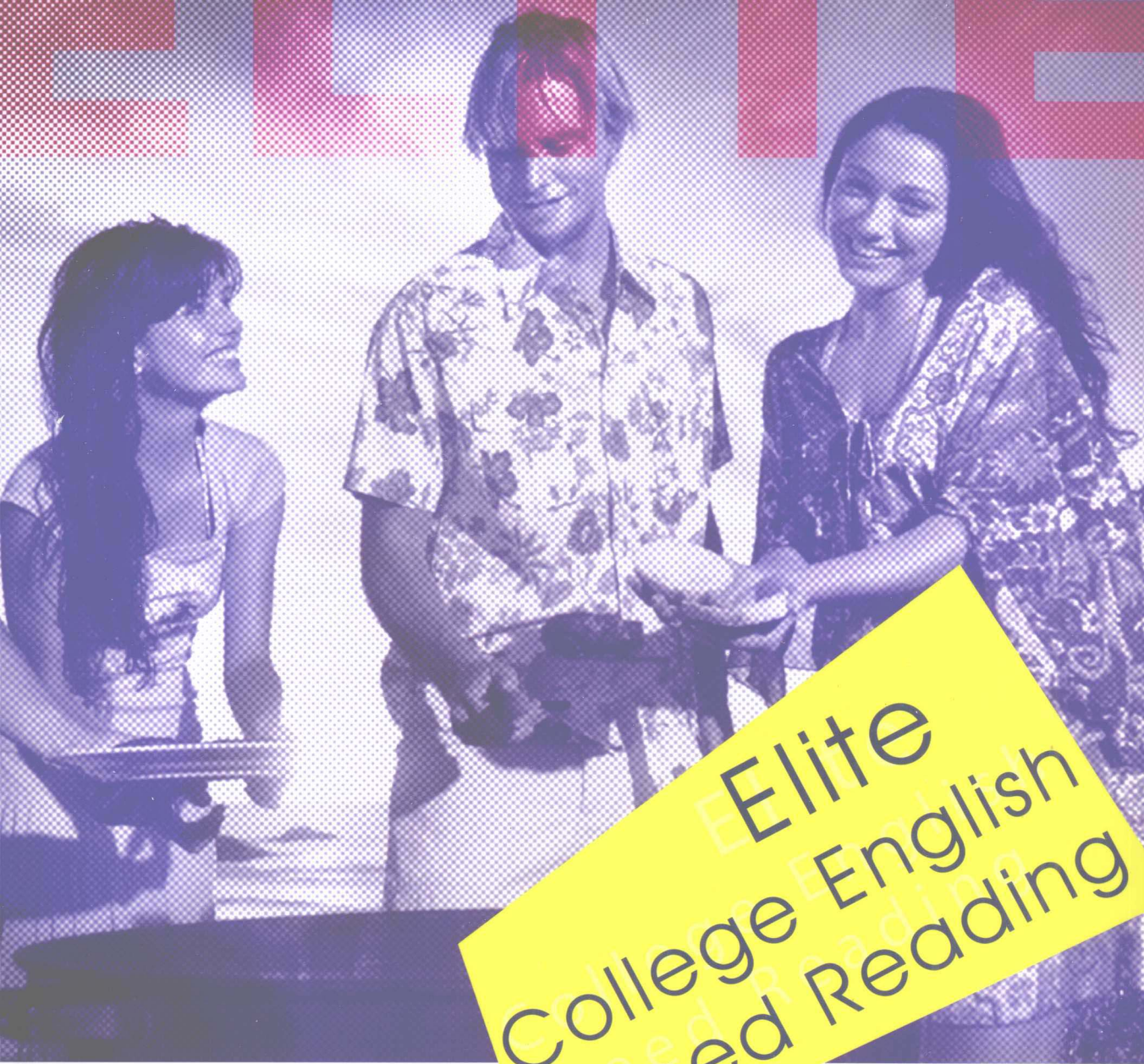


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普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材



