

四步法英语阅读特训

主编 郭晓丽 安妮

# 人生不设限

世界名校名师面对面

#### 内容提要

本书介绍了世界顶级学府中 30 位最具个人魅力的校长和老师,如哈佛大学第 28 任校长德鲁·福斯特、耶鲁大学第 22 任校长理查德·莱文、牛津大学第 295 任校长约翰·胡德等。通过本书,读者能够近距离感受名家学者的人生智慧与别样风采。

阅读加速度,不再是梦!书中特别增加了实用易学的英语速读技巧,如跳读法、生词定位、识别主题句等,清晰透彻的讲解与原汁原味英文完美结合,轻松学以致用,瞬间把书读薄! step by step 5 个步骤帮助读者提高英语阅读技巧。书中为读者制订了30天阅读计划,每天10分钟,day by day 让英语阅读实现质的飞跃!

本书适合广大高校学生、学有余力的中学生、上班族及所有想提高英语阅读能力的读者使用。

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# 精彩速览

#### 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,融合贯通。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。

### 单词注释

针对生僻及不易理解的单词进行文中标注,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。

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人们阅读时,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"。

## 【 1. 从"一个字"到"一个意群"

阅读速度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。如本阶段 Day01 文章中,Drew Gilpin Faust /was born on Sept. 18, 1947, /and grew up /in Clarke County, Va., /in the Shenandoah Valley. 这里把原本较长的一句话分成五个"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。

### 2. 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 Day02 文章中 The results suggest that /there is nothing magical /about being Japanese. 该句被分成三大"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,从而缩短凝视时间,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 Day03 文章 中, This approach was illustrated in her start-of-the-year address, /known as her October 1st speech/ (but - this being Cambridge - delivered on October 2) /when she flagged up grave concerns /about the neglect of undergraduate teaching /in researchintensive universities /and the problems of combining research and teaching. 这部分训练的意群分割越来越大, 随着一步步地训 练可以帮助你逐渐进阶。

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 Day04 文章中, The initial proposal /called for a majority of external members of council, /bringing Oxford into line with all other UK universities /except the University of Cambridge. 在从一个意群转 到另一个意群时,尽量做到不犹豫、不回看。

在每个视幅里,在每个意群中,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Day05文 章中, Hennessy credits his time at MIPS /with giving him an appreciation for the world of business /and the significance of leadership. 每一个意群中都有几个中心词,即credit, time at MIPS, appreciation, business, significance, leadership。只需要看 几个词,一句话的含义就了然于胸了。



在本篇中,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"<u>意群</u>"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,如在本文中 Through education, /Faust took off on her own track /and aspired to achieve accomplishments. 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,Her mother, Catharine, /told her repeatedly, /"It's a man's world, sweetie,/ and the sooner you learn that /the better off you'll be." 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。



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### 哈佛大学第28任核长:不一样的哈佛女 核长

Drew Faust: A "Rebellious Daughter" to Lead Harvard

I'm not the woman president of Harvard. I'm the president of Harvard.

ou tripuord asserbited visited resolutioned with the low wi- Drew Faust

我不是哈佛的女校长, 我是哈佛的校长。

where con 15th block community without as it when ——德鲁·福斯特

### 编者小语

永葆青春的哈佛大学终于迎来了她的首位女校长德鲁·福斯特,福斯特是如何在众多竞争者中脱颖而出的呢?确实,福斯特非常与众不同,从小到大,虽然一直被灌输男权社会的思想,但却一路走着"叛逆"的人生道路。拥有坚韧的性格和勇敢的作风,作为国际顶尖大学的校长,福斯特更受人瞩目的是其学者和领导者的身份,她完美地把勤奋独立的治学方法与大胆创新的管理作风结合起来。前方的哈佛之路虽然充满诸多挑战,但福斯特必将成为哈佛历史上第一位有重大影响力的女性。

### 拒绝接受"这是一个男人的世界"

>>>从办被灌输"这是一个男人的世界"

福斯特从小生长在弗吉尼亚州克拉克郡一个声名显赫 但受传统束缚的家庭里。作为家中唯一的女儿,她从小被母 亲灌输这样的思想:"这是一个男人的世界,越早明白这个 道理对你越有好处。"福特斯生活在一个恪守传统思想的 社会中——人们只能遵守规范,不能质疑。在这种环境中, 她既学会了养牛,也参加过传统的少女组织和舞蹈课程。

Drew Gilpin Faust /was born on Sept. 18, 1947, /and grew up /in Clarke County, Va., /in the Shenandoah Valley. /She was brought up / as the only girl in a privileged (显赫的), tradition-bound family/ in Virginia horse country. /Her mother, Catharine, /told her repeatedly, /"It's a man's world, sweetie,/ and the sooner you learn that /the better off you'll be."



She lived in a world / where social arrangements / were taken for granted /and assumed to be timeless. /She was inculcated (灌输) from an early age /that a child's obligation /was to learn social norms, /not to question them.

/The complexities of racial deportment /were of a piece /with learning manners and etiquette (传统礼节)/more generally. /Faust learnt that / there were formalized ways /of organizing almost every aspect of / human relationships and interactions — / how you placed your fork and knife on the plate /when you had finished eating, /what you did

with a fingerbowl; /who walked through a door first, /whose name was spoken first /in an introduction, how others were addressed/ — black adults with just a first name, /whites as "Mr." or "Mrs." /—whose hand you shook /and whose you didn't, /who ate in the dining room /and who in the kitchen. /As a little girl, Faust did some traditional things /such as raising a beef cow, /joining the Brownies /and took dancing lessons.

