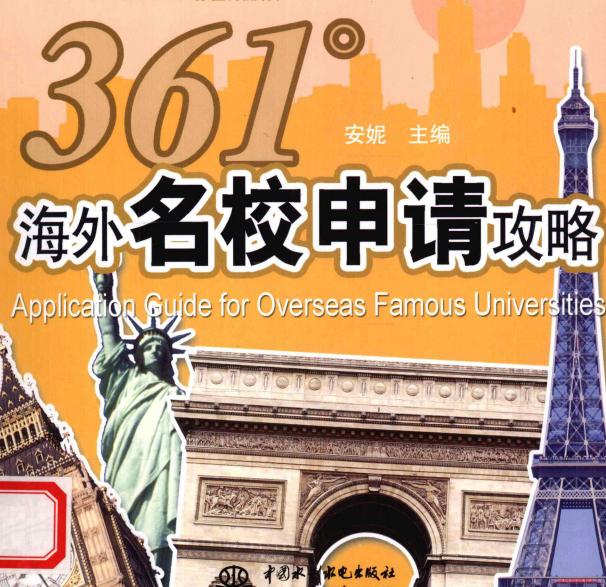


361°的视角, 361°的脊智; 多1°的思考, 多1°的启迪, 多1°的成功 10分钟英语阅读技巧, 收获百分百英语力

- 200多条摩登语录×200多篇原汁原味的英语文章×20多种阅读技巧×600多道阅读成果测试题
- 每天10分钟,就可以让你的英语有质的飞跃。英语阅读加速度,不再是梦想
- 知性女士和魅力男士的必备单品, 你值得拥有!



海外名校申请攻略

安妮 主编



内 容 提 要

走出去,去看更广阔的天空,是无数莘莘学子的梦想。国外高校独特的教学理念和独到的教学方法深深吸引着我们。本书精选出 20 所世界一流的名校,其内容涵盖最佳专业推荐、名校申请要求、名校历史、特色、专业特长、在世界上的影响、名校友等。本书内容翔实,语言地道,并且全书渗透英语速读技巧,具有很大的学习和参考价值。

本书适合在校学生、学生家长、出国留学人员、学校教师、留学机构及学校科研机构人员等阅读。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

361°海外名校申请攻略 / 安妮主编. — 北京: 中国水利水电出版社,2012.4 (10分钟英语阅读系列) ISBN 978-7-5084-9650-4

I. ①3···· II. ①安··· III. ①英语一语言读物 Ⅳ. ①H319. 4

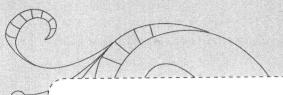
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第069824号

书 名	10 分钟英语阅读系列 361°海外名校申请攻略
作者出版发行	(北京市海淀区玉渊潭南路1号D座 100038) 网址: www. waterpub. com. cn
经售	E-mail: sales@waterpub.com.cn 电话:(010) 68367658 (发行部) 北京科水图书销售中心 (零售) 电话:(010) 88383994、63202643、68545874 全国各地新华书店和相关出版物销售网点
排 版	贵艺图文设计中心
印 刷	三河市鑫金马印装有限公司
规 格	170mm×230mm 16 开本 15.5 印张 329 千字
版 次	2012 年 4 月第 1 版 2012 年 4 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	0001—3000 册
定价	34.00 元

凡购买我社图书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页的,本社发行部负责调换 版权所有·侵权必究

编委会

主 编 安 妮 编 委 杨金鑫 蒋佳池 蒋学晨 周 燕 原 理 陆 俊 石家宜 吴淑严 刘文娟 郭文正 徐 荧 成 琳 孙帅林滢王 琴 张艳萍 严国飞 郑伟强 张新海 黄 艳 黄丽颖 王巧美 王雅琪 成 翔 王 霞 梁俊茂 高爱琴 耿 申



使用说明

名言名句

摩登语录,分享名人的智慧,打造人生优势。在这里,或励志、或深邃、或精辟、或睿智的名人佳句会为你带来人生的动力,是成长路上的良师益友。

阅读技能训练 (章前速读技巧)