Elite  
College English  
Speed Reading

# 宜立特

## 大学英语快速阅读

3

总主编 张 辉  
主 编 范祥涛



上海市  
著名商  
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# 宜立特大学英语快速阅读

Elite College English Speed Reading

学生用书

第三册

总主编 张 辉

主 编 范祥涛

编 者 (排名不分先后)

郑志恒 潘慧敏



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# 前言

快速阅读，顾名思义是指通过较快的阅读速度阅读大量的语言材料，使学生通过大量的阅读获得阅读能力。国外的英语阅读专家 Day 和 Bamford 指出，快速阅读不仅让学生掌握阅读的技能，更重要的是让学生通过外语的阅读获得阅读的快乐。Aebersold 和 Field 认为，快速阅读应该强调使用真实的材料 (authentic material)。他们还指出，教师选择的阅读材料是快速泛读阅读课堂中重要的一部分，而且所选阅读材料的多样性对学生阅读能力的培养是至关重要的。纵观目前大学英语的快速阅读教材并根据以上专家对外语快速泛读的界定，我们试图在本套英语快速阅读教材中做到以下几点：

首先，本快速阅读教材重视自上而下的阅读技能 (top-down reading skills) 和自下而上的阅读技能 (bottom-up reading skills)，并试图把这两种技能通过大量的阅读有机结合起来。Eskey 和 Grabe (1988) 认为，自上而下和自下而上的技能从长远来讲，只能通过大量的泛读获得。学生通过大量的阅读而不是通过做练习学习阅读，因此不包括大量阅读的阅读课从本质上讲是矛盾的，是对老师和学生时间的浪费。从这一点上讲，本快速阅读教程旨在加强学生的阅读技能。学生的阅读技能不仅包括用一句话概括语篇的中心思想、回答关于语篇的问题、结合上下文解释文中的难词等。更重要的是，学生阅读技能还包括即时地、潜意识地把各种背景知识和图式应用于具体的语篇之中。为此，本教程在阅读材料的选择上力求多样性、时代性、实用性，涉及四十多个话题，每个话题尽量覆盖更多的子话题，它们形成了一个丰富的背景知识和图式网络，对培养学生的理解技能有重要促进作用。

我们在本快速阅读教程中试图做到通过大量阅读培养学生的语言理解自动性 (automaticity)。认知语言研究表明，学生对语言知识的掌握取决于学生接触语言材料的频率，学生接触语言材料的频率是构成语言理解自动性的前提条件。有鉴于此，本快速阅读教程的大量阅读材料和练习可以引导学生注意阅读理解中的细节，关注语境中句子和词的意义以及文章的大意和中心思想。本教程还设计计时阅读 (timed reading)，要求学生阅读时先记下“起读时间” (starting time)，阅读完毕，记下“止读时间” (finishing time)，即可计算出本次阅读速度，然后与课本上提供的规定的阅读时间相比较。阅读的自动



性涉及略读和寻读。略读又称跳读 (reading and skipping)，是一种专门的、非常实用的快速阅读技能。所谓略读，是指以尽可能快的速度阅读，如同从飞机上鸟瞰 (bird's eye view) 地面上的明显标志一样，迅速获取文章大意或中心思想。换句话说，略读是要求读者有选择地进行阅读，可跳过某些细节，以求抓住文章的大概，从而加快阅读速度。据统计，训练有素的略读者的阅读速度可以达到每分钟 3500 词左右。寻读又称查读，同略读一样，寻读也是一种快速阅读技巧。熟练的读者善于运用寻读获得具体信息，以提高阅读效率。寻读是一种从大量的资料中迅速查找某一具体事实或特定信息，如人物、事件、时间、地点、数字等，而对其它无关部分则略去不读的快速阅读方法。运用这种方法，读者就能在最短的时间内浏览尽可能多的印刷材料，找到所需要的信息。基于以上考虑，本快速阅读教程在阅读材料的后面设计了各种不同的练习材料，以锻炼学生的略读和寻读的能力。