虽然福斯特生长在一个传统家庭,但这并不阻碍她成为一个追求理想和自由的人。她拒绝进入传统上流交际场所,很早离开家接受正规教育,在研究内战学术领域里取得了很大成绩,还在60年代参与了民权运动,曾写信给艾森豪威尔总统要求废除性别歧视。由于普林斯顿大学当时不招收女生,福斯特进入了女子学校学习,高等教育使她成为一名学识渊博、人格完善的知识女性。她不赞同这个世界是属于男人的,她也用行动证明了这一点:没有按照父母的期望嫁入上流社会,而是成为了世界上著名大学的校长。"那个时代没有赋予女性选择的权利",她是这样诠释母亲的话的。

Although Faust grew up in a community of rigid racial segregation (隔离), her inner world is replete with non-conformity. Faust rebelled at an early age against the widespread racial discrimination of the time and the secondary role she was expected to play as a female. She refused to become a debutante (首次进入社交场合的女性) and left home at an early age in order to be educated at Concord Academy, then a girls' prep school in Massachusetts, and at Bryn Mawr College, a women's college known for creating future leaders, and to become a leading Civil War scholar. When she was nine, she wrote President Dwight D. Eisenhower, urging him to end racial segregation. Labeled as "a rebellious daughter", she went on to march in the civil rights protests in the 1960s.

The only daughter in a family of four children, Faust wrote in a later autobiographical essay, "I was the rebel who did not just march

for civil rights and against the Vietnam War, but who fought endlessly with my mother, refusing to accept her insistence that this is a man's world, sweetie, and the sooner you learn that the better off you'll be."

Faust failed to go to Princeton /for the university did not admit female students /in the mid-1960s, /so she went to Bryn Mawr. /It was significant for Faust /to have been educated /at Concord Academy and Bryn Mawr, /since these women's institutions in those days / tended to give these young women /a very good sense of themselves /and encouraged them to /develop their own ideas /and to express themselves confidently. /It was an invaluable experience in a world /in which women were second-class citizens. /Through education, /Faust took off on her own track /and aspired to achieve accomplishments.

"She was raised to be a rich man's wife," said a friend, Elizabeth Warren, a law professor at Harvard. "Instead she becomes the president of the most powerful university in the world." When she was asked how she thought of her mother's idea that the world belonged to men, she replied, "I think in many ways that comment — 'It's a man's world, sweetie' — was a bitter comment from a woman of a generation who didn't have the kind of choices my generation of women had."

少女时代的福斯特就显得如此与众不同,随着年龄的增长,迈入中年的她更加散发出独立勇敢的成熟女性魅力。 1976年,福斯特在离婚后遇到了哈佛大学 Rosenberg 教授,俩人认识 4年后组成家庭,并育有一女,此外,福斯特与 Rosenberg 的女儿关系也很融洽。如今,她的两个女儿已经拥有了令人羡慕的职业和生活。

Faust's Friends say /she is remarkably efficient and brave, /both in work and personal life./At Penn, /Dr. Faust, who was divorced from her first husband, /Stephen Faust, /in 1976, met Charles Rosenberg, /

a professor /who is regarded as a preeminent historian /of American medicine, /and who became her second husband. /She and Professor Rosenberg /have a daughter, Jessica,/ a Harvard graduate /who works at *The New Yorker*. /She attended /almost all of the games of Jessica, /in three sports /and once organized a poetry festival /at her school. / She also has a stepdaughter, /Leah, a professor at the University of Florida.

1988年,40岁的福斯特被诊断出患有癌症,她保持乐观的心态,通过积极锻炼,她成功克服了病魔。这个事件使她重新定位、审视自己的生活,并启发了她最新的一本著作的名字。但在公开场合,对于生病的细节情况,福斯特总是三缄其口。

But at 40, Faust experienced what could have been a new closed door: cancer. "When I was diagnosed with breast cancer out of the blue, I had just turned 40. I don't have a family history of it; it's not something I had been led to worry about. People asked, 'don't you feel, why me?' What I felt was, well, why not me?"



Ever resilient, Faust says she felt very lucky. "I had a kind of cancer that could be contained. I had terrific medical treatment at University of Pennsylvania." Her voice breaks. "I was given excellent

care."

Faust says she learned a lot during that time. "About the world." And about my relationship to the world." She is quick, though, to counter this sunny statement with mention of a "famous Barbara Ehrenreich essay" which vehemently opposes the notion that there is any good arising from a diagnosis of breast cancer. Faust says, "I understand her anger at efforts to turn a diagnosis of breast cancer into a time to exchange teddy bears. On the other hand, I have to say it changed my life. It made me change my notion of what risk entails."

Faust told The Globe /that after the diagnosis, /"taking an intellectual risk /seems like nothing." /She also credits the diagnosis / which inspiring the topic of her latest book, /This Republic of Suffering: Death and the Civil War.

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福斯特在宾夕法尼亚大学获得博士学位后留校任教, 在任教 25 年后被聘为哈佛大学拉得克里夫学院的首位院长。 在担任院长时期,她带领学院取得了前所未有的学术成就。 同时,她也是一位优秀的学者。她一共著有 6 本书,其中第 5 本书描写了美国内战期间,生活在南方奴隶制度下的女性 们的故事,这本书获得了佛朗斯帕克曼年度最佳非小说类图 书奖,而她的第 6 本书向读者展示了内战时期大量死亡的人 们对 19 世纪美国人民的影响,同时也被纽约时报评为 2008 年度最佳书籍之一。

As a scholar, Faust remains as independent thinker, civil rights activist, Bryn Mawr graduate and master's and doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania. Faust has served since 2001 as the founding dean of the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard. Before coming to Harvard, she spent 25 years on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, where she had also headed the women's