

<<最新大学英语>>

图书基本信息

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本数码光盘包含两大部分：1.数码光盘电子书（电脑互动做题）；2.MP3听力录音文件。

数码光盘电子书（电脑互动做题） 数码光盘电子书使用说明 第一步 将光盘放入光驱中，待50秒左右，光盘就会自动打开显示于全屏状态，并有背景音乐。

第二步 点击电子书中的目录或下一页进行浏览，背景音乐音量可通过页面上小喇叭调控，若想将全屏状态缩小，可点击导航部分1：1进行窗口比例缩小。

第三步 光盘中的音频题目，一般都有播放和停止按钮；题目中的横线或括号供同学们在线作答；题目下的显示答案按钮用于核对答案。

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作者简介

王迈迈，中国书刊发行协会非国有书业工作委员会常务理事，湖北省出版物发行协会副会长，武汉现代外国语言文学研究所所长，长期从事大学英语和中学英语教学与研究，编著出版了大量深受读者喜爱的畅销图书，调查显示，全国许多大学、中学的学生，拥有王迈迈品牌图书，几乎人手一册，其深受欢迎的程度可见一斑。

章节摘录

Kindergarten students are typically four or five years of age. In class, they are introduced to the alphabet, numbers, and colors; they study their bodies, their families, and their communities; they listen to stories read aloud; they make art projects; and they learn about holidays, plants, animals, and other topics in science and social studies. Some kindergartens also teach introductory reading and mathematical skills. Kindergartens tend to offer children a foundation for the development of social skills, self-confidence, motivation, and the process of knowing. The first kindergarten was started by German educator Friedrich Froebel in 1837 in Blankenburg, Prussia (now part of Germany). Froebel chose the German term kindergarten (children's garden) because he intended children in his school to grow as freely as flowers in a garden. Froebel's kindergarten was based on the then idea that children's play was significant. At the time, almost no children under the age of seven attended school, but Froebel designed his kindergarten for children between the ages of three and seven. The kindergarten became widely admired for its revolutionary teaching methods, and Froebel's followers soon established other kindergartens based on his educational philosophy. Froebel developed his own ideas about education by combining his belief in scientific observation with his belief in the interconnection of all things. In addition, Froebel was concerned that the spread of industrialization would negatively affect the family, but he believed that kindergartens could increase the status of mothers and children. Froebel's ideas became increasingly popular in the 1840s, but because kindergartens were associated with liberalism and free-thinking, they were banned by the Prussian government after the failure of the liberal revolution of 1848.

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