

高等学校教材

英语教程

(理工科用)

清华大学外语教研室陆慈(主编)王文佳赵静鹏(副主编)

快速阅读

FAST READING

附 册

BOOK

3

高等教育出版社

H31

高等学校教材

英语教程

第三册 附册

快速阅读

清华大学外语教研室

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说 明

本练习册为《英语教程》(理工科用)第三册的附册,供学生在课堂上作快速阅读练习使用,旨在训练学生的阅读速度及在较短时间内理解和记忆文章大意的能力。本册文章均选自原文,题材较广,多为有故事情节的短文。

为配合第三册课本的12课课文,共汇编了12个快读练习。此外考虑到学生的不同水平,还增编了8篇补充快读材料,以备选用,共计20篇。每篇约200~350个词。

每篇文章后编有供检查理解准确度(按百分比计算)的练习题,约10题,每题按10%计分。

本练习册应由教师统一保管,每次使用时发给学生。用毕可让学生把当课练习沿虚线撕下来,然后各练习册收回。使用时须注意:

1. 每篇练习要求在课堂上在教师指导下于规定时间内完成;
2. 阅读前不做预习;
3. 不要查阅词典。文中少数难词汇已有注释,其他生词要求学生通过上下文联系,推断其词义;
4. 每次练习后要做阅读时间、速度及理解程度的统计记录:

a) 起读时间(STARTING TIME)

b) 结束时间(FINISHING TIME)

c) 阅读速度——计每分钟词数(WORDS PER MINUTE)

为了便于统计,每行末标有单词的累计数,书后还附有供查阅用的时速表(见 APPENDIX II TABLE OF SPEEDS);

d) 理解程度——计百分比(% COMPREHENSION)

统计百分比时,可参阅书后所附答案(见 APPENDIX III);

5. 阅读时应尽量记住文章主要情节。做练习题时不能再翻阅所读文章。

学期末可用附录一 (APPENDIX I) 所给记录总表 (Record Sheet), 综合 12 篇 (或 20 篇) 快读文章作一比较统计, 以了解理解能力的提高程度及阅读速度的增长率。

“快速阅读法”在国外已使用多年, 是一种应用范围较广、比较有效的练习形式。这种方法近年来在我国外语教学中正逐渐开始采用, 效果较好, 较受学生欢迎。

本练习册承本教研室李相崇教授审阅, 徐正同志协助绘制插图。

参加本册编写工作的还有: 王维霞、方天心、李晓明、张连仲。

由于经验不足及水平所限, 书中一定有许多不妥之处, 敬请批评指正, 以便改进提高。

编 者

1982 年 12 月

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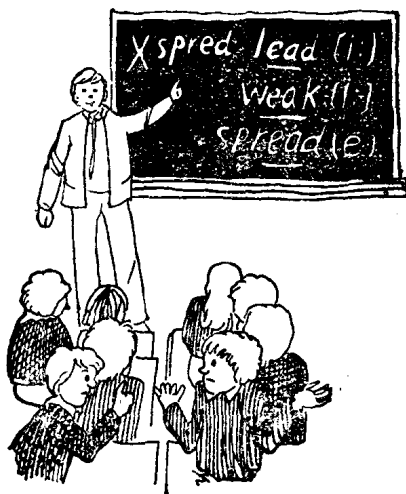
Exercise 1

STARTING TIME _____

English Spelling	WORDS
One of my difficulties is to spell (拼写) English.	7
English words are too difficult for me to spell	15
correctly. I always need a dictionary which I can	24
keep by me when I am writing. When I think of a	36
word that I am not sure I can spell, I look it up	49
in the dictionary. But what about words I think I	59
really can spell? Some of these words are the ones	69
that I always spell wrongly!	74
What I need is a book that contains all the	84

words I spell wrongly. Where can I find it? Probably 94
 I shall have to write it myself! Of course, I need a 105
 book which I can rely on. If I can't rely on it, what 119
 is the use of it? Also, it must be a book to carry 131
 everywhere, so it must be small enough to put in 140
 my pocket(衣袋). 142

An Englishman who I knew was a university 150
 lecturer (讲师) once told me that even the most 158
 educated (受过教育的) Englishman cannot spell every 163
 English word correctly! If he hears a new word 172
 which he has never heard before, he cannot be sure 182



how to spell it! I was so surprised that I wouldn't 193
 believe it; but he said, 'Firstly, there are nearly 202
 half a million words in English, and nobody knows 211
 all of them; and secondly, English is not spelled 220

phonetically (根据语音). 'What he said made me	226
very happy! If an English lecturer cannot spell all	235
English words correctly, how can I?	241

FINISHING TIME _____

A Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The writer has found that it is too difficult for him _____ English words correctly.
2. When he is not sure of the spelling of a word, he _____ it _____ in the dictionary.
3. An Englishman once told the writer that he couldn't be sure how to spell a new word he had never _____ before.
4. A student of English must still work hard at his spellings, even if _____ Englishman cannot spell every English word correctly.