本快速阅读教程在编写过程中始终贯彻的一个思想是，把学生的英语学习与大学英语的四级、六级考试结合起来。其目的是在学生阅读的过程中既能了解到各方面的知识，又能提高其应试的能力，使其能在四级、六级考试中取得好的成绩。

解放军国际关系学院 张辉 (教授, 博士生导师)

2012 年 2 月

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# Unit 1

## Supernatural Phenomena



### Passage 1

快速阅读自查表

阅读和练习建议用时：7分0秒

实际用时：

正确答题数记录：

### A Supernatural Look at the World

Matthew J. Trafford is an award-winning writer. He has won the Far Horizons Award for Short Fiction and an honorable mention at the National Magazine Awards and has twice been selected as a candidate for the CBC Literary Prize. He lives in Toronto, where he works with deaf college students and performs long-form comedy with his brother in their two-person troupe—The Bromos.

#### Can you briefly describe *The Divinity Gene*?

It's a collection of 10 stories that starts out fairly realistic and gets increasingly weird: a magic statue, cyber-deals with the devil, angels and clones (克隆人). They're literary stories with a bit of special characteristics: fans of sci-fi, speculative (推理的) fiction and guidelines magical realism will probably enjoy this book. But it's also very scientific—some of my favorite reactions to the book have come from annoying scientists writing to say how much they love it or how



great it is to see scientific terms used correctly. There is a certain darkness to the collection, lots of grief and sadness and evil, but a lot of playfulness and hope, too.

**How do you construct these fantastical, incredibly creative scenarios for your stories?**

It really varies from story to story. Sometimes it can be an extension of a real-life rule or concept. For example, we're supposed to be quiet in libraries, so I wondered what would happen if a woman gave birth in a library and had to remain completely silent. That little thought-seed turned into *Forgetting Helen*, which ultimately deals with larger questions of identity and the cannon. Sometimes it's from other writers: Ryan Boudinot's story *Contaminant* (污染物) inspired me to write a story with a character who was living dead, which became *Camping at Dead Man's Point*. Sometimes it's real science turned into speculative fiction, as with the two clone stories.

**Why did you opt for supernatural elements in your writing to represent the real world and current issues?**

Insofar as it was a choice at all—which it wasn't completely, I just write what I write—it's because we're dealing with fiction here. It's the realm of the imagination, and anyone who picks up a book of fiction knows what they're reading isn't real. In that context, I've never been one for imitative realism or naturalism—I read, to a certain extent, to escape the real world. Since we're dealing with an imaginary world in any short story, why not make up something strange and original, give reign to supernatural things we don't get to experience in our daily lives?

**Do you ever feel regret not living in a world with the surreal elements you describe in your stories? Is there ever a pang of remorse that, for example, there are actually no clubs run by beautiful angels, or mermaids in the sea?**

Oh, but I do live in that world, we all do! That may sound delusional (错觉的), but part of what my writing is about is showing that those things do exist, in a way. Those creatures and elements are all based on real parts of human psychology and society to begin with, so in that sense alone they are real. But even though there may not be actual mermaids, we certainly do drag beautiful, intelligent creatures out of the sea and cut them apart for our pleasure. If you've ever fallen in love with a beautiful stranger in passing, you know they can seem

as remote and mysterious as angels. Who's to say for sure? Experientially, they might as well be.

### What's next?

I'm really excited to be working on my first novel. In some ways it's more grounded than my stories tend to be, but in other ways it's even more out there. The first part of the book deals with a somewhat crazy and insecure man, Jeremy, who starts dating a twin named Marlon. When Marlon's twin brother dies, Jeremy guiltily feels relieved, until Marlon is approached by a support group for bereaved twins called the Tworphins who claim Marlon can stay in contact with his deceased brother. As Jeremy begins investigating these twins and their lives, he uncovers more than he expects.