提供实用易学的英语速读技巧,统领全章,文字洗练,逻辑性强,可以帮助你 有效提高英语阅读效率。阅读加速度,不再是梦想。

10 分钟英语阅读技巧训练

多篇文章前都设置某一特定的速度技巧,解析透彻,且结合文中片段案例,简单易学。运用文中所讲解的技巧阅读一篇长度适宜的英语文章仅需 10 分钟,而每天 10 分钟,就可以让你的英语有质的飞跃。

特殊标示

每篇文章中都有一些语句或段落有特殊标示,目的是引领你一起运用所学的速读技巧阅读文章,真正做到学以致用,融会贯通。这种全新的嵌入式学习方法,定会让你达到事半功倍的学习效果。

编者小语

多 1°的视角, 多 1°的思考, 每篇文章前的编者小语都如长着翅膀的生灵, 带你进入一个灵动的世界。品读这段小语, 会带给你 361°的睿智, 还有多 1°的启迪。

小标题

为了减轻阅读压力,每篇文章都切分若干段落,每段都提供段意,提纲挈领, 揭示该部分主旨。

导读

本套书全部采用中文导读模式,有助于你快速掌握英语文章所有传达的意思, 提升理解力,从而增强你阅读原汁原味英语文章的信心。

练习

精心设计的阅读练习题,旨在测试你的英语阅读效果,帮助你巩固阅读成果和 掌握速读技巧。找对方法,提升英语能力其实并不难。

单词注释

针对生僻及不易理解的单词和短语进行注释,采用文中标注的方式,更易于学习与记忆,对理解文章也非常有帮助。在英语学习中,细节决定成败,多1°的细节,关注,才有多1°的成功筹码。

Contents

使用说明

Chapter 1 How to Apply to Ivy League 进驻美国常春藤联盟

☞ 阅读技能训练:眼球训练 一目十行

- 1. 1 Sound Advice for Applying to Harvard University 进驻哈佛大学攻略——做综合实力之王者 / 4
- 1.2 Sound Advice for Applying to Yale University 进驻耶鲁大学攻略——胸怀天下,指点江山 / 16
- 1.3 Sound Advice for Applying to Princeton University 进驻普林斯顿大学攻略——严谨治学,诚信做人 / 31
- 1. 4 Sound Advice for Applying to Columbia University 进驻哥伦比亚大学攻略——动静兼宜 / 43
- 1.5 Sound Advice for Applying to Cornell University 进驻康奈尔大学攻略——爱上学习,真心求知 / 53

Chapter 2 How to Apply to American Renowned Universities 进驻美国特色名校

☞ 阅读技能训练:推断能力 生词克星

- 2. 1 Sound Advice for Applying to Stanford University 进驻斯坦福大学攻略——文理兼修,全面发展 / 67
- 2. 2 Sound Advice for Applying to Massachusetts Institute of Technology 进驻麻省理工学院攻略——张扬个性,努力创新 / 79
- 2.3 Sound Advice for Applying to the University of California, Berkeley 进驻加州大学伯克利分校攻略——爱科学,爱社会,爱思考/91
- 2. 4 Sound Advice for Applying to Savannah College of Art and Design 进驻萨凡纳艺术与设计学院攻略——享受艺术,服务社会 / 104
- 2.5 Sound Advice for Applying to the Juilliard School 进驻朱丽亚音乐学院攻略——扎实功底,广阔视野 / 113