B Choose among A, B, and C:

1. One of the writer's difficulties is _____.
A. to write an article
B. to look up English words in the dictionary
C. to spell English.
2. A dictionary can help him _____.
A. to write what he wants to
B. to find the information he needs
C. to spell correctly the words he is not sure of
3. The writer needs a book which contains all the words _____.
A. he has never heard before
B. he spells wrongly
C. he thinks he cannot spell
4. The book he wants must be _____ to put in his pocket.
A. small enough

- B. thin enough
C. light enough
5. There are nearly ____ words in English, and nobody knows all of them.
A. half a million
B. one million
C. one million and a half \
6. English is difficult to spell because it is not spelled ____.
A. logically
B. phonetically
C. grammatically

WORDS PER MINUTE ____
% COMPREHENSION ____

Exercise 2

STARTING TIME _____

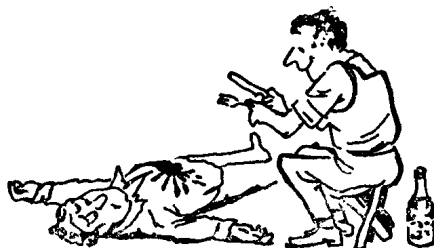
The Young Man Who Ate a Man

WORDS

Mary was very fond of (喜爱) television, so when	8
she met a young man who worked for a television	18
company, she was very interested and asked him a lot	28
of questions. She discovered that he had also worked	37
for a film company, so she asked him whether there	47
was any difference between film work and television	55
work.	56
‘Well,’ answered the young man, ‘there is one	64
very big difference. If someone makes a mistake	72
while a film is being made, it is, of course, possible	83

to stop and do the scene (电影镜头) again. In fact, 91
 one can do it over and over again a lot of times. 103
 Mistakes waste time, money and film, but the 111
 audiences(观众)who see the film when it is finished 120
 don't know that anything went wrong. In a live 130
 (实况播送的) television show, on the other hand, 136
 the audience can see any mistakes that are made. 145

'I can tell you a story about that. One day, a live 157
 television show was going on, and one of the actors 167
 (男演员) was supposed to have been shot. He fell 174
 to the ground, and the camera moved somewhere 182
 else to allow time for me to run out with a bottle 192
 of tomato sauce (蕃茄酱) to pour on to him to 199
 look like blood (血). But unfortunately (不幸) 204
 the camera turned back to him before I had finished, 214
 and the audience saw me pouring the sauce on to 224
 the man.' 226



'Oh, how terrible!' Mary said. 'And what did 234
 you do?' 236

'Well,' answered the young man, 'our television 243
 director is a very strict man. If anyone makes a 253
 mistake, he dismisses (解雇) him at once. So what 261

could I do? I just had to pretend that this was part 272
of the story, and eat the man.' 279

FINISHING TIME _____

A True or False:

1. One day Mary met an old friend who worked for a television company.
2. As Mary was interested in television, she asked the young man many questions.
3. The only difference between film work and live television show is that a film can stop and do the scene over again.
4. The audience can see some of the mistakes made in a live television.
5. When a film is shown, the audiences don't know that anything went wrong while the film was being made.

B Choose among A, B, and C:

1. One day, a live television show was going on, and one of the actors _____.
A. was shot
B. have been shot
C. should have been shot
2. The camera moved somewhere else so as to give _____.
A. the actor time to fall to the ground
B. the young man time to pour the tomato sauce on to the actor
C. the director time to make some explanations to the actors
3. The young man poured a bottle of tomato sauce on to the actor _____.

- A. to frighten the audience
 - B. to add some excitement to the show
 - C. to make it look like blood
4. The camera turned to the actor again ____.
- A. before the young man had finished pouring the sauce
 - B. when the young man was just going to pour the sauce
 - C. after the young man had finished pouring the sauce
5. The young man pretended to eat the man, because ____.
- A. he wanted to make the audience laugh
 - B. he was afraid to lose his job
 - C. it was part of the story

WORDS PER MINUTE _____

% COMPREHENSION _____