式Unit 9Text A Learned Words and Popular WordsText B How Should You Build Up Your Vocabulary?语法 分词Unit 10Text A Scientific AttitudesText B Solving Problems Scientifically语法 分词Unit 11Text A The Great American Garage SaleText B American Stores语法 形容词与副词的比较Unit 12Text A How Dictionaries Are MadeText B Reading Provides Necessary Survival Skills语法 介词与介词短语Unit 13Text A InsuranceText B What Is Money and What Are Its Functions?语法 冠词的基石用法Unit 14Text A The Importance of Being Kind and PoliteText B Why We Walk in Circles语法 情态动词Unit 15Text A How TV Violence Affects KidsText B Why Dont Girls Think Like Boys?语法 名词从句Unit 16Text A Heart Disease: Treat or Prevent?Text B Dieting Your Way to Health语法 定语从句Unit 17Text A Panic and Its EffectsText B Sleepwalking —— Fact or Fancy?语法 状语从句Unit 18Text A Why Are Maps Drawn with North at the Top?Text B You Have a Choice语法 虚拟语气Unit 19Text A Animals at Risk: Who Cares?Text B The Killer Smogs语法 倒装句Unit 20Text A You Cant Do It Because It Hurts NobodyText B Marriage in Iran and America:A Study in Contrasts语法 强调句Unit 21Text A The Language of UncertaintyText B It Never Rains but It Pours!Unit 22Text A Current Attitudes toward Physical FitnessText B People and ColorsUnit 23Text A Non-verbal CommunicationText B Body TalkUnit 24Text A Saving the Rainforests for Future GenerationsText B Life on the TundraUnit 25Text A American Men Dont CryText B Stop Worrying Now!GLOSSARYLIST OF PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

章节摘录

White is the color of snow. People describe white as a pure, clean color. They associate white with a bright clean feeling. Doctors and nurses normally wear white uniforms. On the other hand, black is the color of night. People wear black clothes at serious or formal ceremonies. Businessmen know that people choose products by color. Businessmen want to manufacture products which are the colors people will buy. For example, an automobile manufacturer needs to know how many cars to paint red, how many green, and how many black. Good businessmen know that young people prefer different colors than old people do and men prefer different colors than women do. Young children react to the color of an object before they react to its shape. They prefer the warm colors red, yellow, and orange. When people grow older, they begin to react more to the shape of an object than to its color. The favorite color of adults of all countries is blue. Their second favorite color is red, and their third is green. On the whole, women prefer brighter colors than men do. Almost everyone likes red, but women like yellow and green more than men do. Pink is usually considered a feminine color. Blue is usually considered a masculine color. As a result, people dress baby girls in pink and baby boys in blue. However, it is dangerous to generalize because taste changes. For example, years ago businessmen wore only white shirts; today they wear many different colors, including pink. If two objects are the same except for color, they will look different. Color can make an object look nearer or farther, larger or smaller. A red object always looks nearer than a blue object.

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精彩短评

1、虽然知识层面不是很高，但是内容概括还算详细；适合非专业的学生学习基本语言知识

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