Chapter 3 How to Apply to European Top Universities 讲驻欧洲名校

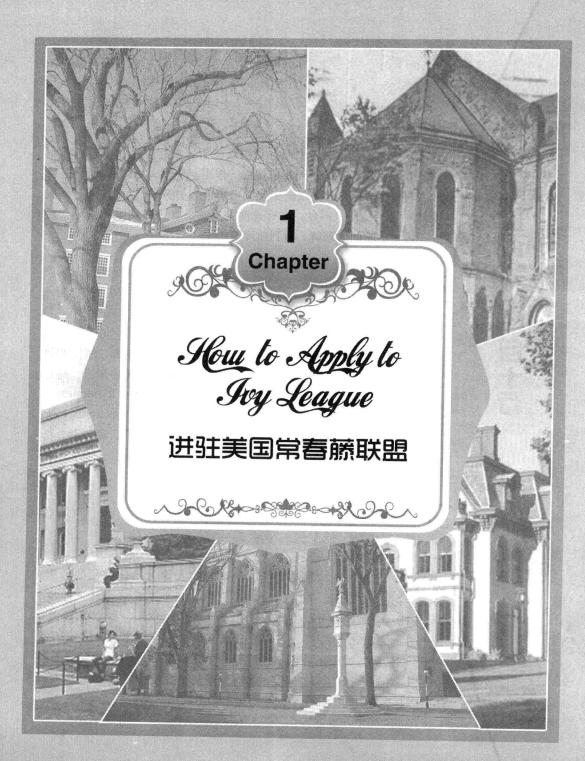
☞ 阅读技能训练: 关键词句 提纲挈领

- 3. 1 Sound Advice for Applying to Oxford University 进驻牛津大学攻略——深入思考,自我表达 / 128
- 3. 2 Sound Advice for Applying to Cambridge University 进驻剑桥大学攻略——独立思考,力争上游 / 140
- Sound Advice for Applying to University College London
 进驻伦敦大学学院攻略——接受差异,享受差异,理解差异/165
- Sound Advice for Applying to ETH Zürich
 进驻苏黎世联邦理工学院攻略——热爱科学,尊重质量 / 184

Chapter 4 How to Apply to the Most Popular Overseas Universities 最受中国学生青睐的海外名校

☞ 阅读技能训练:速度变换 游刃有余

- Sound Advice for Applying to Monash University
 进驻蒙纳士大学攻略——深层次、多角度、发掘创新之路 / 194
- 4. 2 Sound Advice for Applying to the University of New South Wales 进驻新南威尔士大学攻略——活力与本色 / 208
- 4.3 Sound Advice for Applying to the University of Toronto 进驻多伦多大学攻略——睿智头脑,良好沟通 / 218
- 4. 4 Sound Advice for Applying to the National University of Singapore 进驻新加坡国立大学攻略——学以致用 / 233



们阅读时,表面上是用眼睛看,实际上是用脑子读,眼睛只是起了照相机镜头的作用。要想大幅提高阅读速度,就要努力使自己的眼睛变成"广角镜",把尽可能多的词一眼就"尽收眼底"。不过,光有速度是不够的,还必须眼到脑到,在最短的时间内理解,做到速度与效率"双丰收"。

从"一个字"到"一个意群"

极慢的读者是一个字一个字地读,视幅很窄,句子中间的停顿多,不但影响阅读速度,还妨碍了正常的理解。速读的第一步应该先从"一个字"进阶到"一个意群",循序渐进,这也就是"跳读法"的精髓所在。如本章 1.1 节中,It became a university / with the establishment / of the medical school / in 1782. 这里把原本较长的一句话分成四个"意群",每一部分都有各自的意义,相当于将长句破解成了一个个词组,理解起来自然顺畅多了。

定位"主视区"

当跳读练习熟练之后,可进行扩大视力单位面积的训练。首先,以3~5个单词的练习为例。如本章 1.2 节中,Yale's library, /with more than /10 million volumes, /is one of the largest /in the US. 该句被分成五大"意群"之后,又要如何阅读呢?如果还是逐字地读每一个意群的话,阅读速度的提高是相当有限的。这时候,就需要在每个意群中定位"主视区",也就是中间的几个单词,两边单词用余光扫视。

在3~5个单词的"视区"练习熟练之后,就可逐步加宽,一眼看6个单词、7个单词,甚至达到9个单词,慢慢延长目光移视的长度,这样就能缩短凝视时间,达到快速阅读的目的。这样,就能像快速阅读者那样,半句或整句地读,做到一目十行。如本章 1.3 节中,Princeton was the site of an historic battle / during the Revolution,/the Battle of Princeton in 1777,/and its president at the time, John Witherspoon,/was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. 这部分训练的意群分割越来越大,随着一步步的训练可以帮助你逐渐进阶。

视时"变短"

在视幅扩宽的同时,我们第一眼和第二眼之间的停顿间隙还要尽量缩短。阅读时,若视幅相同,谁的停顿时间短,谁就能读得快。如本章 1.4 节中,And before the turn of the century, /both Barnard College, /one of the original Seven Sisters /and the first private college in the city /to award liberal arts degrees to women, /and Teachers College, /which was to become the preeminent training ground /for educational professionals in the United States, /became semi-independent affiliates of Columbia. 在从一个意群转到另一个意群时,尽量做到不犹豫、不回看。

意群"关键点"

在每个视幅里、每个意群中,并不需要把所有单词都收进脑子,而是要善于从中摄取有意义的词和词组。如本章 1.5 节中,Since the mid-20th century, /the university has been expanding /both its campus resources and influence worldwide. 每一个意群中都有几个中心词,即 since, mid-20th century, university, expanding, resources, influence。只需要看几个词,一句话的含义就了然于胸了。

3

Let Plato be your friend, and Aristotle, but more let your friend be Truth.