(709 words)

### I . Please choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. According to the first paragraph, The Bromos is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the name of Trafford's bother
  - B. the family name of a person
  - C. the name of a performing group
  - D. the name of library
2. The book of collected stories is realistic in the beginning, but gradually becomes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. charming
  - B. supernatural
  - C. factual
  - D. delightful
3. The example that a woman gave birth in a library serves to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it is possible for this kind of thing to happen there
  - B. it is impossible to keep absolutely quiet there
  - C. nothing would happen if a woman really gave birth there
  - D. some stories in the collection are fantastic but are based on real-life concept

4. Why does the writer of the book believe that all people live in a world with unreal elements?
- A. Because all his writing shows those things do exist.
  - B. Because all the elements are derived from the real world and human mind.
  - C. Because there are mermaids and beautiful angels in the world described by the writer.
  - D. Because a beautiful stranger one encounters in passing are angels.
5. From the last paragraph, it can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the writer has only finished short stories in his writing up to the moment of the interview
  - B. the writer is really excited to be working on his first novel
  - C. the writer has completed his first novel at the moment
  - D. the writer believes that his first novel will be more fantastic

**II. Fill in the blanks with one word according to the passage.**

1. Anyone who reads a book of fiction knows he is reading something \_\_\_\_\_, so the writer has never imitated real things in the world.
2. Not all stories finished by the writer are \_\_\_\_\_ because some are scientific fiction based on real science.

## Passage 2

快速阅读自查表

阅读和练习建议用时：8分0秒

实际用时：

正确答题数记录：

### Exposing Seeing without Sight

Pale-faced and weeping, ten-year-old Natalia Lulova sat dejectedly in a Manhattan law office last week while her mother stroked her hair, comforting her. Natalia, who with her family moved from Russia three years ago and now lives in Brooklyn, had just failed to win a million dollar prize offered by the James Randi Educational Foundation to anyone who can demonstrate supernatural or mysterious power. It was still another of the seemingly endless frustrations to spreaders of the supernatural.

Natalia's claim, put forth by her lawyer, was that she could both read and perceive colors while blindfolded (戴眼罩). How? By sheer mental perception. She had willingly submitted to the Million Dollar Challenge, a test proposed by investigator James Randi and agreed to by her lawyer and by her coach, Mark Komissarov, a Russian chemical engineer who lives in a foreign country and now specializes in teaching pupils to develop what he considers to be their inborn extraordinary powers.

While video cameras rolled, Natalia's mother covered her daughter's eyes, first with black tape, and later with a black, sponge rubber blindfold. During the nearly hour-long "warm-up" period that followed, her coach, occasionally speaking to her in Russian, passed a series of cards, each printed with a simple word, and sheets of colored paper in front of her. Natalia strained, turning her head from side to side, tilting it forward, making faces, twisting her face, occasionally rubbing her chin against one shoulder or the other, and calling out words and colors.

Finally, she pronounced herself ready. How many of the ten words

would she recognize, she was asked. “All ten,” she said confidently, and then proceeded to do so, as well as correctly identifying the colors of paper sheets passed in front of her face. As the blindfold was removed, Natalia could not hide a triumphant smile. A miracle? Not so fast.

Now it was Randi’s turn to test. He provided Natalia with a pair of swimmer’s goggles (护目镜), the glasses blocked by sponge rubber and aluminum foil (铝箔), and asked Komissarov again to demonstrate his pupil’s talents. After another warm-up, and under close examination by Randi, Natalia was successful once more. Not discouraged, Randi placed tape around the edges of the blindfold, taking care to place an extra strip across the bridge of Natalia’s nose. “Please speak only in English,” he reminded both coach and pupil, “and Natalia, please do not rub or pull on your face” (actions that Randi knew were intended to loosen the masking tape). Suddenly, Natalia’s powers vanished. Time and again, she made mistakes in her identifications of words and colors. After more than an hour, her lawyer admitted defeat.