- Motto of Harvard University

与柏拉图为友,与亚里士多德为友,更要与真理为友。

哈佛大学校训

1.1 Sound Advice for Applying to Harvard University

进驻哈佛大学攻略——做 综合实力之王者

在1.1节中,我们来学习快速阅读的初级方法:跳读法。

所谓跳读法,就是指视线从一个"意群"跳到另一个"意群"的识读 方法,而"意群"则指由多个在含义上和语法结构上联系较为密切的单词 组群,如1.1节中, Schools of divinity and law /were established /in the early 19th century. 这句话中有三个意群。在阅读时,我们的眼球按照"凝 视——跳跃——凝视"的程序进行连续、不断运动。原本需要一个字一个 字慢慢看完的英文句,只需要看三眼就可以了,阅读速度自然会大大提高。 而且,以意群为单位来阅读,也就是把相关联的几个词连接成较完整的信 息,成组成组地输入大脑。这样不仅能提高阅读速度,而且能克服指读、 回视、重读等不良习惯,从而有助于快速而又准确地理解文章大意。

在下面的这篇文章中, 部分句子已经划分好"意群", 帮助读者熟悉"跳读 法"的技巧。如本文中, And therefore / to lay Christ at the bottom / as the only foundation /of all sound learning /and knowledge. 而那些没有标注的句子,就 需要读者自己边读边在心中默默划分意群。熟能生巧, 直到形成跳读的好习惯。



① 进驻哈佛大学攻略: 优异成绩、 文体特长和社会活动, 一个都

哈佛大学,是一所位于美国马萨诸塞州剑桥镇的私立大学,常春藤盟校成员之一。它是美国第一所高等学府,美国独立战争以来几乎所有的革命先驱都出自它的门下,它被誉为美国政府的思想库。这里先后诞生了8位美国总统、40位诺贝尔奖得主和30位普利策奖得主。他们的一举一动决定着美国的社会发展和经济的走向。哈佛商学院的案例教学声名远播,培养了微软、IBM等一个个商业奇迹的缔造者。它的燕京学社倾力于中美文化的交流,沟通中美两国关系的基辛格博士,奠基了中国近代人文和自然学科的林语堂、竺可桢、梁实秋、梁思成,一个个响亮的名字,都和这所世界最著名的高等学府息息相关。

在世界各大报刊以及研究机构提供的排行榜上,哈佛大学的排名经常是世界第一。在这里,一种世界第一等的豪气隐没在博大精深的氛围里。师生们虽不张扬,实际上却都是各领域的风云人物,因为能够走进这里,已经说明他们是世界一流人才。如果你也同样优秀,正在期待着一张哈佛的通行证,那么你需要的是:

语言要求: 托福 550 以上; GRE 2100 以上

申请时间:每年1月3日止

具体要求请见学校网址: www. harvard. edu

哈佛最佳专业推荐

不能少!

美国教育界有这么一个说法:哈佛大学可算是全美所有大学中的一顶王冠,而王冠上那夺人眼目的宝珠,就是哈佛商学院(Harvard Business School)。

哈佛商学院(简称 HBS)是美国培养企业人才最著名的学府,被美国人称为是商人、主管、总经理的西点军校(West Point),美国许多大企业家和政治家都曾在这里学习过。在美国 500 家最大公司里担任最高职位的经理中,有 1/5 毕业于这所学院。哈佛

(

0



工商管理硕士学位(简称 MBA)成了权力与金钱的象征,成了许 多美国青年梦寐以求的学位。哈佛大学的医学研究生院和法学研 究生院,也是全球闻名。

哈佛全美排名第一的专业分别为:代数数字理论(Algebra Number Theory)、代数几何(Algebraic Geometry)、几何学(Geometry)、生物化学(Biochemistry)、生物物理结构物理学(Biophysics Structural Biology)、免疫学传染病(Immunology Infectious Disease)、神经系统科学(Neuroscience)、神经生物学(Neurobiology)、管理科学(Management)、细胞生物学(Cell Biology)、微生物学(Microbiology)、分子生物学(Molecular Biology)、有机化学(Organic)、商学院(MBA)、经典文学(Classics)、音乐(Music)。



0

0

哈佛大学是美国最古老的高等学府,也被认为是声望最高的学校。它始建于1636年,坐落在马萨诸塞州剑桥镇。学校之所以命名为哈佛,是为了纪念一位名叫约翰·哈佛的清教牧师,因为他把自己的藏书和半数财产捐献给了学校。1782年,随着医学院的建立,哈佛成为了一所真正的大学。19世纪早期,哈佛成立了神学院和法学院。校长查尔斯·艾略特在他长达40年的任期(1869~1909年)中把哈佛发展成了一所具有国际声望的大学。哈佛走出了8位美国总统,多位最高法院法官、文豪、学者和诺贝尔奖得主。

O

0

Harvard University / is the oldest institution / of higher learning / in the U. S. / and widely considered / one of the most prestigious (有威望的). / Founded in 1636 / in Cambridge, Mass., / it was named Harvard College / for a Puritan minister, John Harvard, / who bequeathed (遗赠) to the school / his books / and half of his estate. / It became a university / with the establishment / of the medical school / in 1782. / Schools of divinity and law / were established / in the early 19th



century. /Charles Eliot, /during his long tenure /as president (1869-1909), /made Harvard /an institution /with international influence. /Harvard has educated /eight U. S. presidents, /many Supreme Court justices, /cabinet officers, /and congressional leaders, /dozens of major literary /and intellectual figures, /and numerous Nobel laureates.



哈佛是美国最早的高等学府。学校早年开设的课程以英国大学的模式为基础,但是在思想上与这个殖民拓荒地盛行的清教徒的哲学保持一致。尽管它早年的许多毕业生成为了整个新英格兰地区的清教徒聚居地的牧师,学校却从未正式加入过某一个特定的教派。一份出版于 1643 年的小册子阐明了哈佛大学的存在: "促进知识并使之永存后代。"

Harvard is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States, founded 16 years after the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Harvard College, established in 1638 by vote of the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was named for its first benefactor, British-born John Harvard



of Charlestown, a young minister who, upon his death in 1638, left his library and half his estate to the new institution. The charter creating the corporation of Harvard College was signed by Massachusetts Governor Thomas Dudley in 1650. The College's original purpose was to train Puritan ministers.

During its early years, the College offered a classic academic course based on the English university model but consistent with the **prevailing** (盛行的) Puritan philosophy of the first colonists in New England. The College was never **affiliated** (附属的,有关联的) with any particular **denomination** (教派), but many of its

0

0



earliest graduates went on to become clergymen in Puritan churches throughout New England. An early brochure, published in 1643, justified the College's existence: "To advance Learning /and perpetuate it to Posterity; /dreading to leave /an illiterate Ministry /to the Churches." /Harvard's early motto /was Veritas Christo et Ecclesiae / "Truth for Christ /and the Church." /In a directive /to its students, /it laid out /the purpose of all education/: "Let every student /be plainly instructed /and consider well /that the main end /of his life and studies/is to know God /and Jesus, /which is eternal (永久的) life. / And therefore /to lay Christ at the bottom /as the only foundation /of all sound learning /and knowledge."

0

后来,哈佛的重心转向了学术研究,并逐渐私有化了。1830~ 1870年间,哈佛大学取得了长足的发展,其发展速度令其他大学望 尘莫及。

O

The 1708 election of John Leverett, the first president who was not also a clergyman, marked a turning of the College toward intellectual independence from Puritanism (清教).

Between 1830 and 1870 /Harvard became / "privatized". /While the Federalists controlled state government, Harvard had prospered, but the 1824 defeat of the federalist party in Massachusetts allowed the renascent Democratic-Republicans to block state funding of private universities. By 1870, /the politicians and ministers /that heretofore /had made up /the university's board /of overseers / had been replaced /by Harvard alumni /drawn from Boston's upper-class business / and professional community /and funded by /private endowment.