Randi’s explanation of Natalia’s earlier success was simple. He had noticed an unusual hollow place in the bridge of her nose and discerned, from the sideways turning of her head, that she was using her right eye to look left—or the left eye to look right—through tiny, hairline gaps between the blindfold and her unique nose. By placing tape over the bridge, he had, so to speak, uncovered Natalia’s (and Komissarov’s) deception.

For many years, Randi had offered \$1,000 and then \$10,000 to anyone who could, in a test agreed upon by both Randi and the challenger, prove supernatural powers. But five years ago, a wealthy Internet entrepreneur and admirer of Randi called and said, in effect, “Ten thousand simply doesn’t cut it these days.” He promptly sent a million dollars to Randi’s foundation, which purchased negotiable bonds and placed them in a special account where they await the first successful challenger. It promises to be a long wait.

Most of the challengers to date have been minor players in the world of the paranormal: a nurse who practices medical touch, medical cheat and psychic (通灵的) readers. All have failed. But despite Randi’s specific challenge to several of the famous persons, none has risked being exposed. Among those who have



refused are Israeli psychic Uri Geller, French chemist and mystical homeopathy (顺势疗法) lover Jacques Benveniste, "Crossing Over" host John Edward and University of Arizona scientist Gary Schwartz, who claims to have confirmed Edward's claims that he hears from the dead. Noted psychic Sylvia Browne, who months ago suddenly promised on the Larry King show that she would indeed take the Million Dollar Challenge, has since avoided Randi's calls and has yet to be heard from.

What are they afraid of? All of them are all too aware that James Randi's carefully-devised tests can destroy their reputations, such as they are, and make fools of them all.

(760 words)

**I. Please decide whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. Natalia sat in the office delighted when her mother was caressing her and comforting her.  
( )
2. After the teaching and training by her coach, Natalia has developed the supernatural powers to read and perceive colors by sheer mental perception. ( )
3. With her supernatural power, Natalia succeeded in recognizing all ten words and the colors of paper sheets passed in front of her face. ( )
4. It turned out that the success of Natalia was due to the very small opening between the bridge of her nose and the side of the blindfold. ( )
5. There have been quite many challengers to date against the investigation by James Randi, but none has succeeded in the test to win the million dollar prize offered by the James Randi Educational Foundation. ( )

**II. Fill in the blanks with one word according to the passage.**

1. Anyone who is capable of the \_\_\_\_\_ of mysterious power can win a million dollar prize offered by the James Randi Educational Foundation.
2. After a warm-up for the second time, Natalia also \_\_\_\_\_ in identifying the colors of paper sheets passed in front of her face.

## Passage 3

快速阅读自查表

阅读和练习建议用时：10分0秒

实际用时：

正确答题数记录：

### Help Stamp out Absurd Beliefs

As an investigator of unusual claims, I'm accustomed to being confronted with unbelievable examples of ancient thinking in the 20th century. Everywhere we look, we find antiscientific prejudices and belief in the unbelievable—from devils causing serial killers to act up to researchers who find top-secret code words in George Bush's speeches when they are played backward, leading them to the conclusion that the President and others thereby unconsciously reveal this information. Thousands of Americans think bacteria do not cause disease, and are convinced that death is a departure from the normal; they are known as Christian Scientists.

Local police departments all over the U.S. regularly consult clairvoyants (千里眼), who they feel give them supernatural clues in tough cases. In Washington weekly parties of believers sit about caressing spoons so that their mind power can cause the silverware to bend, paying \$30 for half an hour of this mind-expansion instruction. Late-night TV viewers can call a 900 number to be advised on their future—for a price—by predictors whom they will meet only by telephone, introduced by Israeli “superpsychic” Uri Geller. Blissful lovers of deep thinking techniques sit for endless hours in yogic positions in meeting places, bouncing about on mattresses (垫子) and trying to fly with mental power. With my experiences of these and hundreds of other incredible examples of human credulity (轻信), the notion of foreign agents' playing presidential speeches backward is hardly surprising.

The scorecard for the crazies is not very impressive. “Police psychics” have been investigated scientifically and found to be of absolutely no use; in fact, they

interfere with investigations. Yet they flourish, and are consulted by law officers and promoted plentifully in the press. Spoons vigorously stroked all the way to a high polish don't deform unless a little actual physical bending is applied, but that fact doesn't interfere with the parties taking place in Washington. The "flyers" of deep thinking spend \$5,000 and up to learn how to bounce around on a rubber mattress, but they never get through the air. No amount of evidence against any supernatural claims will depress the passion of the believers.

We in the U.S. are not alone in our credulity. In China a large percentage of the public visits "Qi Gong" hospitals for diagnosis and treatment by a mystic who never touches them; he merely waves his hands about. If a patient is in a remote place and cannot visit an expert in person, he merely mails a slip of paper with his name written on it, and the practitioner performs both the diagnosis and the cure—a strange hand-and-body dance designed to "re-establish the balance of *yin* and *yang*"—from any distance away. Thousands of visitors pour into the Philippine Islands to have local sleight-of-hand (戏法) artists apparently dip bare-handed into their body to remove cancers. They dip into their bank accounts rather dramatically too.

Currently, German science is eager with its exciting discovery of "E rays", which are said to come from deep within the earth and cause cancer and which cannot be detected by any known scientific instrument. Fortunately, they can be sensed by a person searching for minerals by carrying a forked willow stick. The trusting viewer in what was the Soviet Union places a bottle of water on the top of his TV set every morning so that a faith healer can "charge" the contents with curative power via Channel 6. In Finland and Sweden the private, expensive and government-accredited (授权) Rudolf Steiner schools teach children to believe that small supernatural beings inhabit trees and rocks.

Why are people of every culture so eagerly embracing false claims that should have been left behind with the superstitious and emotional burdens that brought about the Dark Ages? The reason is to be found in the uncritical acceptance and promotion of these notions by the media, prominent personalities and government agencies.

Those Washington spoon-bending parties are regularly attended by top officers from the Pentagon. The German government paid DM 400,000 (about

\$250,000) in 1990 to hire dowzers to scan federal offices and hospitals so that desks and beds could be relocated out of the path of the deadly E rays that authorities have accepted as real. Our own Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee, has urged government funding for supernatural research, fearful that Russian scientists might be ahead of the U.S. in paranormal matters. Until recently, Pell retained a special assistant who devoted himself solely to such research, for a paycheck of \$49,000 a year. And, can we ever forget, a U.S. President and his First Lady arranged even their official schedules on the advice of an astrologer (占星家) in San Francisco? Even *TIME* magazine sometimes slips into the trap, as it did in a recent cover story on alternative medicine when it included “crystal healing” as a possible medical remedy.

Acceptance of nonsense as a harmless departure from the normal can be dangerous to us. We live in a society that is enlarging the boundaries of knowledge at an extraordinary rate, and we cannot keep up with much more than a small portion of what is made available to us. To mix our data input with childish notions of magic and fantasy is to damage our understanding of the world around us. We must reach for the truth, not for the ghosts of dead foolish things.

At the risk of being realistic, I must tell you that Elvis is really dead, the sky is not falling, the earth is not flat, and the fault lies not in our stars but in ourselves.

(935 words)

**I. Please choose the best answer to each of the following questions.**

1. All of the following statements are examples about antiscientific prejudices and belief in the unbelievable EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Devils cause serial killers
  - B. Death is a departure from the normal
  - C. Bacteria do not cause disease
  - D. Thousands of Americans are known as Christian Scientists
2. According to the second paragraph, which of the following statement is **NOT**