During this period, Harvard experienced unparalleled (无比的, 空前的) growth that securely placed it financially in a league of its own among American colleges. Ronald Story notes that in 1850, Harvard's total assets were "five times that of Amherst and Williams combined, and three times that of Yale... By 1850, it was a genuine university, 'unequaled in facilities,' as a budding scholar put it, by any other institution in Americ a — the 'greatest university,' said another, 'in all creation'". Story also notes that "all the evidence... points to the four decades from

1815 to 1855 as the era when parents, in Henry Adams's words, began 'sending their children to Harvard College for the sake of its social advantages'".

0

同时,哈佛对学生的民族与宗教持开放态度,是这方面的领 跑者。这也使得哈佛积聚了众多美国精英,他们构成了所谓"波 士顿婆罗门"。

Ø

Harvard was also an early leader in admitting ethnic and religious minorities. Stephen Steinberg, /author of The Ethnic Myth, /noted that / "a climate of intolerance /prevailed in /many Eastern colleges /long before /discriminatory (歧视的,差别待遇的) quotas were contemplated"/and noted that / "Jews tended to /avoid such campuses /as Yale and Princeton, /which had reputations for bigotry/... while under President Eliot's administration, /Harvard earned a reputation /as the most liberal /and democratic /of the Big Three, /and therefore / Jews did not feel that /the avenue /to a prestigious college /was altogether closed". In 1870, one year into Eliot's term, Richard Theodore Greener became the first African-American to graduate from Harvard College. Seven years later, Louis Brandeis, the first Jewish justice on the Supreme Court, graduated from Harvard Law School.

Nevertheless, Harvard became the **bastion** (堡垒) of a distinctly Protestant elite — the so-called Boston Brahmin class — and continued to be so well into the 20th century. The social milieu of 1880s Harvard is depicted in Owen Wister's Philosophy 4, which contrasts the character and demeanor of two undergraduates who "had colonial names (Rogers, I think, and Schuyler)" with that of their tutor, one Oscar Maironi, whose "parents had come over in the steerage".

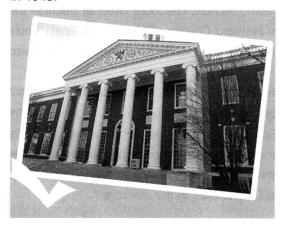
Q

19 世纪前期的哈佛,尽管很开放,但是本质上仍然是信奉新教哲学的,它也曾经实施过对犹太人、同性恋者的歧视政策,这造成了极坏的影响,但后来在发展过程中逐渐改善。

Ø

1分钟英语阅读系列 10-Minute Reading Series

Though Harvard ended required chapel in the mid-1880s, the school remained culturally Protestant, and fears of dilution grew as enrollment of immigrants, Catholics and Jews surged at the turn of the twentieth century. By 1908, Catholics made up nine percent of the freshman class, and between 1906 and 1922, Jewish enrollment at Harvard increased from six to twenty percent. In June 1922, under President Lowell, Harvard announced a Jewish quota. Other universities had done this surreptitiously. Lowell did it in a forthright way, and positioned it as means of combating anti-Semitism, writing that "anti-Semitic feeling among the students is increasing, and it grows in proportion to the increase in the number of Jews... when... the number of Jews was small, the race antagonism was small also". The social milieu /of 1940s Harvard /is presented /in Myron Kaufman's 1957 novel, / Remember Me to God, /which follows /the life of a Jewish undergraduate /as he attempts to /navigate the shoals /of casual anti-Semitism, /be recognized /as a "gentleman", /and be accepted /into "The Pudding". /Indeed, Harvard's / discriminatory policies, /both tacit /and explicit, /were partly responsible for /the founding of /Boston College in 1863 / and Brandeis University / in nearby Waltham / in 1948.



In 1920, "Harvard University maliciously persecuted and harassed" those it believed to be gay via a "Secret Court" led by Harvard President A. Lawrence Lowell. Summoned at the behest of a wealthy alumnus, the inquisitions and expulsions carried out by this tribunal, in conjunction with the "vindictive tenacity of the university in ensuring that the stigmatization of

the expelled students would persist throughout their productive lives" led to two suicides. Harvard President Lawrence Summers characterized the 1920 episode as "part of a past that we have rightly left behind", and "abhorrent and an affront to the values of our university". Yet as late as the 1950s, Wilbur Bender, then the dean of admissions for Harvard College, was seeking better ways to "detect